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History of St. Paul and Vicinity

A Chronicle of Progress and a Narrative Account of the
Industries, Institutions and People of the City
and its Tributary Territory

BY

HENRY A. CASTLE

VOLUME III

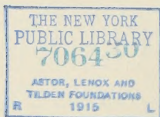
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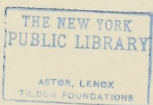
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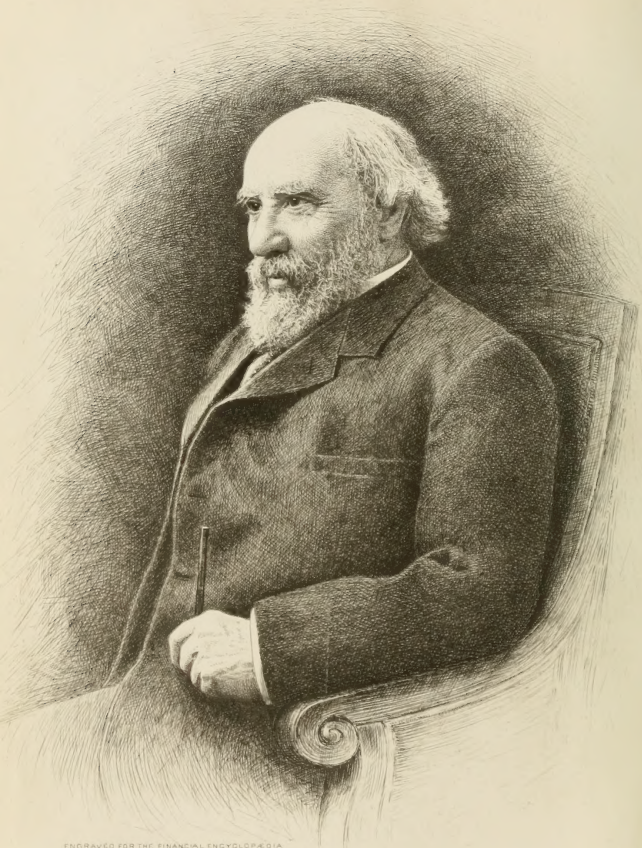
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Jos. J. Hill

St. Paul and Vicinity

JAMES J. HILL, head of the Great Northern Railway, with headquarters at St. Paul, is easily the greatest promoter of railroad properties and the most powerful developer of an empire along modern lines who is living today. He is the greatest and most powerful because he has never been content to simply manipulate the finances of the railroads which he has taken into his hands, but he has made it his business to literally know the ground over which the rails are laid, to come in touch with the men who run his cars, and to learn by actual observation the possibilities of the sections through which his right-of-ways have been pushed. Through the gigantic labors which such policies have involved he has become a practical builder of railroads, of cities and of a modern empire. It is not going too far to assert that without James J. Hill neither our northern belt of states nor western Canada would now be held up to the admiration of the world as a veritable empire of untold possibilities, which may be seen of all men in the rapid and substantial process of building.

"Jim" Hill, as Canada and the United States delight to call him, has another side to his rugged character. He is aggressive, but he is generous; and he is loved with the same unbounded degree that he is feared. He is as generous as he is broad, and his wife is his goddess. A Protestant himself, he reveres the splendid womanhood and motherhood of his wife, who is a devout Catholic. His charities are therefore divided. Many times a millionaire, he is noted for his benefactions to numerous educational institutions founded on a broad basis of religion and morality. He has given many thousands of dollars to Hamline University, the prosperous Methodist institution located at St. Paul.

But his most conspicuous gift along these lines was that of half a million dollars a few years ago to the Theological Seminary established here by Archbishop Ireland for the education of a progressive native priesthood. This endowment, which has since no doubt been supplemented by other large gifts as the seminary goes on rapidly expanding, was expressly donated by Mr. Hill in compliment to his wife. But it was given on conditions which testify both to the sterling patriotism and the practical foresightedness of the donor. At the dedicating services, before a vast congregation, embracing leading Catholic prelates from all parts of America, and Cardinal Satolli, Mr. Hill said in substance: "The title deeds to this property specifically stipulate that whenever the principles of true Americanism, as now taught by Archbishop Ireland, shall cease to be promulgated in this institution, the property shall revert to my heirs or legal representatives."

Mr. Hill was in spirit and heart a Union soldier. He was a member in 1861 of the military company, the St. Paul Pioneer Guards, which went almost bodily into the immortal First Minnesota Regiment. But young Hill was rejected on account of defective vision—a defect, however, which has not prevented him “seeing” and acquiring about all there is in life of value which one can secure. He never ceased to bemoan his lot as a stay-at-home, but we can hardly bear to think what the world would have lost had it been his lot to fall, as did many of his associates, in the bloody charge at Gettysburg. All through and ever since the war, James J. Hill has been the soldier’s friend—a real comrade. His purse is always open to the needy veteran, and he was the largest individual contributor to St. Paul’s splendid Soldiers’ Monument.

This great executive of Napoleonic mind, “with the eye of an eagle and the shoulders of a bison,” is now in his seventy-fourth year. He was born near Guelph, Ontario, September 16, 1838, son of James and Ann (Dunbar) Hill, and he inherits both Irish keenness and Scotch thoughtfulness. Educated at Rockwood Academy, he left his father’s farm for business life in Minnesota, commencing his career in 1856 in the office of the Du-buque and St. Paul Packet Company’s line of steamboats. In 1865 he was appointed agent of the Northwestern Packet Company; later established a general fuel and transportation business and from 1869 to 1875 was head of Hill, Griggs and Company.

The important stage of his business career may be said to have begun when he undertook the development of the spacious and singularly fertile valley of the Red River of the North. In 1878 he had gained control of the bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which he soon made the eastern section of the Great Northern System that ultimately extended from Puget Sound to St. Paul, and from Duluth on the north to Yankton in South Dakota. Not content with his railway interests, he formed presently a steamship company for the purpose of securing a large, if not a controlling, share of the traffic of the Great Lakes, and ultimately organized a line of steamships to run between our Pacific coast and Japan.

The Red River Transportation Company was the agent which first opened regular communication between St. Paul and Winnipeg. Later in 1875, Mr. Hill organized the Northwestern Fuel Company, and three years afterward, as stated, secured control of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, and was its general manager from 1879 to 1882, vice-president in 1882-3, and has been its president since the latter year. In 1890 it became a part of the Great Northern System. From 1883 to 1893 Mr. Hill was engaged in the gigantic work of building the Great Northern from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, with northern and southern branches and direct steamship connections with China and Japan. He remained president as he had long been the propelling power of the entire system which has created the new northwest of the United States and Canada. Mr. Hill retired from the presidency of the Great Northern in 1907, and became chairman of its board of directors. In 1912 he resigned this position, to which his son, L. W. Hill, succeeded. His interest in the railway properties remains as active and his financial interest as large as ever.

Some years ago Mr. Hill obtained a large interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad, which had been a financial shuttlecock, and of the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad System. He planned to “merge” these with his own Great Northern Line, but the supreme court of the United States upset the project. The combined trackage of these lines is over twenty-two thousand miles.



Mr. & Mrs. August L. Larrentzen

But he soon started on another gigantic enterprise. To this insatiate archer the mastery of two trans-continental roads did not suffice. He wanted another and he began to build it in his own characteristic way.

The New York *World*, a paper that is not liable to a suspicion of undue favoritism towards corporations in general or toward any one corporation, points to the thirteen hundred mile trunk line which Mr. Hill and his associates were constructing in British America from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast as another example of the Hill way of building a railroad. The *World* adds: "The road will cost \$50,000,000. Mr. Hill might have made the Great Northern, which he controls, finance the new enterprise; or he might have had a flotation of securities with Wall Street talent to underwrite them. As it is, there are no bonds, no bonuses, no commissions. Since Mr. Hill bought, years ago, the little road out of St. Paul, which he afterward extended, he has consistently pursued these methods. He has never asked for a government subsidy. He issued one class of stock, with uniform rights and qualities."

Besides being the master mind in these vast railway actualities (not undertakings) Mr. Hill is a director of the Chase National Bank and First National Bank of New York, and of the First National Bank of Chicago, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Company.

Mr. Hill was married to Mary T. Mehegan of St. Paul, and the domestic life of the two has been an ideal one. Nine children, six daughters and three sons, have been born to the couple. Four daughters, Mary, Ruth, Charlotte and Gertrude, are now respectively Mrs. Samuel Hill, of Washington; Mrs. A. McC. Beard, of New York; Mrs. George T. Slade, of St. Paul; and Mrs. M. Gavin, of New York. The Misses Clara and Rachel are still unmarried.

Mr. Hill's two oldest sons are in the railroad business with their father and the youngest son on a farm in the Red River Valley. Each had to serve a severe apprenticeship, working in one department after another, as hard and as systematically as if they had to toil to live, thus becoming familiar with railroading from the ground up. James N. Hill, the eldest, is vice president of the Northern Pacific. Louis W., the second son, is president of the Great Northern, and his father's chief assistant. It is understood that Louis W. will wear Elijah's mantle by and by, since he shows great breadth, combined with a capacity for detail, second only to that of his father. Walter, the youngest son, is still a clerk in the big Great Northern Building.

AUGUSTE LOUIS LARPENTEUR. Few residents of St. Paul, if indeed any, are more thoroughly conversant with the history of the state than is Auguste Louis Larpenteur, who has been actively identified with the development of the city since his arrival here in September of 1843. Although now in his ninetieth year, Mr. Larpenteur is a remarkably well preserved man, and his excellent memory and full knowledge of the early history of the city and state make him one of the most interesting of men with relation to the matters of historical interest, for he has ever been a keen observer of passing events, possessing a retentive mind which has made him thoroughly informed concerning those matters which have promoted the growth of the city and molded its public policy.

In the pages of this work referring to the events of the early settlement period of St. Paul, Auguste Louis Larpenteur is mentioned as the sole living link between the St. Paul of 1843 and that great city of to-day. Not only as the original owner of the land including what are now the capital grounds, as the man who drove the first spike when the

town was surveyed, as the only man now living who was present at the first town meeting, as the father of the first white child born here, but in the larger aspects of the town's growth and progress has Auguste L. Larpenteur been personally active and influential. So full of significant detail is a recital of his experiences that it is in many respects a personal history of St. Paul, seen in individual focus. Even before the period of his association with the development of this region the life of Mr. Larpenteur is somewhat unique, and is especially interesting with regard to genealogical detail.

Mr. Larpenteur was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 16, 1823, and is the son of Louis Augustine and Melinda (Simmons) Larpenteur, the latter a native of Baltimore and the former of France. The paternal grandfather, Louis Benoist Larpenteur, owned a beautiful home on the banks of the Seine, about forty-five miles from Paris, the establishment being known as "Thowriery." He was a personal friend and ardent admirer of Napoleon Bonaparte and of the Empress Josephine, having an acquaintance with both prior to their marriage. After the fall of the Empire, Louis B. Larpenteur, like many another Frenchman, left France in 1816, his real purpose being to search for Napoleon. He left his family in France and coming to America met many of his brother officers in Philadelphia, and there he learned that his beloved emperor had been exiled to St. Helena. The dream of these faithful Frenchmen to rescue their hero came to naught, and the French patriots scattered abroad, many of them remaining in America to found homes in a new country. Mr. Larpenteur was one who returned to France, but only to bring to America the family he had left there some months previous, and on his return was accompanied by his wife and four children,—Louis A., Eugene, Charles and Augustine. He located in Baltimore, Maryland, and there passed the remainder of his life. Of this family Eugene became the father of Mrs. J. M. Lefebvre, a resident of St. Paul. Charles, who spent many years in the wilds of the northwest among the Indians and in the employ of a fur company, built a fort at the mouth of the Yellowstone, then called Fort Union, but known today as Fort Buford. He left Baltimore in 1828, going to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the services of the fur company, thus coming about his departure for the west. Augustine married a Mr. Morris, who died in Baltimore, leaving two daughters, both of whom are now married and residents of St. Paul. Louis A. married Melinda Simmons, and they became the parents of Auguste Louis Larpenteur, who was destined to become so potent a force in the development of one of the greatest cities in the United States. The mother of Mr. Larpenteur died when he was a child of four years, and he was adopted by his grandparents. Soon afterward his grandmother was taken from him by death, and the boy continued to live with his grandfather until he was eighteen years of age. It was then that his uncle, Charles Larpenteur, visiting Baltimore for a short time, so fired the youth with his thrilling tales of western life that he made an immediate resolve to visit the Rockies. With him to think was ever to act, and he was soon on his way to the west. His first stop was at St. Louis, Missouri, then a primitive trading post, and he engaged with the fur company at that point. They recognized his splendid abilities, and were urgent in their requests for him to go to St. Paul in their interests, and it was thus that his energies were centered upon the middle west rather than the Rocky Mountain states, as was his first intention. He continued in charge of the business of this firm, known as Hartshorn & Jackson, until 1846, in which year the company was dis-

solved, and Mr. Larpenteur removed with the Hartshorn interests to St. Paul's Landing, the business of which he was then in charge being the William Hartshorn Company.

In 1845 Mr. Larpenteur married, and in 1846 he built the first frame house known in that settlement, its location being the site now recognized as the corner of Third and Jackson streets. On the 22d of September of that year his first child was born,—Rose Larpenteur, who bore the distinction of being the first white child born in St. Paul after the town was laid out, that work having been performed in that year and completed in August. Mr. Larpenteur was one of the party who assisted the engineer in the survey and laying out of the town, and he entered a portion of land for himself, including that section of the city referred to in a previous paragraph.

In 1848 Mr. Hartshorn's clerk bought out his business and it was thereafter known under the firm name of Freeman, Larpenteur & Company. The stock was moved to the new warehouse of which Hartshorn had begun the building, and after 1850 Mr. Larpenteur continued alone in the business for ten years, during which time he reared many other structures, among them the first brick store to grace the city of St. Paul. In addition to his fur trading interests, Mr. Larpenteur engaged in merchandising as well, and until 1860 the business was conducted under his name alone. He then became associated with J. C. and H. C. Burbank, who were at that time conducting a wholesale grocery and transportation business, with location at Sibley street and the river, and he, together with A. H. Wilder and Channing Seabury, in 1866 purchased the business of the Burbanks, thereafter conducting it under the name of A. H. Wilder & Company, an association which continued until 1868, after which Mr. Larpenteur embarked alone in the commission business, in which he was actively engaged until 1877, when he was compelled to give up his business for a time because of the state of his health, being seriously afflicted with rheumatism. He went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he sought relief from his rheumatic tendencies, and when he returned to St. Paul some time later, much improved in general health and strength, he once more resumed his commission and produce business, adding thereto some extensive operations in real estate, and remaining thus occupied until 1887. In the spring of that year he sailed for France with his wife and daughter in order to visit relatives and to familiarize himself with the scenes connected with the lives of his ancestors. Returning the following autumn, he went to California for a pleasure trip, remaining six months, and after his return in 1888 he formally retired from business activities and has since lived quietly with his family.

In 1845, in St. Paul, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Larpenteur and Miss Josephine Presley, who was a native of Germany, but in 1833 was brought to America by her parents. Her brother, Bartley Presley, is well remembered as one of the highly estimable merchants of St. Paul, in which city he amassed an independent fortune. The young couple met in St. Louis, Missouri, and afterward Mr. Larpenteur came to St. Paul, as is mentioned elsewhere. In time he sent for Miss Presley to join him here, and she courageously made the trip alone through what was then a wild and rough country. They were married in St. Paul, thus eliminating the expense of a trip to Missouri, and took up their residence at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, in 1860 removing to their present home, which is known as "The Anchorage." This home was put in course of construction in 1856, but not completed until 1860. In 1891 he remodeled the place, a thoroughly modern home

being the result of his labors, and in this home the couple lived for more than forty-two years, the death of Mrs. Larpenteur on November 6, 1902, breaking off their long and happy wedded life. Her loss was deeply deplored by many relatives and friends, all of whom entertained for her the warmest regard and most kindly feelings because of her many excellent traits of heart and mind and her lovable disposition. Ten children were born to them, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. The first born, Rosa, or Mary Rosa Ellen, as she was christened, was the first white child born in St. Paul after the town was platted, and is now the wife of Willis A. Stanton, of St. Paul, and the mother of three sons and one daughter. She represented Queen Victoria at the laying of the Atlantic Cable in 1848. Samuel B., married and living in St. Paul has one son. Teresa Emma married Miles E. Briggs, now deceased, to whom she bore one son. Caroline Stella married John Hill, also deceased, and she has since become the wife of Edward Noalan; two daughters have been born to them. Auguste L., Jr., is unmarried and lives in St. Paul. Martha Jane, now Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Hancock, Michigan, has one son. Clara Josephine is the wife of John Sutter and a resident of New York city. They also have one son. George Albert, a resident of St. Paul, is married and has one son and two daughters living. Willis Amherst, who lives in St. Paul, and who for twenty-five years has been connected with the firm of Noyes Brothers & Cutler of this city, has a son and a daughter living. Paul, a resident of Minneapolis, is married, but childless. The entire family of Auguste L. Larpenteur numbers ten children, twelve grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

Politically Mr. Larpenteur was a Democrat until the nomination of William McKinley for the presidency, since which time he has been a stanch Republican. In the early days he served as a member of the city council, and he was an active Odd Fellow until he became affiliated with the Roman Catholic church, of which his wife was a devoted member all her life. He assisted in the building of the old Catholic church at Sixth and St. Peter streets, where he has held a pew for many years.

In 1846, after the admission of Wisconsin to statehood, the territory included within what is now Minnesota and the Dakotas was without a postmaster, and President Polk appointed Henry Jackson, of the firm of Hartshorn & Jackson, as postmaster. Mr. Larpenteur, then connected with the firm of Hartshorn & Jackson, acted as deputy postmaster, although not having any official appointment to that effect. While filling that position he built a small letter case, consisting of sixteen pigeon holes, for the distribution of the local mail at St. Paul. This case is now on exhibition in the halls of the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul. It is a fact worthy of mention that the first annual report of the post office shows the amount of business done to amount to only three dollars and eighty cents, although the postage on a letter at that time was twenty-five cents.

In connection with General Sibley and H. L. Moss, Mr. Larpenteur was instrumental in electing their first delegate to Congress. On February 5, 1848, a meeting was held in the store of Messrs. Hartshorn & Jackson and they decided to take steps to bring about a new government for this section of the country. They issued a circular which they sent broadcast throughout the country adjacent, notifying the people that a meeting would be called at Stillwater for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress. On August 20, 1848, sixty-one representatives met at the

Stillwater convention,—among them General Sibley, and they drew up a petition asking Governor Catlin of Wisconsin for the privilege of holding a convention and sending a delegate to Congress. He granted that permission, the election was held and Henry Sibley was elected a delegate and on March 3, 1849, a bill passed authorizing the organization of the territory of Minnesota. It is a significant fact that of the sixty-one men present at that convention, Mr. Larpenteur is the only one living at this time (1912).

In speaking in a personal way of the events of the early days Mr. Larpenteur tells in an interesting manner of the perfecting of the title of St. Paul in 1847, and other details in connection with his family, which are here set forth in his own words: "In 1847 the town of St. Paul was laid out upon a squatter sovereignty title, so called, the government not yet having completed its survey, although many lots had been sold. In 1848 the survey was completed and a land office established at the Falls of St. Croix, in the state of Wisconsin. It became necessary, therefore, that the title to our little town should be perfected. A meeting was called and a committee consisting of Henry H. Sibley, Louis Roberts and myself was appointed for that purpose. In the month of August, 1848, we proceeded to the Falls, perfected the title to our town, and in a very short time had corrected every individual title to lots held in the town by residents. Having completed our mission, I entered a tract of 160 acres of land situated midway between the town of St. Paul and the Falls of St. Anthony, that land being now owned by the White Enamel Refrigerator Company. At that time the land offered pleasing agricultural inducements, and in 1849 I wrote to my Uncle Eugene, who had come with me to St. Louis, Missouri, but being unsuccessful there had returned to the old homestead on the Pemblico Road, Baltimore county, Maryland. He showed the letter to his father,—my grandfather,—who tried to discourage him from returning to the west, and offered him half of his plantation if he would remain at home. Uncle Eugene told him that 'if he had half of the plantation today he would sell it tomorrow and come to St. Paul.' 'Well, if that be your conclusion,' said grandfather, 'sell the whole place. I also wish to see that boy again.' The place was soon sold and they departed for St. Paul in April. Reaching St. Louis, where I met them, grandfather took a walk up town while I was busied about some matters, and on the street he met some acquaintances who admonished him carefully about going up into the city, saying that they were dying at the rate of five hundred a day from cholera there. The shock was too much for my grandfather, who had always been afflicted with heart trouble, and he fell upon the street and was carried back to the boat. Six days later the poor old man was carried into my home in St. Paul, and there he died on May 6, 1849. His remains are quietly resting beside those of my wife in Calvary cemetery, awaiting me. He had been a father to me and I had shared his home and heart until I was eighteen years old. Much history has been written since his departure."

Certain it is that no history of St. Paul would be in any degree complete without extended mention of the life and work of this fine old man. His life record has been closely interwoven with the history of the city from its establishment up to the present day, and his labors have been of direct and lasting benefit, contributing most liberally to its material development, and simultaneously promoting in a high degree the intellectual, political and moral status. His work has been of a char-

acter that may not readily be estimated, and the simple facts that he has paid to the city more than \$250,000 in taxes, that he has built eighteen of her houses and has developed and managed numerous worthy industrial enterprises during the commercial life of the city thus far, indicate only in a small measure the great constructive force and power for material upbuilding that he has been during his life in the city. He is still hale and hearty, and it is significant of his remarkable vitality that at the annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association which was held in this city on June 1, 1912, Mr. Larpenteur was present and read the minutes of the preceding meeting in a clear voice and with vigorous effect.

EDWARD LIPPITT FALES. The life of a literary man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and fix attention upon himself. His character is, for the most part, made up of the aggregate of the qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he may belong; and in this, possibly, Edward Lippitt Fales, editor and proprietor of the *White Bear Life*, presents not altogether an exception to the general rule.

Edward Lippitt Fales was born at Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1858, a son of Willard and Louisa A. (Lippitt) Fales. At the time he accompanied his parents to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1870, he was twelve years of age, and had completed the seventh grade in the public schools of Brooklyn. In St. Paul he entered the high school, but after two years therein became a clerk in a shoe store. This position, however, proved uncongenial, and he eventually, after six months, became an apprentice in a job printing office at \$2.00 per week, continuing there and in other offices in St. Paul for two years. In 1875 Mr. Fales went to Minneapolis, where he spent five years at his trade in various offices, and then returned to St. Paul and was employed at bookmaking with the Pioneer Press. Becoming a bookkeeper in the office of the *Globe*, he continued with that newspaper for eleven years, and while thus employed started publishing a monthly magazine, the *Symbolic Light*, which was devoted to the interests of the Masonic fraternity, but which was discontinued after a few months. Previous to this time he had published a volume of his poems under the title "Songs and Song Legends," which met with much favor. In 1893 Mr. Fales came to White Bear Beach, bought a few acres of land and erected a cottage, and after making his home there for some years sold out and moved to Bald Eagle Lake, where he erected the home in which he now resides. Mr. Fales was connected for some years with the *West St. Paul Times*, and was also engaged in literary work and in 1899 purchased the *White Bear Life*, of which he has been editor and publisher to the present time. Mr. Fales' paper is recognized as a molder of public opinion in this part of the county, and his clear and forceful editorials have been widely quoted in matters of national as well as local import. Personally he is a man of pleasing address, a firm friend of those who have shown him consideration and generous to his enemies. He is strong in his opinions and principles and ready to stand up for what he considers right.

On December 4, 1887, Mr. Fales was married in St. Paul to Miss Annie D. Miller, who was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles and Regina (Eberhardt) Miller (formerly Mueller). Mr. and Mrs. Fales have had nine children, one of whom died in infancy, while the survivors are: Sophia R., born in St. Paul, has been given a good

education and resides with her parents; Doris, a graduate of the White Bear Normal School, married Norman G. Dorland, and lives in St. Paul; and Edith M., Mary, George, Carl, Elizabeth A. and Ruth Lippitt, all at home.

Politically Mr. Fales is an independent Republican, but he has never sought political preferment, although he has consented to serve as school director both at White Bear Beach and White Bear Lake. His family are well known members of the Presbyterian church, and are active and liberal in its support. While a resident of St. Paul Mr. Fales became a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 171, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as junior warden, secretary and worshipful master. Eventually he transferred his membership to Garnet Lodge, No. 106, at White Bear, serving as worshipful master for one year, for some time as chaplain of the lodge, and is now secretary of the lodge and also of White Bear Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. While acting as district deputy grand master his duties demanded his visiting the various lodges of his district, and in this way he became very well known in fraternal matters. Mr. Fales also belongs to the M. W. A., in which he acted as banker for two years, as clerk for a like period and as venerable consul. As may be inferred from his fraternal relations he mixes with society easily and enjoys the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM AUGER. Among the representative citizens of White Bear township, Ramsey county, Minnesota, is included the subject of this sketch, William Auger, who was born near the place where he now lives, October 16, 1852, a son of Joseph and Leah K. (Florence) Auger. Joseph Auger, a French Canadian, born, reared and married at Montreal, came to Minnesota from that place in the spring of 1852, accompanied by his wife and three children. They made their home in St. Paul during the following summer, while he built a house on the land he purchased, eighty acres in White Bear township, Ramsey county. Here he spent the rest of his life and died, his death occurring when his son William was about twenty-three years of age. His good wife survived him a number of years, and made her home on the old farm. William Auger now owns fifteen acres of the home farm, and forty acres adjoining it, which he acquired by purchase. Here he was reared, having the advantages of a good common-school education, and here from a boy his energies have been devoted to agricultural pursuits.

On February 27, 1881, Mr. Auger married Miss Josephine Moosbrugger, a native of White Bear township and a member of one of its pioneer families. The children born to them are eight in number and are as follows: Amy, a graduate of the Globe Business College, St. Paul, is now employed as bookkeeper for Michaud Brothers of St. Paul; Alfred J., assistant cashier of the First State Bank of White Bear Lake; Henry L., is a clerk for E. Bernier & Company, of White Bear Lake; Clemence, a graduate of the White Bear high school, is preparing himself to be a teacher; and Maurice J., Eugene, Robert and Rose, all attending school.

Politically Mr. Auger has always been a Democrat, and he has filled various local offices of trust and responsibility. For eighteen years he was constable, and he has been a school director for fifteen years. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared.

Alfred J. Auger, eldest son in the above family, was born on the farm on which they now live, May 17, 1886. His boyhood was passed not un-

like that of other boys of this locality. He attended country school until he was sixteen, then entered White Bear Lake high school, where he spent three years, and in May, 1905, he accepted a position in the First State Bank at White Bear Lake. He began as bookkeeper and served in that capacity two years, and since then has been teller and assistant cashier. He cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan. Politically he shows a spirit of independence, claiming it to be every man's right and privilege to vote for the man rather than the party. At the age of fourteen he was confirmed in the Catholic church. Fraternally he is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters and with the Y. M. C. A. Club. He ranks among the first with the popular and progressive young men of the White Bear Lake.

JOHN H. SPINK. Most intimately associated with the growth and character of any community are its business interests. They mold the life of the people, give direction to their efforts, and crystalize the present and future possibilities of the locality into concrete form. The leading business men of a city are its greatest benefactors, silently controlling the forces that bring progress and prosperity, and the measure of the credit that is due them is not always fully appreciated. To write of the lives of these leaders in material growth is a pleasure, for the influence of their careers is ever helpful and cheering. One of the leading men of White Bear, Minnesota, who for many years has been one of the most prominent figures in financial and commercial circles here, is John H. Spink, president of the First State Bank of White Bear and of the Mercantile Grocery Company and proprietor of the White Bear Mercantile Company. Mr. Spink, whose home is located at No. 20 Clark avenue, was born in Platteville, Wisconsin, July 1, 1853, and is a son of A. H. and Meta (Nehls) Spink.

John H. Spink grew to manhood in his native place, receiving a fair education in the public schools, which he left at the age of eleven years to become a clerk in a grocery store. He continued there for three years, at which time he began working for his father, who was a contractor by trade, but who had recently purchased a store. Mr. Spink continued to have charge of his father's establishment for seven years, by which time his younger brother had learned the business, and when he was twenty-one years of age John H. Spink entered the employ of Huntington Brothers in Platteville, being their head clerk for two years. He then became bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Platteville Bank, but after four years resigned his position and came to St. Paul, where, in 1884, he entered the wholesale tobacco and cigar business. This venture, however, proved a failure and Mr. Spink's little capital was cleaned out; but, nothing daunted, he started to make his fortune all over again, and became a purchasing agent for a railroad construction company on the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters at St. Paul. In 1892 Mr. Spink went to Spokane, Washington, where he remained until 1893, and in 1895 he came to White Bear, where he started into business in a humble way. His success was instantaneous, and he soon was compelled to enlarge his store and to employ eight men to assist him in handling the trade, and so rapidly has the business advanced that it is now necessary for him to have from twenty-five to thirty employes, while the one room of former days has given way to floor space five times its size, while about nine delivery wagons are needed to supply the trade. Mr. Spink has been successful because he has progressed as

White Bear has progressed. During the early days of his establishment merchandise as compared with that of today was provincial and crude. Goods came from a narrow range of producers rather than from all over the country, and there was little choice, for numerous modern conveniences and amenities, while on the market, could not be placed in the limited quarters. Customers sat on revolving stools at the counter and inspected goods exhibited with but little skill in display. There was no such liberality shown in exchange of merchandise nor any far reaching delivery service. As the village came to itself, however, and found out what it wanted this store supplied it, and both the village and the business developed better and greater things together. The village's needs and tendencies have been discerned, taken care of and often anticipated by Mr. Spink. This store has evolved into the leading establishment of its kind in this part of the county because it has grown with White Bear, served the village with true mercantile skill, and helped it to develop its natural resources. Mr. Spink has not confined his attention to this establishment, however. He has invested in various building properties, owning the structure in which the hardware store is now located and also furnishing the postoffice for the government. In 1907 he became a stockholder and was elected president of the First State Bank of White Bear, and in 1908, when the grocery department of his business was incorporated into a stock company, under the name of the Mercantile Grocery Company, he became its president. He is also a stockholder and director in the First State Bank of Hugo, Minnesota. He is an independent Republican in his political views, and cast his first vote for President Hayes in 1876. He has never been an office seeker, as his time has been too much occupied by his business activities, but this does not mean that he has not been interested in public matters, for he holds the welfare of White Bear at heart, and is always ready to support all movements which he feels will benefit his adopted community. Solid and substantial, safe and conservative, honest in all of his dealings, a thorough-going, practical, progressive business man, Mr. Spink has the confidence and esteem of his business associates and the respect of his fellow townsmen. He is prominent fraternally, being a member of the Masons, which he joined in 1880, as a member of Melody Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Masonic Veterans, to the Royal Arcanum at St. Paul and to the A. O. U. W. He is a charter member and the first and only president of the White Bear Commercial Club, which was organized in 1904.

In 1880 Mr. Spink was married at Platteville, Wisconsin, to Miss Carrie E. Huntington, who was born and reared in that city, a daughter of Richard and Lucy Huntington, also of Platteville. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spink, as follows: C. W., whose death occurred at the age of twenty-three years; Helen, who was at Carlton for about two years, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and now well and favorably known as a teacher in the White Bear high school; Hazel, who is possessed of much artistic talent, and is finding congenial employment in that line; Harold, who went to the public schools and spent two years in Shattuck School at Faribault College, and now has charge of the hardware department in his father's establishment; Catherine, who is a student in the White Bear high school, class of 1912; and Elizabeth and John H., who are students in the public schools and live at home with their parents.

CHARLES H. WIEGAND. One of the most successful grain elevators operating at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, is that conducted by Charles H. Wiegand, whose thorough understanding of the details of his business has brought the enterprise to its present prosperous condition and has made Mr. Wiegand's name well known in commercial circles. Mr. Wiegand was born on a farm near Clearwater, Wright county, Minnesota, January 15, 1872, and is a son of Herman and Sophia (Krumbusch) Wiegand.

When he was still an infant Mr. Wiegand's parents took him to St. Paul, in which city he attended the common schools, later taking a course in St. Paul's College, St. Paul's Park. At the time he was thirteen years of age the family located on a farm in Ramsey county, near White Bear, but in 1910 they sold out and went to Kansas. After completing his collegiate course Mr. Wiegand returned to his father's farm, and on March 10, 1904, was married in St. Paul to Miss Anna Meyer, who was born in Galena, Illinois, daughter of Christian F. and Elizabeth Meyer. In 1905 he came to White Bear and began buying and shipping grain and dealing in all kinds of feed, and about 1907 purchased his present elevator, which had been erected in 1903 and had a capacity of 20,000 bushels. Mr. Wiegand has shown much ability as a business man, and in his dealings with his customers has been fair and above-board in all matters. He is a friend of progress and advancement along all lines, and any movements that have for their object the welfare of White Bear Lake will find in him a hearty and enthusiastic supporter. He is independent in his political views, and has never aspired to public preferment, his business interests having so far claimed the greater part of his time and attention; however, he is at present serving very acceptably as a member of the board of school directors, an office to which he was elected in July, 1911. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which he is very popular, and he and Mrs. Wiegand are consistent members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday school. All movements of a religious, charitable or educational nature are supported by him, and he and Mrs. Wiegand are well and favorably known in church and social circles. With his wife and two interesting children, Anna Mae and George Meyer, Mr. Wiegand lives in a comfortable, tastily-furnished home at No. 723 Birch Lake avenue.

WARREN W. HURD. There are in every community men of great force of character, who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens and bear a most important part in public affairs. Such a man is Warren W. Hurd, who is prominently identified with the financial interests of St. Paul. Possessing the ability to push himself through the stirring competition of these times, he has also found time to champion every movement for the public good, and has materially aided in the advancement of social, educational and moral interests. Mr. Hurd was born on a farm near Hamilton, Fillmore county, Minnesota, on May 7, 1865, and is a son of David E. and Anna D. (Fay) Hurd, the former born in New York and the latter a native of Canada.

David E. Hurd was still a lad when his parents moved to Illinois, and he accompanied them a short time later to northern Iowa, where he grew to manhood. Later the family went to Fillmore county, Minne-



Warren H. Hurd.



sota, and there Mr. Hurd met and married Anna D. Fay, whose father Randall R. Fay, was a minister of the Baptist faith. Rev. Fay served four years as a private during the Civil war, enlisting from old Fort Snelling. When Warren W. Hurd was still a youth his father took up a homestead in Hamilton county, Iowa, and there he grew up with all the peculiar advantages that accrue to a boy who must toil in the open air, the enforced industry of life on a farm giving him habits of energy and activity. His education was secured in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one he formed a partnership with his father in handling hay in northwestern Iowa, but he eventually purchased his father's interests and branched out in the lumber, fuel, real estate and livestock business. Mr. Hurd later closed out all the other lines to give his undivided attention to real estate and mortgages, and started a private bank in Dickinson county, Iowa. In 1894 he sold the bank and moved to Iowa Falls, where he was engaged in the land and loan business. Mr. Hurd came to St. Paul in 1901 and organized the Great Northern Land and Stock Company, of which he was elected vice president and general manager, and of which he controlled in the beginning one-third of its capital stock of \$300,000, and later taking over an additional one-third, the remainder of the stock being in the hands of Iowa friends, who were among the original stock-holders. On March 1, 1912, the firm was incorporated as a financial company under the name of Hurd & Simpson Company, with a paid-up capital of one million dollars, as successors to Warren W. Hurd. It is the purpose of the firm to deal only in high-class securities, principally farm mortgage loans. Mr. Hurd is president of the company, while Edward G. Simpson is vice-president, with William E. Simpson, treasurer, and Glenwood A. Hurd, secretary. The offices of the new company are maintained in the Commerce Building in this city.

Born to work and reared in moderate circumstances, Mr. Hurd early learned habits of industry, which have followed him through life. He has always attended closely to business, and the foundation stone of his success has been his business integrity. Possessed of liberal public spirit, he has participated in all the affairs of his community, and his standing is one of high order among St. Paul's representative business men.

Mr. Hurd was married at Superior, Dickinson county, Iowa, on July 4, 1887, to Miss Amy Gardner, who was born on a farm near Superior, where her father was a merchant and prominent citizen, serving as well in the capacity of postmaster for a number of years. Her parents were Wilbur S. and Jennie (Zerfass) Gardner. Their two children were born at Superior: Glenwood A., born May 21, 1888, who spent a year in the University of Minnesota after completing the curriculum of the Central high school of St. Paul, and is now secretary of the Hurd, Simpson Company; and Hazel L., born May 10, 1894, who is now a student in the Mrs. Backus School for Girls. The Hurd home is situated at No. 794 Lincoln avenue, St. Paul, but the family spend their summers in a fine country place at Monticello, Minnesota, where Mr. Hurd owns a tract of eight hundred acres. Mr. Hurd is an independent Republican and has never been an office seeker. Fraternally he is connected with Summit Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., York Rite and Paladin Commandery, and St. Paul Consistory, No. 1, of which his son is also a member. His social relations include the Minnesota Club, Commercial Club and the City, State and National Automobile Club. Mrs. Hurd is also prominent in club and social life.

HENRY A. WARNER. One of the best known financiers of Ramsey county, Minnesota, is found in the person of Henry A. Warner, a man thoroughly conversant with banking conditions in Minnesota and who during his incumbency as cashier of the First State Bank of White Bear Lake has made an enviable reputation as a business man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity. Mr. Warner was born on a farm near Racine, Wisconsin, September 16, 1863, a son of Henry and Lydia Jane (Nichols) Warner.

After attending the common schools of his native vicinity Mr. Warner went to Valley City, North Dakota, to learn the banking business in an institution conducted by a relative, an uncle by marriage, where he secured much experience that was to prove of great value to him in the years that followed. In about the year 1886 he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machinery Company, and eventually took charge of the office and became manager of collections, and continued there until 1898. From there he went to Albert Lea, Minnesota, where he remained for two years as general agent for the harvesting company, and then moved to Currie, Minnesota, where he organized the First State Bank, and for two years was its cashier. In 1902 he sold his interests there and went to Little Falls, where he assisted in organizing the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of which he acted in the capacity of cashier until 1904, and he then came to White Bear Lake and purchased a private bank at No. 322 Railroad avenue, which was reorganized August 1, 1905, and became the First State Bank of White Bear Lake. In addition to being a careful and conservative banker Mr. Warner has proved himself a citizen who has always had the interest of his community at heart, and is a man of high moral character and recognized worth. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal church, and is serving as a vestryman. In political matters he is a stanch Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party, although he has never sought public preferment on his own account. Fraternally he is connected with Granite Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., at St. Cloud, and the M. W. A. of that city. With his interesting family he resides in a beautiful residence at the corner of Johnson and Sixth streets, White Bear Lake.

While in St. Cloud Mr. Warner was married, September 4, 1889, to Miss Ellen Paddock, of that city, who was born in the country, about twenty miles distant, and four children have been born to this union, as follows: Elizabeth, born in St. Cloud, a member of the class of 1912, Randolph-Macon Women's College, at Lynchburg, Virginia; Henry A., born at St. Cloud, a graduate of the White Bear high school, class of 1911, in which year he entered the University of Minnesota; Ruth, born at Little Falls, and now residing at home; and Erwin Herbert, born at White Bear Lake, also living at home. Mr. Warner has a number of warm personal friends among the depositors of the First State Bank, an institution which is now doing business with some of the largest houses in the state.

G. J. GRIFFIN. The subject of this sketch is a native son of St. Paul and was born August 30, 1880. After completing the common school course he attended the high school for two years and then gave up study to enter the employ of the Great Western Railroad Company. He remained with this corporation for five years and then went to work for Mr. D.

W. Hurley, the well known West St. Paul undertaker, and continued in his employ for five years. By this time he had completely mastered the business and decided to go into it for himself. Accordingly he and his father set up an establishment in South St. Paul in 1909, and they now have a business which is excelled by none in that section of the city. Mr. Griffin was married on May 19, 1910, to Miss Elizabeth Kindahl, of St. Paul, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kindahl, have resided in the city for many years. A son, James Henry Griffin, was born to this union on May 11, 1911.

James H. Griffin, father of the above-mentioned G. J. Griffin, was born in Portland, Maine, and came to St. Paul when a boy along with his parents. He went to school here and then began to work, first with the firm of Kelly and Beupre and later for the St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad Company with whom he held various positions and in whose service he remained until he and his son went into their present business. Mr. Griffin is widely known in railroad circles throughout the northwest, and his work in this line has won him a high place in the esteem of those in that calling. Mrs. J. H. Griffin, too, is a New Englander, born near the town of Clinton, Massachusetts. Her parents came to St. Paul after the Civil war, in which her father had taken part at the front. Her marriage to Mr. Griffin occurred in St. Paul and their three children were born in the city. Miss Nellie Griffin lives with her parents and the other daughter, Alma, is Mrs. William Albrecht, whose husband is a member of the firm Albrecht and Son, general furriers of St. Paul. They have one child, Alma.

Patrick Griffin, the father of James H., came to this country from Ireland and settled in Maine about 1840. On May 11, 1858, he came to Minnesota and settled in what is now West St. Paul. The family of Mary Burke Griffin, the wife of James H., were also pioneers of St. Paul. The father served in the union army and was killed in action in the last battle of the war. His name was Patrick Burke, and his wife was Rose Caughlin. She died in 1903. Patrick Griffin died in 1897, and his wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Sexton, died in 1874.

Both J. H. Griffin and his son are independent Republicans in politics, being of the progressive body who have an eye upon issues rather than upon factions. Both are members of the Catholic church. The father is affiliated with the Hibernians, the Knights of Pythias, the Junior Pioneers and the Switchmen's Union. The son belongs to the Owls, the Knights of Pythias, the Yeomen and the Maccabees. The Griffin family is one whose members are counted in the number of St. Paul's best citizens, and who have the regard of the many prominent and influential men and women whom they have in the circle of their acquaintances.

JAMES C. FULTON. One of the old citizens of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, who has been closely identified with the financial and business interests of this village for some years is James C. Fulton, now a resident of Lake avenue, on the north shore of the lake. Mr. Fulton is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was born April 2, 1874, a son of Thomas C. and Margaret (Magee) Fulton.

Thomas C. Fulton was born at Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he was about fourteen years of age, and at that time went to Pittsburg to work in a machine shop and bell foundry, having been apprenticed to an uncle, Andrew Fulton. He continued

there for about one year, but his work did not prove congenial and he ran away to become a stowaway on a vessel that made trips down the river. Subsequently he followed the river for twenty-five years, rising to the position of chief engineer, a position which brought \$300 per month. He was married in Pittsburg in 1869, and for a time thereafter was engaged in the furniture business. As early as 1852 he had been to St. Paul on the steamer "Northerner," his regular run being from Pittsburg to St. Louis, and thence down to New Orleans, with an occasional trip to St. Paul. One of his sons, Thomas C. Fulton, Jr., was in ill health, and the doctor ordered a change of climate, suggesting Minnesota as the most probable field for his recovery, and for a time the family lived at the Merchants' Hotel in St. Paul. While living there a pleasure trip was proposed, with White Bear as a destination, and so charmed were they with this part of the country that for six years they visited this place, although the family home was in Pittsburg. Eight years later, however, they established a summer home on a tract of seven-eighths of an acre located on the shore of White Bear Lake, and after journeying back and forth for several years Thomas C. Fulton, Sr., became a resident of this place and voted here. His death occurred in Pittsburg, February 10, 1894, and his widow died in the same city April 2, 1905, and both were there buried.

As a youth James C. Fulton attended the public schools of White Bear Lake, and in 1895 he was graduated from Shattuck Military Academy, of Faribault, Minnesota. On November 28, 1906, he was married at Woodbridge, New Jersey, to Miss Augusta Valentine Drake, who was born at Woodbridge, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth (Sellers) Drake, with whom he had become acquainted while she was on a visit to White Bear Lake. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Jane Elizabeth and James Cooper, Jr.

Mr. Fulton has interested himself in various business enterprises here. In 1904 the electric light plant was purchased by his mother's estate, and he became secretary and treasurer of the company, extending its lines and enlarging its plant. In 1908 the estate sold its interest in this industry, and since that time he has lived practically retired from business activity. He is a Republican in politics, but has never cared for nor sought public office, although he takes a keen interest in the success of his party. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, and is a consistent attendant and liberal supporter of St. John's church of that denomination. Fraternally he has been connected with the Masonic order for some years, representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state and filling all of the chairs in the various degrees of Masonry. He was active in the organization of the Y. M. C. A. at White Bear Lake, was a liberal contributor to its building fund, and is now serving as a director.

PATRICK O'BRIEN. During a period of thirty-five years' service as assistant postmaster of St. Paul, Patrick O'Brien has given the best years of his life to the duties of that position, his long incumbency of that office being sufficient guaranty of the sterling character of the man and his eminent fitness for the manifold responsibilities of his position.

Born in Ireland, Patrick O'Brien is the son of Stephen and Ann (Mullen) O'Brien. He was born October 2, 1841, and when he was but two years of age his parents left Ireland, in 1843, settling in Kal-



Hermann Kretz.

amazoo, Michigan. Later the father secured a farm on the outskirts of Kalamazoo and moved the family thereto, where the family remained until the death of Stephen O'Brien in 1850. Shortly after the death of the father, Mrs. O'Brien moved to Minnesota, accompanied by her little family of three sons and a daughter, and they settled in St. Paul, on May 17, 1852, where the family has resided ever since.

Patrick O'Brien attended the public schools until in May, 1854. Later he entered the law offices of Rice, Hollinshead & Becker, remaining with that firm and their subsequent successors until August, 1863, when he went on a government survey with Johnson & Thornton, returning to St. Paul January 1, 1864. In February of that year Mr. O'Brien entered the postal service under Charles Nichols, then postmaster. He remained thus occupied until May, 1865, when he accepted a more lucrative position in the counting room of the *Daily Press*, continuing with the *Press* until May 17, 1870, when he was induced to re-enter the postal service under J. A. Wheelock, then editor of the *Press*, who had been appointed to the office of postmaster. Mr. O'Brien acceptably filled the responsible position of chief clerk to the postmaster until May 1, 1878, at which time he was appointed assistant postmaster, and he has continued to fill that position continuously up to the present time. He has served variously under Charles Nichols, J. A. Wheelock, David Day, William Lee, Henry A. Castle, Robert A. Smith, A. R. McGill, Mark D. Flower, and is at present serving under the leadership of Edward Yarrish.

Mr. O'Brien has led a quiet, unpretentious life, intent only upon the careful rearing of his family and the faithful discharge of his duties in connection with his position as assistant postmaster of St. Paul.

On April 12, 1887, Mr. O'Brien married Miss Frances A. Higgins at Xenia, Ohio, and of their union six children have been born: Helen M., Francis P., Emma M., Elizabeth M., Jessie, and John C.

HERMANN KRETZ. The well known architect, Hermann Kretz, was born in 1860, on May 20th, in Essen, Germany, where his parents were people of prominence and prestige. His father was a merchant who died in his native city in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. His mother, Marie Elise (Marre) Kretz, was a daughter of the Rhine province, and lived to be eighty-six years of age, dying in Essen in 1905.

Mr. Kretz had the advantage of an excellent education in the splendid schools of his native country, finishing the gymnasium and then attending the university at Essen. Later he continued his studies in the Technical School at Holzminden, where he took his course in architecture. At the age of nineteen he began his professional work under an uncle in Germany. A year later he came to America and spent a short time in New York City, from which place he went to Chicago, where he did considerable work in his profession. He was attracted by the rapid growth of the city of Winnipeg, Canada, and stopped there some time on his way to the Pacific coast. In the city of St. Paul he found an excellent opening for one skilled in his profession and decided to locate here, and since 1886 has been actively engaged in business in this city, where he has erected some of the principal buildings known to St. Paul. His thorough training in his native land has been of inestimable value both to him and to the city, for although we claim commercial supremacy, we have not yet learned to make our cities as beautiful as have our kinsmen across the water, especially in Germany, and in the new demand for beauty and harmony in our great metropolises

the architect is a necessarily powerful factor in enabling us to attain ideal conditions.

Mr. Kretz owns a large amount of valuable real estate in the city, including his beautiful residence at 768 Summit avenue. He is the owner and architect of the New Commerce Building, and he was the architect and builder of several of the St. Paul schools and other public buildings.

On August 22, 1894, Mr. Kretz was united in marriage with Miss Helena Botzet, of St. Paul. They have one daughter, Helen, born in March, 1896, who is now attending the Loomis school in St. Paul. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Kretz is an Independent in politics and in the work for the advancement of the financial interests of the city he is deeply interested. He is a member of the Commercial Club and the Association of Commerce. While in Bismarck, North Dakota, he became a member of the militia, having an aptitude for military affairs, which is characteristic of his ancestry. When time permits, Mr. Kretz enjoys shouldering his rod or his gun and spending a day in collecting trophies of those implements, being a hunter and fisherman of some repute. He is fond of all sorts of amusement and a man of vigorous constitution, an inheritance from his forebears, all of whom lived to the age of four score years and beyond.

CHARLES E. DAVIES. With supreme faith in the future of White Bear Lake, with the ability to profit by present conditions and possessing a desire to aid others to do so, Charles E. Davies, of No. 316 Banning avenue, is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men of Ramsey county, and to his influence and example is largely due the present activity shown in various lines of the city. Mr. Davies was born at Cottage Grove, Washington county, Minnesota, September 9, 1862, and is a son of Gorham F. and Lydia (Bennett) Davies. Gorham F. Davies was born in 1837, and came to Minnesota with his mother in 1845, settling in Washington county, where he has since made his home.

The boyhood of Charles E. Davies was spent on his father's farm and his education was secured in the common schools, although a large part of his tuition was secured in the school of hard work. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced working out among the farmers in the vicinity of his father's homestead, and when he had reached the age of twenty-two years he hired out as an apprentice to the trade of carpenter with David Hanna. During the years 1885, 1886 and 1887 he was engaged with Mr. Hanna in building up the town of Spring Valley, Illinois, which was developed from a great corn field into a town of 1,050 inhabitants when Mr. Hanna left, and had a population of 4,000 people when Mr. Davies completed his work there. While in that city, November 17, 1887, Mr. Davies was married to Miss Dora L. Hoffman, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, daughter of Austin C. and Julia A. (Throop) Hoffman. In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Davies moved to Jackson county, Minnesota, and after six months there came on to White Bear, where Mr. Davies resumed working for Mr. Hanna, with whom he continued to carry on operations until the latter's retirement from business activities, after which he commenced business on his own account. Among the many fine residences built at Dellwood by Mr. Davies are those of L. P. Ordway, Albert Schuneman, W. A. Hardenburg, Dr. A. J. Gillette and George A. Archer. In 1907 he put up the Y. M. C. A. building in White Bear, subsequently put up the

offices and sub-station for the Consumers Power Company, and did over \$50,000 worth of work for Fulton & Murray. He also erected the H. B. Gates residence at Lake Minnetonka and the Woolnough Hotel at the same place, and during the last two years has been building for George T. Slade on his farm at Dellwood, where he is putting up a magnificent set of modern buildings.

Mr. Davies has had five children: Frances J., born in Spring Valley, who is now living at home; Bertal G., who was born at Blackstone, Illinois; and J. Lynne, Clifford E. and Robert E., all born in White Bear and living at home. Mr. Davies is independent in his politics, and has never sought public office, although he has served as alderman for one year. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W., of which he was master for four years, is a member of the degree of honor; and also belongs to Garnet Lodge A. F. & A. M., of which he has been worshipful master for two years and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. He has been very much interested in educational matters, and is a member of the school board of Great Bear. Although he was elected to this office only in 1910, he is now acting as president of the board. He has always discharged every obligation laid upon him loyally and conscientiously, has always been the friend of progress and has advocated permanent improvements and good government. Personally he is affable and courteous, and he has numerous friends in every community to which his duties have led him. His beautiful home is located on Birch Lake avenue, where he and his interesting family are the center of a congenial social circle.

THEODORE L. BOURQUIM, who was born and reared at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, figures prominently here as a contractor and builder, numerous substantial structures in Minneapolis, St. Paul and the vicinity of the lake, including the Masonic Temple at White Bear Lake, having been contracted for and built by him.

Mr. Bourquim was born January 20, 1868, a son of John H. and Anna (Mullison) Bourquim. John H. Bourquim, a native of New Jersey, went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at an early age, and there learned the trade of cabinet maker. He came west to Washington county, Minnesota, with his father, in 1864, and shortly afterward made three trips back and forth to the east. Finally, in 1870, he moved to Isanti county, this state, and there he spent the rest of his life and died.

Theodore L. Bourquim had the advantage of a common school education, and at the age of twenty began to work at the carpenter's trade. He worked for various contractors and builders until 1901, when he ventured out as a contractor himself. The venture proved a successful one, which is attested by the style and number of structures erected by him during the past dozen years.

In July, 1898, Mr. Bourquim enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota, U. S. V., for service in the Spanish-American war, entering as corporal and later was promoted to sergeant. He remained in Camp Ramsey three months, was three months in Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and while in the latter place the regiment took part in the jubilee in Philadelphia in the fall of that year. Subsequently he was in camp at Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Georgia, where he received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Bourquim has been twice married. By his first wife, whom he wedded at White Bear Lake and who was Miss Manie Shelley, he has

one daughter, Miss Gladys Bourquim. In September, 1901, he married Miss Louise M. Bloom, by whom he has four children: Marva, Kenneth, Ilene and Loraine.

Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., White Bear Chapter, R. A. M. (U. D.), and also with the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. His Masonic membership is in Garnet Lodge, No. 166, in which he has filled all the chairs, and which he has represented in the Grand Lodge. At this writing he is noble grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 149, and master of lodge No. 181, A. O. U. W., in which he served four years as financier. Also he belongs to the Degree of Honor, the ladies auxiliary of the A. O. U. W., and he and his wife are members of St. Paul Chapter, Eastern Star. Politically Mr. Bourquim is a Republican. While he has never been an office seeker, he has filled some local offices. At this time he is treasurer of the Independent School District of White Bear. He resides with his family on White Bear avenue, White Bear Lake.

EDWARD ELDON LUGER. During the last eighteen years Edward Eldon Luger has been engaged in the furniture business, and during that time has been associated with some of the leading firms of this part of Minnesota. At present he is acting in the capacities of president of the St. Paul Table Company and vice president of the Luger Furniture Company, and he is widely and favorably known to the furniture trade. Mr. Luger was born at Wabasha, Minnesota, September 30, 1874, the youngest son of John Luger, and he now resides at No. 3233 Holmes avenue, Minneapolis.

Mr. Luger received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and then entered St. Paul Central high school. At an early age he had begun to assist the employes of the Luger furniture factory in whatever capacity his services could be used, and this enterprising spirit won for him, when he was only nineteen years of age, a chance to show what he could accomplish as a salesman, and he was given a country territory. While taking care of this business Mr. Luger showed exceptional ability as a salesman, and his faithful work and good sales were rewarded by an advance in position, the territory in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis being turned over to his care, and in 1909 he was further honored by election to the vice-presidency of the Luger Furniture Company. He subsequently became president of the St. Paul Table Company, a position which he still holds, and he is also a stockholder in both concerns. Mr. Luger has followed this line of endeavor throughout his business career, and is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the trade. He is a natural salesman, possessing that happy faculty of being able to attract and hold a customer's interest, while his shrewd business ability has made him a man valuable to his company and dangerous to his adversaries. He is a Republican in his political views, but his business interests have demanded all of his time and attention and he has not found time to enter public life, although he takes a good citizen's interest in local matters and is always ready to support movements which are for the betterment of his city.

On May 2, 1905, at Red Wing, Minnesota, Mr. Luger was united in marriage with Miss Berta Busch, who was born and reared at Red Wing, and is a graduate of the Red Wing high school and the normal school at Winona, Minnesota. Her parents, William and Frederica



MR. AND MRS. JOHN TUGER

(Wolpers) Busch, were early settlers at Red Wing, where they are well and favorably known. Mr. and Mrs. Luger have become the parents of two children: Kenneth Edward, who was born in Minneapolis, November 10, 1907; and Geraldine, born February 15, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Luger are consistent members of St. Thomas church, and have many friends in church and society circles in the city.

FRANK J. LUGER, secretary and treasurer of the Luger Furniture Company and the St. Paul Table Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, November 11, 1857, eldest of the family of John and Katharine (Rhombert) Luger, and one of the several sons who have for years been successfully associated in a manufacturing business.

John Luger, the father was a cabinet maker by trade, and started the business in a small way at Wabasha, Minnesota. For several years, up to 1872, horse power was used; then they installed a steam plant and increased operations. Associated with John Luger were his two brothers, and for some time the business was conducted under the name of Luger Brothers. Later a Mr. Dugan became a partner and the name was changed to Luger Brothers & Dugan, and a few years later, when Mr. Dugan sold his interest to a Mr. Box, the firm style was Luger Brothers & Box. This last name was continued two years. Then, in February, 1882, they incorporated and changed the name to the Luger Furniture Company, Frank J. becoming a stockholder and being made secretary and treasurer, which position he has since filled. In the spring of 1887 the company broke ground for a new factory at North St. Paul, and put up one building, fifty-six by one hundred feet, three stories. Also they built a single room, forty by fifty feet; two dry kilns, each thirty by sixty feet; a warehouse, fifty-six by one hundred and twenty-five feet, four stories; and a few small buildings for storing lumber. This plant has now been doubled in capacity and today this factory is on a par with any furniture factory in the United States. In 1911 they installed the largest crude oil engine west of Chicago. They also started a branch in Minneapolis, at first as sample rooms, and in 1890 they bought what was known as the Gilmore property at 173 Western avenue, which they improved by erecting a building sixty by two hundred and seventy-five feet, four stories. Here they now maintain distributing rooms and have their main office. In 1892 they organized a separate company, the stockholders being members of the Luger family and others, and which has since been known as the St. Paul Table Company. The success of this concern has been notable. From time to time its facilities for doing business have been enlarged and its capacity has been doubled. Also the Lugers have a distributing house at Spokane, Washington, the latter having been opened in 1909, under the supervision of a younger brother of Frank J., J. A. Luger, whose address is 722 Division street, Spokane.

Frank J. Luger received his early education in the common schools of Wabasha, to which place his parents moved from Dubuque, Iowa, when he was a small boy. The greater part of his education, however, has been gained in the broad school of experience. His wide business experience has brought him in contact with all classes of men and, being a keen observer, he has studied human nature and acquired a fund of valuable information not gained in schools and colleges.

In June, 1883, Mr. Luger married Miss Louisa Schwirtz, a native

of Wabasha and a daughter of John Schwirtz. They are the parents of seven children: Robert G., Walter, Gertrude, Alfred, Irving, Alvina and Clara. The older children are all graduates of the Minneapolis high school, and Miss Gertrude is also a graduate of the State University of Minnesota, where she took a course in music. Walter is married and settled in Minneapolis, being occupied as salesman with the Luger Furniture Company.

Politically Mr. Luger is a Republican. He has served as trustee of North St. Paul and has been a delegate to both county and state conventions. Both as a business man and public spirited citizen he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JEREMIAH J. STRAPP. St. Paul has acquired an ideal chief of her fire department in Jeremiah J. Strapp, who since 1905 has served in this important capacity. His career as a fire-fighter dates from 1879 and in the long intervening years he has had many opportunities to prove of what self-forgetting, heroic fibre he is made. He is keen, alert, energetic and one of the most progressive of city officials when the welfare of St. Paul is at stake. He is a native son of the city and has passed two-thirds of his life in its protection.

Chief Strapp, as before mentioned, is a St. Paulite by birth, his nativity having occurred on the 3d day of April, 1859. He is the son of John and Johanna (Statelum) Strapp, natives of Chicago. He received his education in the excellent public schools of this city and in his case the youthful dream of adventure and usefulness as a fire-fighter which all boys share in common was fated to fulfillment. On November 14, 1879, when but nineteen years of age, he first entered the service and ever since has been actively identified with it. In the long period of his service he has filled many positions and has filled them all well. His promotion has been gradual, but steady, and proving faithful and efficient in small things he has been given more and more to do. For in every place he has occupied he has shown fine qualifications and has indicated a reserve force which promised higher usefulness and marked him for advancement. Many fires in the history of St. Paul, notably that of Auerbach, Finch & Culbertson, in 1881; Dyer Brothers in 1893; and the McCormick Harvester Company in 1900, were fought under his direction and much praise for his splendid generalship was given him on these occasions. He has indeed those qualities required in the successful high military official, among them quick, keen judgment, dogged determination and the ability to inspire his men. He is very popular and highly respected.

Some one has said in a tribute to him: "He has a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the city. He has shown himself to be inspired by a high sense of duty in everything he undertakes. These two conditions make him particularly zealous and capable in the performance of the important and hazardous work which now comes under his supervision. His great faculty for the service in which he is engaged is his resourcefulness. This embodies quickness and clearness of vision and the utmost promptness and effectiveness in action, giving him readiness for all emergencies and a cool head and steady hand in dealing with them."

Mr. Strapp was married on the 2d of October, 1907, to Ellen Feeley, of St. Paul, and their son, John J., Jr., was born May 31, 1910. Mrs. Strapp is a member of several of the women's clubs and societies,



J. J. Shapp

and Mr. Strapp holds membership with the Elks, Junior Pioneers, Knights of Pythias, Hibernians, the St. Paul Automobile Club, the Association of Commerce, and the Commercial Club. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and religiously a member of the Catholic church.

JOSEPH A. A. BURNQUIST. Iowa has reason to be proud of the stalwart men born and reared as "Hawkeyes" who are scaling the heights of success in other states. St. Paul has reason to congratulate herself that Joseph Alfred Arner Burnquist decided to make this city his home, for he stands, although young in years, among the strong men of the bar. He has also given enlightened service to his constituents as a legislator, having been elected state representative from the thirty-third district to the Minnesota state legislature.

Mr. Burnquist was born in Dayton, Webster county, Iowa, on July 21, 1879. He is the son of John A. Burnquist, a Webster county pioneer, and his wife, A. Louise Burnquist. He received his early education in the Dayton public schools and after finishing their curriculum he matriculated in the Carleton Academy and College, from which, in the year 1902, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Columbia University of New York City and in 1904 gained from that celebrated institution of learning the degree of Master of Arts. At the conclusion of this liberal education, having decided upon his profession, he attacked his Blackstone in the University of Minnesota and in 1905 received the degree which made him eligible to practice law. In the fall of that year Mr. Burnquist located in this city to begin his practice and the ensuing years have been of the most successful character. Distinctive mark of the strong hold he had gained upon the popular esteem of the community was given in his election as representative from the thirty-third district, in 1909, and his re-election in 1911. He has carried with him to the state assembly well-defined and unfaltering ideas of duty toward his constituents and is in refreshing contrast to the self-seeking politician who has proved the menace of modern society. He is a leader in Republican politics and is remarkably loyal to the articles of faith of the "Grand Old Party."

On January 1, 1906, Mr. Burnquist was happily married at Dawson, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Louise Cross, daughter of the Rev. Rowland S. Cross. She is a native daughter of the state, her birthplace being Anoka; and she was graduated from Carleton College in 1903. Her father has been a Congregational pastor in Minnesota for thirty years. A son and a daughter have blessed their union, their names being John McLean and Mary Louise.

Mr. Burnquist has numerous fraternal affiliations, in which he takes pleasure, and he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational church.

FREEMAN POOLE STRONG. Mr. Strong's ancestry is of that enterprising English stock whose ideals have been the dominating force in American life until the last generation and though we have grown cosmopolitan, yet it is a question whether we have produced any type to compare with the products of that type. Mr. Strong is the son of Charles Dibble and Abigail Spurr (Jefferson) Strong and was born in Boston, January 15, 1847. His parents came to St. Paul when he was a child and he received his schooling here, in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he went to work, beginning his commercial career in

the establishment of Strong, Hackett & Company, hardware dealers. For seventeen years he was an employe of this firm and he familiarized himself with all the phases of the trade and with the demands of its patrons. He was continually put into more and more responsible positions until on January 1, 1879, he purchased an interest in the company. From January 1, 1890, until January 1, 1897, he was president of the wholesale hardware firm of Farwell, Ozman, Kirk & Company. At the latter date, he retired from active business life. Mr. Strong is a member of the Minnesota Club. He supports the principles of the Republican party in political matters. In his office in the Pittsburg Building he directs his numerous investments. His residence is at 651 Fairmount avenue. Mr. Strong is a widower and is the father of one daughter, Mrs. P. M. Brett, of New York, and of one son, Warren B., a graduate of Harvard, and now engaged in business in St. Paul.

CHARLES SKOONGLUN, contractor and builder, living at 1105 Jessie street, St. Paul, Minnesota, was born in Vermland, Sweden, October 2, 1860. His father, Olaf A. Skooglun, was by trade a carpenter, but was for many years engaged in farming. The Skooglun family immigrated to the United States in 1868, locating in St. Paul, and there Charles received his early education. When he was old enough to perform a reasonable amount of work he went to his father's farm near Rush Point, Minnesota, and there remained for about eight years, after which time he learned the trade of a carpenter.

In 1889 Mr. Skooglun begun contracting and building, and in the years that have elapsed since that time he has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity in his business as well as exceptional ability that has brought him into prominence in the front ranks of the builders of importance in Minnesota. He erected the New Masonic Temple in St. Paul, one of the finest buildings in the city, and he has had contracts for many other buildings of importance in St. Paul and vicinity, among them being the court houses at Elsworth, Wisconsin, Jackson, Minnesota, and Hillsboro, North Dakota. He has also handled some immense railroad contracts in the west and northwest.

Mr. Skooglun is a member of the Masonic order, and is a communicant of the First Swedish Baptist church. He married Miss Inga B. Oslund, of Rush Point, Minnesota, and they are the parents of four children: Mabel, Edna, Mildred and Roy.

ALBERT L. GRAVES. As chief probation officer for Ramsey county, an office he has filled since 1902, Mr. Albert L. Graves has some of the most important responsibilities in the local government. By reason of his long experience in the work he is the man best qualified in the county for the office, but in addition his previous career and his broad knowledge and experience of public affairs and men had fitted him for the larger functions of public service. Mr. Graves has really been identified with the public and official life of St. Paul and vicinity for more than thirty years, being one of the veterans in the newspaper enterprise of the city and having performed other public duties than those connected with his present office.

Mr. Graves was born at La Have, Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, March 22, 1852. Schooled in the private and academic institutions of his native province and of New Brunswick, he began learning the printer's art in the office of the *Journal* at Summerside, Prince Edward Is-



Axel A. Olson.

land. After three years he became one of the editors and proprietors of this paper. From the east he moved to Manitoba, continuing in newspaper work, and in 1880 became a permanent resident of St. Paul, where his work and interests have since been centered. In 1886 he began the publication of the *St. Paul Times*, which he sold in 1890. In 1891 he was assistant secretary of state, and also in that year he began the publication of the *Broad Axe*, with which his name and policies were associated until 1902. During 1893-94 he served as deputy state labor commissioner, and in 1902 was made chief probation officer for Ramsey county, his office being in the city hall of St. Paul. Mr. Graves has been one of the makers of newspaper history in St. Paul, and all his services during the past thirty years have been connected with the vital, important affairs of the people.

On December 29, 1872, during his residence at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Mr. Graves married Miss Eliza McEwen. Their home at St. Paul is at 646 Cherokee avenue.

AXEL A. OLSON is a native of St. Paul, born February 17, 1887. His father, Andrew A. Olson, was born at Dalsland, Sweden, and was engaged in the lumber business in his native country until he came to America in 1884. He settled at once in St. Paul and bought land in the Payne avenue district, where a number of his countrymen made investments. At this time that part of the city was very sparsely settled and few houses had been built. Mr. Olson engaged in the lumber business as he had in Sweden and he also did engineering work. He is still actively occupied in business and is considered one of the early settlers on Payne avenue. His grandmother on the maternal side was Mrs. Anna Johnson, who was well known to a number of the older residents of St. Paul up to the time of her death in 1905. The grandfather, Olaf Johnson, is still living in St. Paul, and at the age of ninety counts a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Andrew Olson married in St. Paul. His wife, Mathilda C. (Osman) Olson, came to America and also settled on Payne avenue. There were five children in the family born to her and Mr. Olson and all are in school at present except Mr. Axel Olson. Walfred, born in 1892, and Laura, three years younger, are attending high school. Ruth M., born in 1897, and Silas T., in 1903, are in the grades.

Axel Olson graduated from the high school of St. Paul and then entered Macalester University. In his senior year in this institution he was forced to leave school on account of his health. While a student in high school he had shown an unusual aptitude for the printing craft and set up a job printer's shop in his home. After he entered Macalester College he removed this plant to Minneapolis and began the publication of a religious weekly paper in the Swedish language called the *Messenger*. He continued in this line of work until the time of his leaving college, when he had an opportunity to dispose of his plant. He sold out and returned to St. Paul, where in 1910 he established his present printing concern at 993 Payne avenue. Mr. Olson is sole proprietor of this plant and employs a number of expert printers to take care of the large volume of work and he expects soon to publish a weekly newspaper in St. Paul. Excellence of workmanship and of business methods have united to build up a large and ever increasing trade for Mr. Olson, who is rapidly coming to the front in commercial circles and is recognized as one of the leading young business men on Payne

avenue. He is a member of the Typographers' Union No. 30 and keeps abreast of all the improvements in his line of work.

In politics Mr. Olson is a Republican. He is an active worker in the Swedish church, being superintendent of a Sunday-school and a member of the executive board of the Young Peoples' Covenant. His popularity among all who are associated with him is due to his combination of friendliness of manner and integrity of character, to which he adds a business sagacity far above the ordinary.

LEWIS CHAUNCEY STEBBINS, son of Henry C. and Alzina M. Stebbins, was born at La Fayette, Indiana, on August 13, 1861. His parents moved to Kankakee, Illinois, and it was there that Lewis secured his education. He left school at the age of sixteen to work for the Illinois Central Railroad as a telegraph operator. He did this work for the Western Union Telegraph Company and for the Illinois Midland Railway until 1884, when he came to St. Paul to work for the Great Northern. For nine years he was with this corporation, first as local agent and then as general agent and at last as traveling passenger agent, with headquarters at Fargo, North Dakota. He left the railway in 1893 to go into banking and insurance business.

It was in Fargo that Mr. Stebbins started in these lines. Since 1896 he has been president of the St. Paul Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company. This organization is now fifteen years old and has a surplus of over \$300,000. Mr. Stebbins is extensively interested in the banking business, both in St. Paul and in other cities of the northwest. He was one of the incorporators of the East St. Paul State Bank and is now its vice president. He holds the position of director in the State Bank at Ancker, Minnesota, and in the First National Bank of Winnebago, Minnesota.

The Republican party is the one to which Mr. Stebbins gives his political allegiance. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a Shriner. He and his family are members of the Methodist church and active in the support of its various departments. He is a member too, of the Town and Country Club and prominent in the Commercial Club.

Mrs. Stebbins is the daughter of Honorable John T. McBride, who was several times a member of the Illinois legislature. His home was in the town of Chester in southern Illinois, and he was prominent in the Democratic party of that district. Eliza G. McBride was united in marriage to Lewis Stebbins on May 28, 1894. They have one daughter, Myrtle Mary C. Stebbins, who lives with her parents.

OSCAR F. CHRISTENSEN. One of the leading attorneys of the city who has not yet come to middle life is Mr. Oscar F. Christensen. He was born in St. Paul on June 20, 1870, his parents being John and Johanna Milberg Christensen. After completing the course in the schools of St. Paul he attended the law department of the University of Minnesota and in 1902 received his LL. D. from the St. Paul College of Law. During the nine years of his practice in the city he has been signally successful and has an ever increasing clientele. He is a member of the Ramsey County Bar Association and is active in the affairs of the Republican party organization. He was elected and served in the state legislature of Minnesota during the sessions of 1907 and 1909. His legal business is a practice of general nature.

In the fraternal organizations he holds membership in the Masonic

order, in the Modern Woodmen, the Red Men and the Samaritans. His office is in the Globe Building.

MICHAEL W. FITZGERALD. It is but fitting that this issue contain favorable mention of Michael W. Fitzgerald, register of deeds and register of titles and one of the city's leading Republicans. His service in public office has been of the most conscientious, enlightened and generally praise-worthy sort, reflecting to his own credit and the profit of the people.

As his name indicates, Mr. Fitzgerald is of Irish descent, but his own birth occurred in the Empire state, the scene of his nativity being Chateaugay, and its date, August 31, 1855. His parents, Patrick and Elizabeth (Scanlon) Fitzgerald, came to Minnesota in 1869, and the public school education of him whose name inaugurates this review was continued in this city. Being somewhat drawn toward a commercial career, Mr. Fitzgerald matriculated in the St. Paul Business College and there received training of a practical sort. He then taught school, but this had little influence upon his subsequent career, as these pedagogical labors were of but one term's duration. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar of St. Paul in 1876. One of his first adventures as a wage-earner was as bookkeeper and credit man for B. R. L. Hardenbergh & Company, wholesale leather dealers, in whose employ he continued for several years.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who from his maiden vote was found marching beneath the standards of the "Grand Old Party," in a short time assumed a position of importance and influence in the party councils. He served with marked efficiency and enthusiasm as chairman of the city and county central committee. From 1895 to 1901 he acted as chief deputy clerk of the district court and in 1900 was elected to his present office of register of deeds of Ramsey county, and since 1901 he has also been register of titles. The length of time he has held these positions is sufficient in itself to show how well he has performed their duties and is an eloquent tribute to his worth and capacity.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Commercial Club, one of the foremost civic organizations. His office is located in the Ramsey county court house and he maintains his residence at 403 Eichenwald street, St. Paul.

JAMES C. MICHAEL. Among the men who have given the bar of St. Paul its high place in the records of the legal fraternity in this country, as a group of professional men, broad-minded, progressive and of unwavering honor in all dealings, is James C. Michael, now practicing his profession with offices at 901 Pioneer Press Building.

Of Scotch and English ancestry, Mr. Michael was born in the state of West Virginia, March 19, 1863. He is the son of John A. and Nancy Hamilton (Ormond) Michael. The father was born in West Virginia in 1830, and died in the same state in the year of his son's birth, after an honored and useful life spent as a farmer and as a school teacher. The mother, prior to her marriage Miss Nancy Hamilton Ormond, was born January 7, 1839, at Horning, Pennsylvania, and now makes her home in West Virginia. The paternal grandparents of James C. Michael came from England at an early date and settled in New York state, while the maternal grandparents, the family of Ormond F. Hamilton, immigrated from Scotland at the end of the seventeenth century.

His boyhood Mr. Michael spent in his home town and on the farm. After attending the common schools he entered the University of West Virginia, and then himself taught school for a time. He then went to La Salle, Illinois, where he worked and at the same time read law. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar at Red Wing, where he located in 1884, and practiced at that place until 1889, in which year he removed to St. Paul to continue the practice of his profession. In March, 1903, he was appointed corporation counsel for the county and he continued to serve in that capacity until March, 1911, when he retired to take up his private practice. At another time he held the position of attorney for South Saint Paul for a term of four years. In his practice Mr. Michael has been deservedly successful, his marked ability and absolute integrity uniting to make him a prominent figure at the Saint Paul bar.

On September 3, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Michael to Miss Jennie Crandall, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crandall, widely known as one of the prominent families of Minneapolis. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Michael has been born one daughter, Miss Genevieve Michael, born July 10, 1898, and now attending the J. J. Hill school.

Mr. Michael is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Bar Association and the Commercial Club, while his wife is a member, among others, of the Art and the Shubert Clubs.

Mr. Michael has a delightful home. He is a hale and hearty man, fond of all out-door sports and especially of automobiling. He and his wife attend the Episcopal church.

EDWARD FARRELL, SR. It is a generally accepted truism that no man of genius or acknowledged ability can be justly or adequately judged on the morrow of his death, chiefly because time is needed to ripen the estimate upon work which can only be viewed on all sides in the calm atmosphere of a more or less remote period from its completion. This remark is in no sense inappropriate to the case of the late Edward Farrell, Sr., for long years a prominent business man of the northwest. Mr. Farrell, whose death occurred April 21, 1912, was distinguished for a splendid record as a man and a citizen, being interested in the success of good government and at all times helpfully contributing to all matters of public import. He was a native of the Empire state, where his birth occurred in September, 1844, and as a lad accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he received his early education. Shortly after leaving school Mr. Farrell embarked as an active factor in the work-a-day world and entered the employ of a Mr. Brennan, who was engaged in railroad construction. The scenes of his labors were the entire state of Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, and subsequent to that he conducted the lumber mills at Rock Creek, a town near Hinckley. After Mr. Brennan's death, an eastern firm bought out the interests of that gentleman's estate and Mr. Farrell remained in their employ. After the great Hinckley fire, about the year 1893, the firm dissolved and Mr. Farrell, with Thomas J. Carlin, bought out their interest and conducted business as the Thomas Bremen Lumber Company. They continued successfully engaged in this fashion for three years, or until 1897, when the partnership was dissolved, and the subject formed the



Edward Farwell

lumber business of E. Farrell & Son. He was for many years one of the important and well known figures in the lumber world and even in his last years, when practically retired from activities, kept in touch with events in this line of industry and was interested financially therein. In days gone by Mr. Farrell had some experience as an exponent of the great basic industry. Shortly after severing his connection with railroad construction work, in which he embarked as a young man, he went to Nebraska, where he secured land near David City and began operations. A crop failure changed his mind on the subject and lost a farmer to the world. It was after this unsuccessful venture that he came to St. Paul. Since the death of Edward Farrell, Sr., Edward H. Farrell has become the senior member of the company, the other members being Mary F., Katherine G. and Bert J. Farrell. Mr. Farrell before his death requested that the business be continued under the old name, and his wishes are thus being complied with.

Mr. Farrell laid the foundation of a happy marriage by his union in January, 1875, the young woman to become his wife being Catherine Griffin. Their union was blessed by the birth of children as follows: Edward H., born February 14, 1876, married Henrietta Malack, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have one son, Harold, born June 28, 1901, now attending the Catholic school at St. Paul; Mary Frances, born June 6, 1879, at Depere, Wisconsin; Kathryn G., born January 24, 1882, at St. Paul; Bert J., born January 21, 1885, at Rock Creek, Minnesota, has a daughter, Constance Mary, born May 26, 1907, at St. Paul. Two are deceased: Eugene, born in 1881, at Depere, Wisconsin, and died in 1885, at St. Paul; and Adelaide, born at Rock Creek and passed away in St. Paul.

Mr. Farrell was a communicant of the Catholic church, and with his family had membership in St. John's, of which he was a liberal supporter, contributing to all of its good causes and movements. In his political views he was a Democrat, and fraternally he was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It may be truly said of him that his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintance. Holding the warmest place in the hearts of those who knew him best—whether at the home fireside, in the business world, or in the circle of friendship—his life and character were a tower of strength, and his memory shall be a benediction to those who loved him so well.

BENJAMIN K. EDWARDS. One of the prominent young business men of St. Paul who have already shown themselves capable of successfully managing affairs of large scope and importance is Benjamin K. Edwards, lumberman. His father, the late William C. Edwards, was one of the best known lumbermen in the northwest, and it was under his valuable tutelage that the subject received the training which is apparent in his achievements.

Benjamin K. Edwards was born in Topeka, Kansas, April 7, 1880, the son of William C. and Nettie E. (Johnson) Edwards. The family subsequently removed to St. Paul and in the public schools of this city he received his preliminary education, graduating from its Central high school department in 1898. He then entered the Minnesota State University, and became affiliated with the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and was prominent in literary society work. In 1901, having first taken a course in business college, he found an advantageous business opening in his father's important affairs, and ever since that time has continued in

that line of endeavor, his success having been remarkable for one of his years. He is now operating in wholesale and retail lumber, in the coal business and timber lands and farm lands. He is president of the Edwards Lumber Company, and the owner of the Edwards Pole & Piling Company and the principal stockholder and vice-president of the Kansas Lumber & Supply Company; a director of the Edwards & Westmacott Lumber Company; president of the Minnesota & Nicaragua Coffee Company; and holds executive offices in other important industries.

Mr. Edwards and his brother, W. R. Edwards, are associated in business and maintain offices in the Capital Bank Building. These two young men are known in their particular fields of enterprise throughout the United States and each year they increase their holdings and extend their business. They are extremely loyal to this city, which they declare will always be the center of their business, regardless of their holdings in other states. They own a great amount of standing timber in Missouri and Arkansas.

Mr. B. K. Edwards is a popular member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge and a Masonic Union representative, and he is also affiliated with the Commercial Club, the Association of Commerce, the Town and Country Club and the Delta Upsilon Club. He is recognized as a public-spirited and generally valuable and a substantial young citizen. His residence is situated at 702 Fairmont avenue, St. Paul.

William Chalmers Edwards, father of the foregoing, a prominent and widely known lumber merchant, was born in Virgil, New York, August 23, 1846. He was the son of Rufus and Harriet O. (Hart) Edwards and received his education in the public schools of his native place and at the Academy of Cortland, New York. On May 20, 1874, he laid the foundations of a happy married life by his union with Phinetta E. Johnson, of New Haven, Connecticut. Eight years previous to that, in 1866, he removed to Chicago and in the "Windy City" began his career in a lumber yard, this being important from the fact that it probably determined the course of his future activities. He subsequently became superintendent of a sawmill at Grand River, Michigan, and later still opened a retail lumber yard at New Windsor, Illinois, where he remained until 1870. His next step took him to Kansas, where he became interested in the lumber business. He was a man of force and character and was actively associated with the upbuilding and improvement of Hutchinson, Sterling, Kinsley and other thriving Kansas cities. Edwards county, Kansas, was named in his honor in 1874, he being only twenty-seven years old at that time.

Mr. Edwards first became identified with St. Paul in 1883 and his interests here were of large scope and importance, and in legitimate channels he won the success which always crowns executive ability, sound judgment and untiring perseverance, while at the same time he concerned himself with the affairs of the community in an admirably public-spirited fashion. He was at the head of various important business enterprises and large lumbering industries in the northwest. He was interested in all tending to the upbuilding of the community, and among other things was instrumental in founding and erecting Edwards Hall of Macalester College in 1904. He had numerous pleasant and important affiliations, belonging to the Masonic order, the Elks and the St. Paul Commercial Club, being a charter member of the latter. Mr. Edwards was a man of cultivated tastes and particularly fond of good liter-

ature. His demise occurred May 28, 1910, and in this lamentable event St. Paul lost one of her staunchest citizens.

BERTRAM W. PARSONS, president of the W. H. S. Wright Supply Company, is associated with one of the thriving and well-managed enterprises which have given to St. Paul prominence as a commercial center and a distributing point of trade. Although still a young man, he can look back over a busy life of achievement and in an analyzation of his record, energy, determination and diligence are found to be salient characteristics. Mr. Parsons was born January 31, 1878, in Independence, Missouri, the son of Howard L. and Emma (Farrar) Parsons. When a lad of tender years his parents came to St. Paul and here, with the exception of that period when his military career took him far afield, he has made his residence in the intervening twenty-seven years. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and was graduated in the Central high school in June, 1896. His first adventures in the capacity of a wage-earner were in the employ of the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, Mr. Parsons assisting Mr. Ruben Warner. After severing this association he engaged with the purchasing department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and remained with the same for the space of eight years, resigning to go with the concern of the late W. H. S. Wright, where, proving faithful and efficient in smaller things, he was given more and more to do and now holds the presidency of the supply company, his executive ability being directly concerned in its good fortunes.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Parsons manifested his patriotism by enlisting as a member of Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, continuing with the organization from the time it was mustered in at Camp Ramsey throughout the war, going with it to the Philippines, where he remained for thirteen months. Mr. Parsons is not one who "jests at scars because he never felt a wound" (slightly to paraphrase the immortal words of the Bard of Avon), for he was shot during an engagement at Maraguina, Philippine Islands, on March 25, 1899. He has never lost interest in the comrades of other days and is in touch with many of his brother veterans. He is also one who takes no small amount of pleasure in his fraternal relations, one of the most important being the Masonic, his membership embracing several of its divisions, including the Shriners. He is also a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, the Minnesota Club, the University Club and the Town and Country Club. His church affiliation is with the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church.

Mr. Parsons was happily married on April 6, 1904, the young woman of his choice being Hilda R. Lyon. Mrs. Parsons was born in England, but came to America when quite young and made her home in Virginia. Their marriage was celebrated in St. Paul. They share their home with two young sons, namely: Dudley L. and Bertram W., Jr.

CLARENCE HOWARD JOHNSTON. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, and the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful one is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds the opportunity. The man who makes use of the "Now" and

not the "To Be" is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out in advance of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity ahead of them. It is this quality that has won such distinctive prestige to Clarence H. Johnston as an architect in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he has resided continuously since 1886.

A native of Waseca county, Minnesota, Clarence Howard Johnston was born on the 26th of August, 1859, and he is a son of Alexander and Mary L. (Buckhout) Johnston. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in the high school of St. Paul. He was a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, a member of the class of 1880. For six years after leaving college he was engaged as an architect in offices in New York City and in St. Paul, and during that time he also traveled in Europe and Asia Minor, visiting Greece and other countries for educational purposes. In 1886 Mr. Johnston returned to St. Paul and in that year he launched forth as an architect on his own responsibility. He has been architect for Minnesota state institutions, by appointment of the state board of control, since 1901. He is an ex-director and a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects; is ex-president and a present director of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; and was one of the founders of the Architectural League of New York. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order and in politics he is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. His offices are located at No. 715 Capital Bank Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

In St. Paul, in 1885, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Thurston, born and reared at St. Paul, and a daughter of Cyrus B. and Mary L. Thurston. The children are: Cyrus Thurston, Clarence Howard, Jr., Helen, Harrison, Requa and Mary.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, born in Orange county, New York, in 1833, was for many years an active and influential figure in Minnesota journalism. After a considerable period of service with his weekly papers at Waseca and at Hastings, Mr. Johnston came to St. Paul, about 1869, and lived here during the remainder of his life.

At the organization of the Minnesota Editorial Association in February, 1867, as recorded in the first volume of this work, Mr. Johnston was present as editor and proprietor of the Hastings *Democrat*, and became a charter member. His paper reflected his political opinions as a stalwart Democrat, and exerted a commanding influence in Dakota county, where that party was in a decided majority.

On his removal to St. Paul Mr. Johnston was at once attached to the staff of the daily *Pioneer*, then the Democratic state organ, and remained actively identified with the city press for many years. He served, at different periods, the *Dispatch*, the *Pioneer-Press* and the *Globe*. He was a fluent and versatile writer, with a strong vein of humor, and a veritable genius for graphic, picturesque reporting. He was in great demand for writing up political conventions and mass meetings, sessions of the legislature, senatorial caucuses and matters of that kind. His wide acquaintance with state politicians, and his intimate knowledge of the strong and weak points of their personal records, were assets of great value in the practice of his profession.

His genial manners and cordial good fellowship made friends in all parties, softening the asperities which his caustic pen would otherwise



John D. Cowman

have created. He was personally very popular. He was elected register of deeds for Ramsey county in 1878, and served faithfully in that responsible position.

Ever loyal to the interests of the city and at all times intelligently alert to advance them, Alexander Johnston was prominent among those who in the journalistic field found a thousand ways to contribute to St. Paul's advancement, in the days of its most critical struggle for supremacy. To him and his newspaper colleagues of that period the present generation of prosperous citizens owe an abiding obligation.

Mr. Johnston was secretary of the St. Paul chamber of commerce in 1875, and conducted a productive campaign of publicity for the benefit of the city's industrial interests. He died in St. Paul on May 9, 1888, leaving three sons and a daughter, who have worthily perpetuated his name by highly successful activities in creditable fields of effort in the greater St. Paul of the twentieth century.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR. Probably in no other department of the government is there so great an opportunity for graft and bribery as in the police department, and probably in no other department is this form of vice so common. In the police department of St. Paul, however, matters have been handled on a different basis. This has been due, not to any reform movement having swept the city, or to any startling exposures having frightened the grafters into a moment's retirement, but to the ever watchful eyes of the big man who has until very recently been at the head of the police department, which has been known all over the country as a model for efficiency and successful police protection, John J. O'Connor. He was connected with the police department for twenty-six years, fourteen years as chief of detectives and twelve years as chief of police, and never before had the city of St. Paul felt so secure. Never had the citizens been so well protected both as to their persons and their property. He tolerated no carelessness or neglect of duty, and he himself kept a close watch upon his men. This was in the old days, however, for he was not long in rooting out of the police force all of the men who failed to do their duty. He had a body of men at his back who admired and well-nigh worshipped him, and who were as anxious to keep the record of the force unsullied as he was. In many political campaigns the fact that if the administration was defeated the efficient chief of police would be succeeded by someone else was used as a powerful weapon in the hands of the administration, and helped to win many victories, for the people of St. Paul demanded that this guardian of society should not be displaced. Although he is now the ex-chief, his influence will not cease to be a strong factor towards the continuance of the regime which he began, and it is the hope of the people that the city may keep the proud title which she won under his rule, the best policed city in the country.

Ex-chief O'Connor was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 29th of October, 1855. The following year his parents moved to St. Paul, where his father became active in politics, becoming an alderman in the seventies. Young John was still but a boy when he left school and went to work in the office of Beaupre and Kelly. He rose to a responsible position with this firm, remaining with them for ten years, and showing even this early in life his powers of organization and his cool mastery of difficult situations. He was restless and discontented with a business career; he was overflowing with vitality; his brain

power was too great for his opportunities; in short he did not fit into his niche. He did not know just what he wanted to do, anything that would relieve him from the monotony of routine work. Finally he became interested in the work of the detective department, and when an appointment was offered him in this department he accepted it on impulse. It was in 1881, when he was twenty-six years old, that he received this appointment, and his friends all regarded it as a joke, while his parents, who were well-to-do and prominent citizens, considered it a harmless whim, of which he would soon tire. They were all mistaken, however, for the life, which called for all the reserve energy, mental and physical, which he possessed, suited him exactly. John Clark was made chief of police in 1882, and it was not long before he discovered among his force of detectives a man with ideas and with the brains to carry them into execution. In four years, therefore, John O'Connor was at the head of the detective force, and was carrying out his policy of opposing "organized crime with organized intelligence." He became known all over the country as one of the shrewdest living detectives, and professional crooks gave St. Paul a wide birth.

With the election of a new mayor, John J. O'Connor was removed and during the regime of his successor back came the thieves and murderers who had for so long been kept from this rich field. In 1893, St. Paul discovered that her streets were infested with crooks of the worst class, and of so much boldness that a messenger from one of the banks was robbed of twenty thousand dollars in gold as he stood in a corridor of the First National Bank. To such an extent had the retrogression gone. In 1894 John J. O'Connor was appointed to his former position, but before he had an opportunity to put his plans into execution a change in the administration caused his displacement, in 1896. For the next four years he devoted himself to private detective work, and developed a registry bureau for the identification of criminals that has been of the greatest benefit to St. Paul. He also worked out a scheme for a model police system, so when Mayor Robert A. Smith went into office he was ready for the appointment to the position of chief of police, which was one of the first acts of the new mayor. He immediately set to work to organize and discipline the force. Every sort of signal device was put into service, mounted patrolmen came into being for the first time, the detective force was reorganized, and the police force as a whole was brought to its present high state of efficiency. Some one in speaking of him several years ago said:

"He is of a complex personality, this chief who is a profound criminologist without professing it; who maintains a degree of discipline that is military without its pomp; who directs two hundred and seventy-five men with machinelike precision without destroying personalities; who allows no crime to go unpunished and thereby prevents many crimes. He is, as was said, a big man, with a big head; an eye that twinkles in jest ordinarily but terrorizes the wrongdoer; a jaw drawn in lines that show the force and doggedness behind the easy-going manner; he is alert and quick in motion, and sharp and decisive in action. He believes profoundly in intuition, but never overlooks the force of logic. His judgment of men is rarely wrong, and his knowledge of the motives that move men is marvelous. And, withal, a stranger asked to guess at his profession would never dream of connecting him with the identity of a functionary whose name, mentioned in the hearing of

any criminal in the country, will evoke the comment: 'St. Paul is not a healthy town for me.'"

JULE M. HANNAFORD. In the person of Jule M. Hannaford is to be found a man who should serve as an example to all young men just starting out in life and an inspiration to boys who have yet several years before they reach that long desired goal when they can earn their own living. Mr. Hannaford is essentially a self-made man. He has won his present position in the railroad world entirely through his own efforts. With neither money or friends who could help him he went into the railroad business at the bottom, and by a capacity for hard work and a determination to succeed he has advanced until he is now second vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Early in life his employers found that he could be depended upon, and possessed not only the ability to obey without question, but in a case where orders were vague or lacking entirely, had the courage to go ahead on his own responsibility. He learned in his varied duties the art of managing men, and in addition to winning the admiration of his subordinates through his business ability, won their friendship through the charm of his personality.

Jule M. Hannaford was born on the 19th of November, 1850, at Claremont, New Hampshire, the son of Eli R. Hannaford and Paulina (Jewett) Hannaford, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. As a lad he attended the public schools in Northfield and in St. Albans, Vermont. He was eager to go to work and at the age of sixteen his desire was fulfilled. He went into the railroad business in June, 1866, accepting a humble position in the general freight office of the Vermont Central Road at St. Albans. Here he remained until the 11th of May, 1872, advancing from one position to another, each time bettering himself a little. In this series of promotions he was so obviously the man for the place, and he accepted his advance so modestly, that he did not gain the ill-will of his fellow clerks, as is usual in such situations. On the 11th of May, 1872, he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Company, and from that day he has been a loyal worker in the interests of this great railroad corporation.

His first position with the company was as chief clerk in the general freight office, which he held until the 1st of May, 1879, when he was promoted to the office of assistant general freight and passenger agent. He held this position until the 1st of May, 1881. Another advance now came to him, and he was made general freight agent for the Eastern Division. His superiors were watching him closely, and were so well satisfied with his work that when a vacancy occurred in the position of assistant superintendent of freight traffic he was put into the place. He was given this position on the 1st of August, 1883, and held it until the 1st of March, 1884, when he was made general freight agent for the main line and branches. From the 1st of May, 1886, until the 15th of March, 1893, he was the traffic manager, and from the 15th of March, 1893, until the 1st of February, 1899, he was general traffic manager for the road. When the Wisconsin Central lines were leased to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company Mr. Hannaford was put in charge as general traffic manager. The position of traffic manager is one that requires the use of every ounce of gray matter that a man possesses. He has tremendous responsibilities, and he must possess not only the power to think clearly but to act quickly, without a moment's hesitation.

A man with a vacillating, uncertain disposition, no matter how fine his other qualifications might be, would be totally incapacitated for the position. Some of Mr. Hannaford's characteristics may therefore be gathered from the success with which he managed this department of the great railroad.

On the 1st of February, 1899, recognition of his faithful services came to him in the shape of his election to the office of third vice-president of the company and on the 1st of April, 1902, he was advanced to the office of second vice-president. He at present holds this office, and among railroad men his reputation for executive ability, and for a skillful handling of delicate situations, is wide-spread. He also holds the important position of president of the Northern Express Company. He is much interested in the political problems of the day. He is a member of the Minnesota Club, the Commercial Club, the Town and Country Club and the St. Paul Association of Commerce.

Mr. Hannaford was married on the 22nd of June, 1882, to Cordelia L. Foster, of St. Albans, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Hannaford are the parents of two sons, J. M. Hannaford, Jr. and Foster Hannaford.

WILLIAM McANDREWS. The pioneer period of St. Paul's history may be said to have ended with the Civil war, so that the settlers previous to that time are properly classified as pioneers. One of them was the late William McAndrews, who for many years was well known in business circles as a grain dealer, and was a fine type of citizen and much esteemed as a man. Mr. McAndrews is survived by Mrs. McAndrews and a son, William J.

William McAndrews was born July 23, 1831, and was a son of James and Mary McAndrews. His father was born in England of Irish parentage, and came to this country from Waterford, Ireland. William obtained his early education at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and was twenty-five years old when he came west and made his home in St. Paul, in 1850. With the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted and became a member of Mulligan's famous Irish Brigade. A veteran soldier, he then returned to St. Paul and took up his active business career in the grain trade, which he continued for many years.

Mr. McAndrews married Miss Eleanor Blocker. She is a native of Ireland and a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Rafferty) Blocker. Of the eight children born to their union, William J. McAndrews is the only one now living.

William James McAndrews, the son, was born in St. Paul and received his education in this city. He was graduated from the Brothers School, and also from a business college of St. Paul, and then took up the profession of a civil engineer. He was employed in this capacity in a great deal of city work, but finally left the active work of the profession and is now a Pullman conductor on the Northern Pacific.

On September 7, 1907, Mr. McAndrews was married to Miss Anna Irene Irwin, of eastern Oregon, a daughter of Samuel and Moretta Irwin. They are the parents of one child.

FRANK HORN. Since November, 1907, Mr. Horn has been in charge of the city work house, succeeding the former superintendent, who held the post for twenty years. The appointment of Mr. Horn was a most wise one, as he is a man whose experience and training fit him to be at the head of such an institution. The work house is situated near Como

Park and was built in 1882 by the city. The prisoners are taken only from St. Paul and the county. The institution is self-sustaining, and the occupants are employed in making brooms and in crushing rocks for the city. The force consists of six guards and the superintendent, who has several deputies. Mr. Horn's assistant is Mr. M. J. Mason, who has charge of the place during the absence of his chief.

Frank Horn was born in Scotland in 1848 and received his education in that country. At the age of nineteen he came to America, where he spent some time in Chicago, and then was engaged for seven years in farming in Iowa. From Iowa he came to St. Paul, where he was for a time identified with the dry goods business.

The public work in which Mr. Horn has been active for years begun as sheriff of one of the courts. He served under four mayors and under four clerks, and then was appointed on the regular force as lieutenant and general court officer, under Mayor Robert A. Smith. Since that time his service in public capacities has been continuous.

On November 10, 1882, Mr. Horn was united in marriage with Miss Miriah Smith, and three children have been born to them: William, the eldest, is now deceased; Jessie is the wife of Dr. Parsons; Frank is married to Irene Berrford and has one child, Frank B.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Horn is a Mason and in a political way his sympathies and support have ever been with the Democratic party. He has an enviable record as a public officer, and discharges the duties of his responsible position in a manner which commends him to the entire community and marks him as a man of worth and ability.

CHARLES C. McELWEE. One of the most brilliant and astute attorneys practicing at the St. Paul bar is Charles C. McElwee, a man whose great ability and profound learning as an attorney have been demonstrated in the trial of many important suits, as well as in sound counsel and legal advice. He was born January 8, 1868, near McAlisterville, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of George W. and Sarah (Lamborn) McElwee. George W. McElwee was born at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the mother, also in Chester county, the latter being reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. After their marriage the father also joined that faith, and Charles C. was reared in a religious atmosphere.

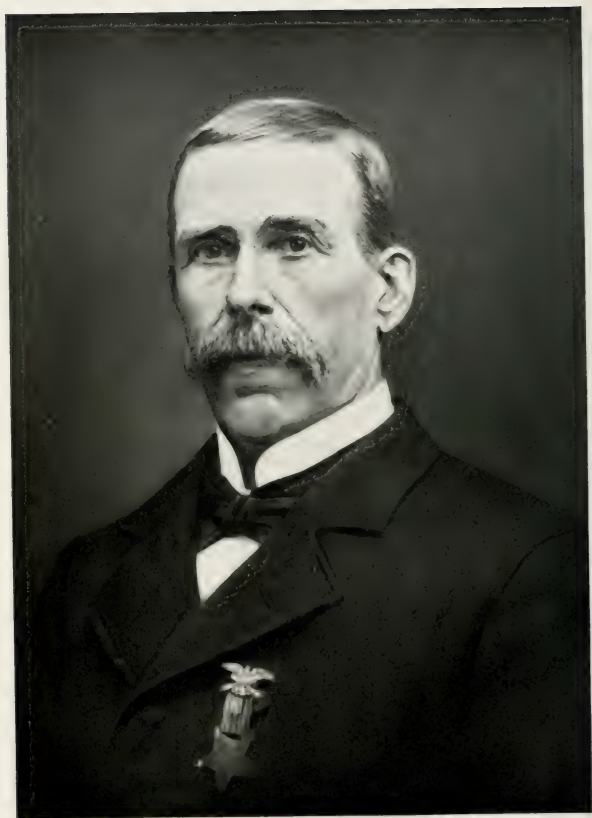
Charles C. McElwee attended the public schools of Pennsylvania until 1879. His father, who was a contractor for railroad ties, had moved to Snyder county, and there, during the railroad strike of 1877, was practically ruined by the burning of a large shipment of ties which had been delivered but not inspected. In 1879, desiring to make a new start, he took his family to Wisconsin and settled in Juda, Green county, where the son helped to support the family by husking corn, in the meantime attending graded school and also taking some high school work, and eventually he learned the horse-shoeing business, which he followed for three years. On October 28, 1888, he was married in Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, to Miss Zua B. Gifford, whose home was near Juda, the daughter of C. A. and Emma (Hall) Gifford. They had been schoolmates and he had begun to court her at an early age, but the parents on both sides objecting to the union, it took the form of an elopement. Shortly thereafter Mr. McElwee applied for the Ball school, which he taught for one winter, and with what he had

earned went to Dixon, Illinois, and took a course in shorthand and typewriting. On graduating from this school he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, securing employment in the office of Joseph B. Doe, Jr., as a collector, receiving therefor five dollars per week and commissions. In June, 1890, he moved to St. Paul and became a clerk in the offices of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, under Joseph Bookwalter, and continued there until June 1, 1893, having risen from a position of fifty dollars per month to that of counter clerk, which carried a salary of one hundred dollars per month. When the force at St. Paul was reduced Mr. McElwee accompanied Samuel Hill to Minneapolis, and until December 1, 1893, was with that gentleman in charge of his personal correspondence. From earliest boyhood Mr. McElwee had cherished the ambition to become a lawyer, and in 1893 he became chief clerk of the law department and secretary of M. D. Grover, general solicitor, remaining in that gentleman's employ until January 1, 1903, during which time he took a night course in the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He assisted in the trial of various railroad cases, and when he was admitted to the bar, January 1, 1903, he was appointed assistant general claim agent for the Great Northern Railroad, a position which he held only one year, his resignation being due to the fact that his duties called him away from the city on so many occasions. Since that time he has maintained offices at No. 301 Hackney Building, and has built up a large and lucrative clientele. As a lawyer he has few peers in his special line of work, but, although a brilliant man and talented lawyer, he is modest and unassuming and without the slightest trace of ostentation in his manner. He has a large number of friends throughout St. Paul, and is counted one of the good, substantial citizens of the community in which he resides. His home is situated at No. 797 Hague avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. McElwee have two children: Josephine W., the wife of John G. Stern, of St. Paul; and Gladys M., who resides at home. Both are graduates of Winona Academy. Reared a Republican, Mr. McElwee cast his vote for Cleveland in 1892, but since that time has supported the candidates of the Republican party. He is a leader in his party's ranks in this city and has been a delegate to various conventions. Fraternally he holds membership in Summit Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the B. P. O. E., No. 59.

WILLIAM THOMPSON. In the death of the late William Thompson, on May 9, 1911, St. Paul lost one of its earliest, most loyal and most admirable pioneers. He came here a young man, full of vigor and enthusiasm, and remained to assist in the development of a great municipality, of which he was eminently representative. Mr. Thompson was born in Ireland, December 27, 1825, and in youth, seeing the meagre opportunities offered by his native land, he bravely set forth to seek his fortunes in other scenes. Here he engaged in farming for several years and later in the grocery business. The early years of Mr. Thompson's residence in this city were affected to a certain extent by the approach of the Civil war, whose dark and portentous cloud hung over the nation long before it broke in all its fury. He was in sympathy with the preservation of the Union and enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers.

Mr. Thompson laid one of the most important stones in the founda-



William Thompson



Margaret E. Thompson

tion of his fortunes by his marriage to Margaret Ellen Kerr, who was born on Long Island, New York, July 2, 1857, the daughter of William and Anna (Smith) Kerr, both Scotch descent, but raised in Ireland. The father was born in Edinburgh, on June 21, 1800. Mr. Kerr, who was a noted church contractor and builder in Ireland, came to this country in 1857, the year of his daughter's birth, and after taking up his residence in Minnesota followed the occupation of agriculture. Mr. Thompson's parents were both Irish people and their names were Andrew and Nancy Thompson. They were farmer-folk and staunch Presbyterians. The union of the subject and his worthy wife, a woman beloved by all who come within the sphere of her gentle influence, was celebrated at Farmington, Minnesota, April 25, 1871. This union was resultant in the birth of four sons. The eldest, Andrew M. Thompson, named in honor of his paternal grandfather, was born at St. Paul, on July 22, 1874. He received his education in the public schools and now holds the office of traveling agent of the Erie railroad. He is unmarried and resides with his mother at 426 South Wabasha street. William J. Thompson, born in St. Paul, February 8, 1879, is indebted to the public schools for his education. He is married, his wife having been Rose, daughter of Charles Waldo, of Olivia, Minnesota. Their two children are: Margaret Ellen, named for her grandmother, Mrs. Thompson, born on the 8th of February, 1904, and Waldo W., born on the 6th of October, 1907. He is an exponent of the great basic industry and lives on a farm, advantageously situated just outside of the city. Two younger sons, Thomas and Samuel, died in infancy. The Messrs. Thompson are both excellent representatives of one of the oldest families, which for more than sixty years has been identified with the city's history, but their place in the regard of the community is not due to their ancestry, but to their own lives and characters.

At the time of his demise, at the great old age of eighty-six years, William Thompson had the distinction of being the oldest settler on what is called the "West Side" of St. Paul and he was one of the three or four oldest in the city. His memories were most interesting, bridging as they did the past with the present, and everywhere he was the subject of affection and veneration. He knew the early life with its peculiar pleasures and privations as few who survived knew it, and he could easily recall the days when the Redskin still claimed Ramsey county as his own hunting-ground and looked with jealous eyes on the encroachment of the White man. Before the Civil war broke out Mr. Thompson had had experience in fighting with the Indians in Minnesota in the '50s. He ever subscribed enthusiastically to the articles of faith of the Republican party, and for a number of years was sheriff of Dakota county, before it was annexed to Ramsey county. He belonged to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. In his religious conviction he was Calvinistic, following in the footsteps of his father, and he was instrumental in building Westminster Presbyterian church, in this city, in the year 1885. And to his further honor it may be added that his eldest son, Andrew M. Thompson, was the first boy to join that church. He took great pleasure in his relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, who held the last ceremonial rites and consigned his body to the grave. He was an active member of

Acker Post, and Mrs. Thompson has, from the beginning, been prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps. She is also a member of Carmel Chapter of the Eastern Star and of several society clubs, but has never been so fond of club or society calls as to neglect home duties. He had that best of all fortunes, a quiet and useful life and his home life was in all respects the fruition of his early hopes. As one of St. Paul's fine pioneers, to whom the city owes so deep a debt of gratitude for laying a foundation so sound, his memory will long survive.

ARTHUR BROWN DRISCOLL was born in St. Paul, on November 22, 1862. His father, Frederick Driscoll, was a Bostonian who was a newspaper publisher in the city of his birth. His parents were John and Hannah Driscoll, members of a well-known family of New England. Frederick was born in 1834, on the last day of July; he came to St. Paul about 1870 and for nearly thirty years was business manager of the *Pioneer Press*, a daily and Sunday paper. In 1900 he was appointed commissioner for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, with headquarters in Chicago, which position he held until his death. His wife was Anna Loriena, daughter of Johnson B. and Mary Rouen Warner Brown, of Rochester, New York.

Arthur Driscoll attended the St. Paul public schools, completing the grammar school course and then went to the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Connecticut. After holding several minor positions as clerk he began business on his own account as a partner of McKibbin and Company. This firm was organized in January, 1887, and was later succeeded by McKibbin, Driscoll and Dorsey, manufacturers and wholesalers of hats, gloves and furs. This firm is one of the largest and best known in the city and indeed in the entire northwest, and has an extensive trade among the high class houses of that section.

On December 30, 1885, Mr. Driscoll was married to Helen Evelyn Gotzian, born in St. Paul, April 12, 1863. Mrs. Driscoll is the daughter of Conrad and Caroline Busse Gotzian. Her father was the founder of the house of C. Gotzian and Company, which is now in the fifty-sixth year of its existence and has enjoyed an ever increasing success. The plant is a boot and shoe manufacturing establishment. Helen Evelyn Gotzian was educated at the St. Paul grammar school and at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Massachusetts.

Six sons and one daughter have come into the Driscoll home. Conrad Gotzian Driscoll, was born January 13, 1887. He was educated at St. Paul Academy, at Yale College and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1908. He is now in the employ of McKibbin, Driscoll and Dorsey and resides with his parents. His brother Arthur Gotzian Driscoll, one year and a half his junior, received his education in the same institutions and graduated from Yale in 1909. He is now at work for C. Gotzian and Company. All the children except Robert have their mother's maiden name for a middle name and all the boys have attended St. Paul Academy. Helena G., the daughter, was educated at Miss Masters' School for Girls at Dobb's Ferry, New York, and now resides with her parents. She was born September 7, 1889. Robert, after a course in the St. Paul Academy, went to the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1909. He is now in Yale, a member of the class of 1913. He was twenty years old on February 26, 1911. Theodore G. was born October 19, 1893, and is now in the class of 1912 at the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

The twins, Egbert and Donald, born February 20, 1907, are attending St. Paul Academy.

Mr. Driscoll is a Republican in politics, but he has never been an office holder as he is not interested in that phase of public service. He is influential in various clubs of the city, both commercial and social. He was one of the original incorporators of the St. Paul Commercial Club, is one of the board of governors of the Minnesota Club, holds membership in the Town and Country Club and in the White Bear Yacht Club, and is a member of the executive committee of the Northwestern Jobbers' Credit Bureau.

In the religious life of the town Mr. Driscoll has always been a powerful factor. He is a member of the House of Hope Presbyterian church and serves on its board of trustees. He is also a member of the board of directors of the St. Paul Relief Society. For fifteen years he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association, during which time a new building has been erected by popular subscription, a fund of nearly \$400,000 being raised. He has been as active in working for all that makes for the higher life of the city as in his commercial work, and his many charities, as well as his other admirable traits and works, have made him one of the most loved, as he is one of the most respected citizens of St. Paul.

FRANK HASKELL. Scotland was the home of Mr. Haskell's paternal grandfather, and from that country he came to New York and followed the printer's trade. His son Franklin was born there and pursued the same occupation, first in New York and then in St. Paul, where he was a proof reader on the *St. Paul Globe* until his death in 1896. He married Adele Rehaume, a native of Minnesota, whose people were farmers of French stock. They had settled first in Canada and later moved to Minnesota, being of the pioneers of Wright county.

Frank Haskell was born September 20, 1878. His father was killed by an accident before he was sixteen and he was obliged to make his own way and secure his own education. He graduated from the high school of St. Paul in 1897 and four years later from the St. Paul College of Law. While in high school he earned the necessary money by being a newsboy and throughout his subsequent schooling he did all sorts of work to pay his way.

For two years Mr. Haskell served in the Philippine Islands with Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry. He was in the battle of Manila, on August 13, 1898; in that of Santa Maria, August 12, 1899; and in the same year was in the engagement at Mariquina Road on March 25 and in the Philippine uprising at Manila on February 4, 5 and 22. From August 20, 1898, to March 3, 1899, he did police duty in Manila. He served as a member of General Lawton's scouts. Captain Spear, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, states in Mr. Haskell's honorable discharge from service, on October 4, 1899, that he was a good soldier, cool and courageous in action.

The qualities noted by his captain have characterized Mr. Haskell's career in peace as well as in war. Upon completing his course in the law school he took up the practice of his profession in this city. At first he followed general practice, but for the past year he has been specializing in personal injury cases. In this, as in his previous work, he has been markedly successful and has a large clientele.

In politics Mr. Haskell is a Republican and an active worker in the

party, which organization has been prompt to avail itself of his personal and professional talents. While a student in the law school he was jury clerk of Ramsey county and in 1905 was a member of the state legislature. He is a member of the Carlton Military Society of the Army of the Philippines and belongs to the Roosevelt Club and to the St. Paul Club.

The family of Mr. Haskell consists of his wife, Eva Wright Haskell, and their daughter, Evelyn L., born July 12, 1910. A son, Franklin, died in infancy. Mrs. Haskell is the daughter of A. P. Wright, who was for sixteen years a member of the board of county commissioners. Her marriage to Mr. Haskell took place on June 15, 1908.

Though a young man, Mr. Haskell has attained an enviable place in his profession and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the city. His career has already been one which merits the term successful and all his acquaintances are confident that his will be a brilliant future. It is by his own work and talents that he has attained this eminence and the courage which rose superior to the discouragements of poverty is sufficient to meet and conquer all the obstacles which may arise in his path in time to come. He maintains his office in the Pioneer building, and the family residence is at 782 Winnebago avenue.

CLAUDE S. BROWN. A man of good business capacity, great intelligence and enterprise, Claude S. Brown, deputy state auditor, is one of the younger generation of the worthy citizens of St. Paul, and is not only already a prominent member of society, but is one who, continuing his useful activities, will probably be connected with the affairs of city and state for years to come. A son of Arthur P. Brown, he was born February 19, 1872, in Roscoe, Illinois, where his stay was limited to a few brief months. His grandfather, David Lonson Brown, was born April 19, 1805, and he married, September 5, 1827, at Verona, New York, Diana Sturtevant. He subsequently migrated with his family to Iowa, and there he and his good wife spent their remaining days.

Arthur P. Brown was born in Verona, New York, April 30, 1838, where he grew to man's estate. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he moved to the Prairie state, and there in 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry. A brave and courageous soldier, he faced the enemy in various hotly-contested engagements, and at the battle of Lookout Mountain was severely wounded by a rifle shot in the leg, being so severely injured that it was necessary to amputate his leg in order to save his life. Being honorably discharged from the army, he returned to his Illinois home, where he was variously occupied for a number of years. Subsequently removing with his family to Iowa, he was appointed, during the administration of President Harrison, postmaster at Lemars, and was a resident of that city until his death, April 18, 1905. He married, January 27, 1870, in Janesville, Illinois, Josephine A. Warner, who was born July 15, 1855, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and is still living, her home now being at 875 Dayton street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

But a year old when his parents settled in Iowa, Claude S. Brown attended first the rural schools of his district, and later was graduated from the LeMars high school. There, in 1893, he began working for wages as clerk in a grocery, after which he fitted himself for a business career in a Commercial College at Wilder, Minnesota. Coming to St. Paul in 1896, Mr. Brown obtained a position as stenographer in the of-



F. J. Römer



B. A. Romer

fice of the city clerk, retaining it until January, 1903, when he was appointed a clerk in the state auditor's office, and in November, 1906, was made deputy state auditor, under Mr. Iverson, and has since served in that capacity, performing the duties devolving upon him ably and satisfactorily.

Mr. Brown married, October 18, 1899, Irene A. Iverson, a daughter of John Iverson, who died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one child, Gertrude I., whose birth occurred April 22, 1902. Fraternally Mr. Brown is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; of the Royal Arcanum and of the Good Samaritans. Religiously he is an Episcopalian, belonging to Saint Clemens church.

GEORGE HARRISON PRINCE. A man of excellent business capacity and judgment, George Harrison Prince, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, has for many years been an active factor in advancing the financial prosperity of his home city, being now associated with one of the leading institutions of the kind in Ramsey county. Coming on both sides of the house of substantial New England ancestry, he was born July 18, 1861, in Amherst, Massachusetts, which was likewise the birthplace of his parents, George Harrison and Sarah E. (Nash) Prince.

Obtaining a practical education in Amherst's educational institutions, Mr. Prince came westward, and in May, 1879, secured a position in the First National Bank of Stillwater, Minnesota. Coming thence to St. Paul in January, 1891, he accepted the cashiership of the Capitol Bank and retained it several years. In February, 1897, Mr. Prince was elected cashier of the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, and in 1901 was made its vice-president. He is also one of the directors of this bank, and is the vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Cloquet, Minnesota, and one of the directorate of the First National Bank of Carlton, Minnesota.

Mr. Prince is not affiliated with any fraternal societies, but is a member of several social organizations of note, belonging to the White Bear Yacht Club, the Minnesota Club, the University Club and the Town and Country Club.

Mr. Prince married at Stillwater, Minnesota, September 20, 1883, Jessie Bernice Robertson, a daughter of John J. Robertson, and of their union two children have been born, namely: Frank R. Prince, who married Mabel Katherine Stevens; and Mary Robertson Prince.

FREDERICK H. RÖMER. Endowed by nature and training with the ability, persistent energy and the quality of thoroughness that means success, Frederick H. Römer readily obtained a leading position among the extensive contractors and builders of St. Paul, substantial creations of his hand and brain being seen in many of the more beautiful residences and in many large commercial and public buildings of the city. He was born January 5, 1875, in St. Paul, of thrifty German parentage.

Frederick J. Römer, his father, was born in Fallingbostal, Province of Hanover, Germany, and was the son of Cord and Sophia (Spang) Römer, his birth occurring on November 21, 1840. Cord Römer was a man of prominence and importance in his native land, being burgo-master of his city for years, and as a result of his official position his sons were released from the compulsory army service peculiar to German government. The Römer home in Germany was the meeting place

for the city officials, who, in the home of the burgomaster, were wont to meet and discuss public affairs and perform the various duties of their offices. After finishing a common school education, Frederick J. Römer learned the carpenter and joiner's trade and worked in European cities for ten years. Having decided in his mind that America was the place for a man of industry and talent, he immigrated to this country in 1870 and immediately took up his residence in St. Paul, Minnesota. Continuing the trade which he had learned in the Fatherland, he soon became widely known as a contractor and associated himself with Charles and Fred Wilcken. In 1871 he severed his connection with them and formed a new partnership with F. J. Wilcken, which continued until 1885. From the latter year until 1901 he was engaged alone, admitting his son Frederick to partnership with him in 1901, and continuing thereafter under the name of F. J. Römer & Son. During the latter years he surrendered the active work of the business to his son Frederick and thenceforward lived in the enjoyment of a well earned leisure until his death, which occurred on November 24, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. His remains were brought home to St. Paul, where he is buried.

On March 20, 1874, Mr. Römer married Miss Sophia Wilcken, of New Ulm, Minnesota. She was a native of Germany, who came with her parents to this state in 1855, and she is still a resident of St. Paul.

Brought up in his native city, Frederick H. Römer attended the public schools and was graduated from the Manual Training School in 1891. While young he prepared himself for his future occupation, gaining a thorough knowledge of the practical details of the business under his father's direction, while his technical training was received in college. Thus he was well equipped to take upon himself the important tasks which devolved upon him in connection with the builder's art. He spent one year in the office of Cass Gilbert, a prominent architect of St. Paul and New York, and one year as superintendent for Reed & Stem, architects on Railroad Shops.

After the death of his father, Frederick J. Römer, the firm was incorporated under the name of F. J. Römer Sons, and later re-incorporated as the F. J. Römer Construction Company, and the business has been continued under the new organization in keeping with those policies which had before rendered the old firm so popular. The large and increasing business is most efficiently handled by the present organization under the direction of Frederick H. Römer, president and treasurer.

As an experienced and skillful contractor and builder, Mr. Römer has erected many of the most palatial residences of the city, including such buildings as the Emporium, a five story fire-proof construction, government buildings at Fort Snelling, the Strong & Warner seven-story concrete building, Theo. Hamm Brewing Company's buildings, P. J. Bowlin Wholesale House, Empress Theatre, St. Paul Auditorium, at a cost of half a million dollars, Griggs, Cooper & Company factory buildings, and the reinforced concrete bridges on Mississippi River Boulevard.

Mr. Römer has ever been prominent in building and architectural circles, and was one of the founders of the Builders' Exchange in St. Paul, in December, 1900. In his political affiliations he is perfectly independent, voting according to the dictates of his conscience, regardless of party prejudice. Fraternally he has taken the thirty-second degree

in Masonry and is a York Rite Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Römer is a member of the Builders' Exchange, the Association of Commerce of St. Paul, the Commercial Club of St. Paul, the West End Commercial Club, the Rotary Club and the Automobile Club.

On May 7, 1908, he was united in marriage in St. Paul with Miss Edythe Amelia Rapp, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Marshman) Rapp, the father, being a native of Germany, born in Hessen-Darmstadt on May 31, 1839.

HORACE HILLS IRVINE. Mr. Irvine's parents came to St. Paul about 1889, when their son was eleven years of age, as he was born January 12, 1878, at Alma, Wisconsin. His father was Thomas Irvine, a native of Canada, and his mother's maiden name was Emily Hills. Mr. Irvine graduated from the St. Paul high school and also from Barnard College. His father has been engaged in the timber and lumber business ever since coming to St. Paul and his son has assisted him when not at school. When he finished college he went into business with his father and has continued with him ever since, theirs being one of the leading lumber firms in the city.

Mr. Irvine's marriage occurred October 3, 1907, at Minneapolis, where he was united with Miss Clotilde McCullough, the daughter of E. B. McCullough, of Memphis, Tennessee. A son, Thomas, and a daughter, Elizabeth, have been born to them.

Mr. Irvine is independent politically. He is prominent in several of the clubs of the city, belonging to the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club and the University Club of St. Paul. He is also affiliated with Summit lodge, Paladin Commandery and Osman Temple. He is one of the substantial young business men of the city and also very popular in its social life.

JOHN DORNSEIFF. At 559 University avenue in St. Paul is located one of the best retail shoe stores in the city, with an established reputation for its goods and high-class patronage that has continued dealing there year after year. A trade of this kind is a business asset of no small importance, and the leader who is able to accomplish this is always regarded in business circles as a successful man. This particular business represents the career covering a period of nearly twenty-five years. Mr. John Dornseiff, the proprietor, who has employed the sound principles of commercial integrity and personal industry in effecting a result which classifies him among the prosperous and substantial citizens of St. Paul.

Mr. Dornseiff was born in Germany, December 16, 1861. His father, a farmer by occupation, was Herman Dornseiff, who was born April 6, 1819, and died in Germany. His mother was Elizabeth Dornseiff, born October 18, 1825, and she also died in Germany. Until he was fourteen years old he attended the German schools, and was then apprenticed to learn the shoe and boot-making trade, at which he served three years and acquired his skill in the thorough manner of the Fatherland. Then for several years he followed the trade as a journeyman. When he was twenty-one his services were drafted for the German army, and he was a soldier of the empire for three years. After following his trade two years more, in 1888 he immigrated to America and has been a resident of St. Paul ever since.

In this city he first found employment in the boot and shoe house of his cousin, John Koch, on East Seventh street, where he remained three years. In 1891 he engaged in business on his own account at 92 West Seventh, where he was located eight years, and since then has been in business at 559 University avenue. When he came to this country he had very little capital, and his prosperity has been the result of his own efforts, with the thrifty co-operation of his good wife. He was married in this city on the 11th of November, 1895, to Miss Cora Meier, who was born in St. Paul on December 20, 1871. Their four children, all born in this city, are: Louise, Edna, Alice and Clara. The family residence is at 482 Kent street.

Mr. Dornseiff is a Republican in principle, but has no time from his business to devote to practical politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Sons of Hermann, the Mystic Workers, the Moose, the Yeomen, the German Krieger Verein, and the Concordia Singing Society. He is a man of musical tastes and has a large circle of social acquaintances in the city. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

LOUIS E. SHEPLEY. While the wonderful era of building which has distinguished St. Paul's growth in the last decade cannot be traced to the influence of any one man, Louis E. Shepley, the well-known contractor and builder, whose office is situated at 216 West University avenue, has done a remarkably large share towards furthering the interests of the city by public works of the most substantial character. Mr. Shepley, who has given the prime of his usefulness to this city, is by circumstance of birth a New Yorker, his birth having occurred in Syracuse, August 13, 1858. He is a son of John M. and Mary (Hirsch) Shepley, natives of Germany.

Mr. Shepley received a good public school education in his native state and eventually, becoming impressed with the future of the country farther west, he severed old associations and removed as a young man to Cleveland, Ohio. His first occupation was not even remotely connected with the line to which he now devotes his energies, for in the city mentioned he engaged in the grocery business. He subsequently took up general contracting in Cleveland and in 1885 came to St. Paul, where he has made a specialty of contracting for street sewers and public works. He is a member of the firm of Fielding & Shepley, one of the largest contracting firms in the city.

While a resident of Cleveland Mr. Shepley laid the foundation of a happy marriage by his union with Miss Kate Fielding, daughter of James Fielding, the date of the same being in September, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Shepley maintain a handsome and commodious household at 993 Ashland avenue, and are held in confidence and esteem by a wide circle of friends. They are the parents of two children, Charlotte M., now Mrs. E. L. Sudheimer, of St. Paul, and Joseph L., a member of the firm of Fielding & Shepley.

Mr. Shepley takes no small amount of pleasure in his fraternal relations, which extend to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks.

DR. EDWARD VICTOR GOLTZ, of St. Paul, was born in Winona, Minnesota, on September 19, 1880. His parents, Julius A. and Johanna Goltz, the former aged fifty-six and the latter fifty-seven, died respec-



Le Roy Brown, M.D.

tively in 1892 and 1898. In the place of his birth Edward Goltz spent his early life, being graduated from the Winona high school in the year 1897. From that year until 1901 he served as an apprentice in pharmacy, becoming in the latter year a licensed pharmacist in Minnesota.

In 1904 he passed from the practice of pharmacy to the study of medicine, entering the Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago. He completed his medical course in 1908, receiving the degrees of M. D. and Ph. G. He is a member of two medical fraternities, Nu Sigma Nu and Tau Alpha Phi.

Dr. Goltz became an interne in the city and county hospitals for the year 1908-1909. Since that time he has taken up and continued the private practice of his profession. He has in the meanwhile become a member of the official staff of the above mentioned hospital; has accepted, in 1911, an appointment as clinical assistant in pharyngology and nasology in the Medical School of the University of Minnesota; and has also been added to the staff of the free dispensary. The office of medical inspector, a department of the work of the St. Paul board of health, is being filled by Dr. Goltz during the term 1911-1913.

LE ROY BROWN, M. D. St. Paul has many physicians of acknowledged skill and ability, prominent among the number being Le Roy Brown, M. D., who has met with eminent success as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in the pursuit of his chosen profession has acquired both fame and fortune. A son of Reuben J. Brown, he was born February 24, 1855, in Nankin, Wayne county, Michigan, coming on both sides of the house of Revolutionary stock.

Reuben J. Brown was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1819, a son of Joel Brown, who fought for independence in the Revolutionary war. In his earlier days he was engaged in farming and school teaching in his native state, but later removed to Michigan, becoming an early settler of Wayne county. He became somewhat active in public affairs, and served as justice of the peace in Superior, Washtenaw county. He died in 1893, in Superior, Michigan. He married Betsey Ann Kingsley, who was born in Vermont, in 1820, and died in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1911. She was a lineal descendant of John Kingsley who immigrated from England to Boston in 1630, and belonged to the same family from which Charles Kingsley, the noted English author and poet, sprung. Her ancestors on the Kingsley side, and also her maternal grandparents, the Sherwoods, were of Revolutionary parentage or ancestry. She came from her New England home to Michigan with her parents in 1825, and at the time of her death had the distinction of being the oldest settler in the state.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native town, Le Roy Brown continued his studies at the Northville high school, and in 1878 was graduated from the Michigan State Normal School, in Ypsilanti. His natural tastes and inclinations turning towards a professional career, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. Subsequently Dr. Brown spent a year in California, coming from there to Minnesota in 1886. Locating at Heron Lake, he was there successfully engaged as a physician and surgeon for a number of years, in the meantime making a special study of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and the treatment of the diseases of those members of the body. While there he served as health officer, and in that capacity,

and also as a practicing physician, did much work among the poor, giving free service and helpful advice. Since coming to St. Paul, Dr. Brown has confined his practice almost entirely to that branch of his profession in which he has specialized, and in which he has become exceedingly skillful.

Politically the Doctor is a sound Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is a member of the State Medical Association, of the Ramsey County Medical Society, an honorary member of the Southwestern Medical Society, and for fifteen years he has been a member of the staff of the Free Dispensary of St. Paul. Fraternally he belongs to Columbia Lodge, No. 210, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, in which he has served as Master, Summit Chapter, No. 46, and to Minnesota Council, No. 1; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs; to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, being the presiding officer of the local homestead; to the Modern Brotherhood of America; and to the Sons of the Revolution. Religiously he is a member of the Central Presbyterian church.

Dr. Brown married, June 25, 1887, Mina Allen, who was born in Hamburg, Ontario, January 18, 1863, their marriage having been solemnized in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her father, John Allen, was a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, the brave leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" during the Revolution. Mrs. Brown passed to the life beyond May 7, 1909, her death occurring in St. Paul. She was a member and a past noble grand of the Rebekahs, also a member of the Eastern Star and a past matron of St. Leger Chapter of that order at Heron Lake. She was also a member of the Royal Neighbors and of the Modern Brotherhood—and of the Central Presbyterian church. Three children were born of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Brown, namely: Lucia, born at Heron Lake, Minnesota, February 28, 1894, will graduate from the John A. Johnson high school, in June, 1912, and will then enter the Agricultural College; Maria, born at Heron Lake, June 1, 1897, attends the same high school; and Marguerite, born at St. Paul, May 25, 1903, is a pupil in the Grant school.

JOHN V. SKIBA. The pioneers of Ramsey county have done their work, and the result of their efforts is shown today in the magnificently developed farms, the flourishing towns and cities, the splendidly kept roads and the perfectly equipped schools. All of this was not brought about in a day, but is the result of years of unceasing endeavor, coupled with constant faith in the locality and appreciation of its possibilities. One of the representative farmers of this locality, who belongs to a pioneer family, is John V. Skiba, who is engaged in cultivating the W. H. Eustis farm of three hundred and twenty acres, located in section 9, Mounds View township. Mr. Skiba was born in this township, October 14, 1873, and is a son of Joseph and Dorothy (Retz) Skiba.

Joseph Skiba was born in Germany and there grew to manhood and entered the German army, with which he served during that country's war with Austria and participated in a number of important battles. At the close of the war he was married for the first time, and soon thereafter came to America, buying land in Canada, where his wife died. He then married Dorothy Retz, who had been born in Ontario, of Polish ancestry, and they came to St. Paul in 1869, spending one year in this city. Coming to Mounds View township, Joseph Skiba purchased ten

acres of wild land at five dollars an acre, built a little home and started to cultivate a farm. Later he added forty acres more, and from that time on his holdings grew rapidly, until he was finally the owner of several hundred acres of land, almost all of which was situated in Mounds View township, and some of which was worth fifty dollars an acre. Mr. Skiba was a self-made man in every sense of the word, having obtained the money to make his start as an agriculturist by fishing and marketing his catch in St. Paul. He was married three times, and was the father of twenty-two children, eighteen still being alive at this time. Of these, all live in Ramsey, Anoka and Hennepin counties. A Republican in politics, Mr. Skiba was superintendent of the township for about eight years, and served as a delegate to numerous county conventions. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and was a charter member of the church at New Brighton. He died at the age of sixty-seven years, in June, 1905.

John V. Skiba remained at home with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, receiving a common school education, and assisting his father in his fishing and agricultural work. At the age of twenty-four years he struck out for himself, and since 1898 he has been on the farm he now occupies. On January 16, 1900, Mr. Skiba was married in Mounds View to Miss Mary Sinna, who was born in Germany and came to the United States as a child with her parents, Andrew and Katherine (Lange) Sinna. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Skiba, namely: Henry, Helen, Martha and Bernard. In political matters Mr. Skiba is a Republican, and he has been active in public life, serving as a delegate to numerous county and state conventions, and serving as justice of the peace, and during the ten years that he held the latter office not a single one of his decisions was ever appealed to a higher court. He has been a friend of education and progress, serving for ten years as a member of the school board, and any movement of a progressive nature will find in him a staunch adherent. He and Mrs. Skiba are members of the Catholic church, and he was for six years, until recently, a member of the official board.

LOUIS F. DOW. Few of the younger generation of business men of St. Paul are better or more widely known than Louis F. Dow, president of the Louis F. Dow Company, and a man who in a few short years has climbed from the bottom to the top of the ladder, steadily and irresistibly, developing the little job office in which he began into one of the largest printing and bank and office furnishing establishments in the Twin Cities. It has been a case of steady, constant expansion of a business which is so fortunate as to have at its head a far-sighted and energetic man, who has had sufficient conservatism to keep him from attempting to go too fast. Mr. Dow was born February 8, 1877, in St. Paul, and is a son of J. B. and Elizabeth L. (McCullough) Dow.

J. B. Dow, a native of Vermont, accompanied his parents to Canada when a lad, and there grew to manhood, learning the tailoring business, and later, on coming to St. Paul, followed the clothing business for some years on Roberts street. His wife came to Minnesota as a girl, her parents living for some time at Shieldsville, but she married Mr. Dow in St. Paul and both still survive, making their home at No. 332 Shelby avenue.

As a boy Louis F. Dow attended the public schools, and at the age of seventeen years he began to work for the American Type Foundry Com-

pany. Starting as errand boy, at a salary of four dollars per week, he advanced during the ten years he was in this company's employ to the position of city salesman, at eighteen dollars per week. For three years Mr. Dow served in the State Militia, and when the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he went to Manila and took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, his service covering eighteen months. While in the service Mr. Dow and his brother, John H., a member of the same company, started a laundry and when they sold out they invested their capital in a series of views of the Philippines and the various engagements gotten together under the caption "Eighth Army Corps Souvenir," of which over 7,000 copies were sold. The success of this venture induced Mr. Dow to turn his attention to the printing business, and on being given an opportunity to purchase a half interest in a plant in St. Paul, he invested his money therein, the firm becoming known as Harmon & Dow. Five years later Mr. Dow bought out his partner, and since that time the business has grown from \$300, the first month's sales, to between \$35,000 and \$40,000 per month. Just prior to the time that he had bought out his partner they had added stationery to their stock, and during the next year a book-binding department was added, to be followed by a bank supply department, and eventually by a department for handling bank furniture. Banks, deposit boxes and a lithographic department were added in 1908, and the firm now handles a complete stock of anything needed in the way of bank or office supplies. In 1910 Mr. Dow reached out for a national business, and his goods are at present being shipped to every state in the Union. As an example of what industry and honest effort, directed in the proper channels, will accomplish, Mr. Dow's career is a notable one, and as he is still a young man the future will probably bring him many honors. In political matters he is a Republican, but his business activities have been such as to demand practically all of his time and attention. He is a member of the board of water commissioners. He belongs to the Automobile and Commercial Clubs, in the latter of which he is a director. He and Mrs. Dow attend St. Luke's Catholic church.

On January 8, 1903, Mr. Dow was married to Miss Minnitte P. Kolb, who was born and reared in Dubuque, Iowa, and two children have been born to this union: James L. and Henry J.

EDWARD YANISH, postmaster of St. Paul, has been fulfilling the duties of this important office since 1907, with faithfulness and efficiency. He is a lawyer by profession and has also engaged both as manufacturer and in the land and timber business. Mr. Yanish was born in Austria, on November 25, 1852, and came to the United States when a lad, his loyalty to the country of his adoption having ever since continued with "purest ray serene." His parents, whose names were John and Josepha Yanish, came with their family to America in 1864 and located in the state of Wisconsin. The public school education of Edward was acquired at Green Bay and Oshkosh, that state, and he subsequently made preparation for the profession of law, being admitted to the bar in 1882. He began his practice at Cadott, Chippewa county, Wisconsin, but two years later he changed his occupation and entered the manufacturing field. The year 1884 marks the beginning of his identification with St. Paul and until 1897 he was a prominent factor in the manu-

facturing field. He subsequently entered the land and timber business and continued thus engaged until his appointment as postmaster on February 16, 1907, by President Roosevelt. His first term as postmaster was entirely satisfactory and progressive and was endorsed by his re-appointment on February 17, 1911, by President Taft.

Since the advent of Mr. Yanish in St. Paul he has been recognized as one of the most progressive business men and reliable and efficient political workers in the city. He has, in truth, served the state with distinction as a public man and a private citizen. He has always been an ardent Republican, and has been one of the bulwarks of that party in the northwest for many years.

H. S. McMILLIN. Every year sees new discoveries being made, innovations that have been established through the ingenuity of man and by the necessity that has called forth the best efforts of inventors of all times. One of the new industries of St. Paul is the manufacture of metal screens and portable cottages, and one of the firms which has a strong foothold here is the Metal Screened Cottage Company, the prosperous financial conditions of which can be credited to the efforts of its efficient secretary and manager, H. S. McMillin. Mr. McMillin was born February 10, 1871, in Mason City, Iowa, and is a son of John A. and Ella E. (Stilson) McMillin.

In 1879 Mr. McMillin accompanied his parents to Motley, Minnesota, where he started his educational training, but was graduated from the Mason City high school, his family moving back and forth between the two places several times. After graduation, in 1888, he went to the normal school at St. Cloud, but did not complete his schooling there, as he was compelled to go home and take care of the business interests of his father, who was in poor health. John A. McMillin was the pioneer merchant and the first postmaster of Motley, Minnesota, holding the latter position until going to California for his health in 1890, and while there he was the recipient of a check for one cent, sent by the United States government, to balance the business of which he had charge for so many years. After living in California for a period Mr. McMillin returned to Mason City, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1895.

H. S. McMillin closed out the mercantile business of his father in July, 1891, and on September 17th of that year was married to Miss Mary Hayes, who was born and reared at Ackley, Iowa, and was a daughter of Edward and Margaret (Dwyer) Hayes. Soon after his marriage Mr. McMillin went to California, where he lived quietly, taking care of his father, for one and one-half years, and in the fall of 1892 moved back to Mason City, Iowa, where he secured employment as a buyer in a mercantile business, and continued as such until 1895. He then moved to Corwith, Iowa, where he engaged in a general merchandise line, but in 1897 gave up that and came to St. Paul, where he secured employment with the largest wholesale grocery house west of Chicago, continuing in their employ until December 31, 1907, the last few years serving as traveling salesman. Soon after leaving this company, in looking for some position which would allow him to remain at home with his family, he became connected with the firm which he now represents, as sales agent, and February 21, 1908, he became manager of the Metal Screen Manufacturing Company. On April 5th the firm was reorganized under the present name, and Mr. McMillin was made general manager and secretary. The specialty of this company is portable open air cottages,

a patent for which was issued in July, 1911, both in the United States and Canada, while three other patents are pending and will soon be issued. About 350 of these cottages can be turned out in a year, and the company has orders from every state in the Union, as well as from Canada. In addition metal window screens and metal frame porch screens are turned out by this plant, and it is recognized as one of the rapidly growing industries of St. Paul. Mr. McMillin is a business man of much ability, and it has been his persistent efforts, his enterprising spirit and progressive ideas and the enthusiasm that he has brought to his work that can account for the large measure of success which this young business concern has attained. In politics he is an independent Republican, but he takes no more than a good citizen's interest in public matters, while fraternally he is connected with the A. F. & A. M. at Corwith, Iowa, and the United Commercial Travelers, in which he is very popular. His only child, Eleanor Margaret, was born at 542 Minnesota street, but the family home is now at No. 1980 Grand avenue.

GEORGE MARCUS KENYON is well known in St. Paul, and has been for many years, principally in a business way as a dealer in railway supplies. He has been a resident of the city since 1888, and in the years of his identification with the business interests of the city has won a reputation for steadfast integrity and general usefulness as a citizen of a high order that is particularly creditable. Mr. Kenyon was born on August 31, 1864, in Watertown, New York, and he is the son of Alexander M. Kenyon, born at Alexander Bay, New York, in the year 1836, a merchant who died in 1885, and Amelia Maria (Yendes) Kenyon, of Burrs Mill, New York. She was born in that state in 1845 and died in 1874. George M. Kenyon was the only child of his parents. When he was seven and a half years of age he attended the public schools of Watertown, in which he continued, making rapid headway with his studies, and graduating from the high school at the age of seventeen years. He began to work as a clerk for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and in 1888 came to St. Paul to accept a position with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for whom he was engaged as traveling passenger agent. The aptitude of the young man for railway business was of no common order and his rise in the work was steady and rapid. He made himself thoroughly conversant with the entire industry in all its branches, and three years after he located in St. Paul went into business for himself as a dealer in railway supplies. In this undertaking he has been particularly successful, and he conducts one of the largest establishments of the sort in the northwest.

On June 9, 1900, Mr. Kenyon was married to Miss Sophie, a daughter of Herman Greve, a business man of St. Paul. They have no children.

Mr. Kenyon is identified with all the leading organizations of the city, being a Mason and a Shriner, and as a clubman he is a member of the Minnesota, the Commercial, the Town and Country Clubs, the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club, the Kitchi Gamme Club of Duluth and the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg, Manitoba. He is an Episcopalian in his church affiliations. Mrs. Kenyon is a member of several of the women's clubs and societies of the city, and is president of the Thursday Club. The family residence is maintained at 442 Summitt avenue, and Mr. Kenyon's business office is in the Pioneer Building.



George W. Kenyon

JUDGE EDMUND W. BAZILLE. It is safe to say that no name has been associated in a more intimate and important fashion with the history of St. Paul than that of Bazille, Judge Edmund W. Bazille, to whom these paragraphs are dedicated, being a representative of the second generation. The founder of the family in this city, the subject's father, came as a pioneer in 1843, and for the ensuing three-quarters of a century Bazilles have contributed their full quota to its growth and prosperity. In that time a record for unswerving integrity, high civic ideals and all that makes for good citizenship has attached itself to the name, and in none have they been more admirably evident than in the subject, who today holds the important judiciary office of judge of probate, which he has held for fourteen years.

Edmund W. Bazille was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, the son of Charles A. and Anna Jane (Perret) Bazille. On his paternal side of the family he comes of French-Canadian stock. He obtained his early education in the common schools of the city and in the St. Paul Business College. When it came to choosing a vocation he chose the law and took up the reading of law in the office of the late Judge Cornish, his admission to the bar being in 1880. Following this he applied himself vigorously to his profession, and for four years, from 1883 to 1887, served as clerk of the district court. Then retiring again to private practice he remained out of public life until 1894, when he was elected abstract clerk. The rapid growth of the northwest, and particularly the gateway thereto, had made questions of real estate law of paramount importance. Mr. Bazille had applied himself seriously to this branch of his profession and was considered one of the best informed men in the commonwealth along these lines. In 1896 he was re-elected abstract clerk and in 1898 was elevated to the probate bench, where he has ever since remained. Mr. Bazille has a most excellent legal mind, getting quickly at the heart of a question and stating his conclusions in clear, terse English. A man of staunch financial and business ability and of broad practical views, he is easily in the van of the most progressive and influential citizens who have given to St. Paul a bright name for a superior brand of aggressiveness and evolution.

Judge Bazille has ever given heart and hand to the articles of faith and the causes of the Republican party. He has a host of social and fraternal affiliations. Keenly interested in St. Paul's history, which is almost that of his family, his charter membership in the Junior Pioneers Association is particularly appropriate and he is connected with the Union Française and other historical institutions, also a member of the Minnesota Historical Society. With those organizations whose *raison d'être* is the unity and advancement of the profession which he ornaments—the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Minnesota and the Ramsey County Bar Association, he holds membership, and he is a part of the directorate of the Commercial Club. He is president of the Auto Club of St. Paul, and the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club also claims his membership.

On February 15, 1882, Judge Bazille was married in St. Paul, his chosen lady being Clara Gravel, daughter of Francis and Hermine (Rasicot) Gravel. They maintain a cultured and attractive home in the city, over which Mrs. Bazille presides with signal grace, being a woman of force of character and prominent in social and benevolent activities in the city. They have one son, C. Arthur Bazille, who was married in 1909 to Miriam T. Sullivan, of Chicago.

Judge Bazille has to his credit a record of great efficiency, for he was a model abstract clerk and he has proved a wise and enlightened judge, who enjoys the respect and confidence of all. His family history has given to him a deep and genuine loyalty to the city and no one could be more appropriately represented in a volume of this nature.

As intimated previously, he comes of one of the first white families to take up their residence in the state of Minnesota. His father, Charles Bazille, was of French Canadian stock, his birth having occurred at Nicollet, Canada, in the year 1812. In 1843, when still a young man, he came to St. Paul in company with Captain Louis Roberts. One looking today upon the modern and beautiful metropolis would have difficulty in imagining the scene which met the eyes of young Charles Bazille when he first arrived in St. Paul in the fall of 1843, some fifteen years before the admission of the state to the Union. As one writer has vividly expressed the situation: "The Capital City was but a few straggly log huts in a clearing between the shaking pines and tamaracks on the banks of an oftentimes raging torrent. Then the principal visitors were Indians." He came as a contractor and built for Captain Roberts the first frame building and for Benjamin Gervais the first flour mill in what has since become the city. He established his home on a claim which he entered and which included the land north of Seventh street and between Cedar and St. Peter's extending back to the bluff upon which the new capitol now stands. This square or block, now owned by the state—the site of the capitol building—was a gift from Charles Bazille to the United States for capitol purposes. This site is an extremely beautiful and desirable one and second to none in all the northwest. The subject's father was generous almost to the point of recklessness and gave away many lots and blocks now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. A modern Croesus has declared it a disgrace to die rich, but while Charles Bazille uttered no such epigram, his efforts to prevent this possibility were more successful than the other's seem likely to be. He did, indeed, die in moderate circumstances, but rich in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He married Miss Perret (or Perry as the name is usually written), who was one of the first white female children born in Ramsey county and who at the time her future husband's arrival in St. Paul was about eleven years of age.

Judge Bazille's maternal grandfather, Abraham Perret, was a Swiss-Frenchman, who came with his family from Winnipeg in 1826 and established his home near Fort Snelling, where his daughter, Anna Jane, was born. Mr. Perret died in St. Paul in 1849, but his widow survived for another decade.

KAY TODD, of the firm of Todd & Kerr, formerly Todd & Mayo, is one of the promising young representatives of the bar of Ramsey county, Minnesota. His pleasing personality and prompt, alert efficiency have already won excellent standing for him and he and Mr. Kerr bid fair to constitute one of St. Paul's strongest combinations of legal talent. He is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Stanford, McLean county, that state, on the 30th day of November, 1877, a son of James H. and Addie (Page) Todd. He was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and Kansas and received his LL. B. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1900, and that of Master of Laws in 1901. He first entered upon the practice of his profession as a law clerk for the firm of Cohen, Atwater & Shaw, of Minneapolis, but later removed to St.

Paul and entered into partnership with Thomas C. Daggett on January 1, 1902, and which continued until September, 1905. He then became a partner with Walter L. Mayo, which continued until March 1, 1912, when the present firm was organized.

In 1903 Mr. Todd married Miss Sinclair Holbrook, of Marengo, Iowa, and they have three children, Bruce H., Elizabeth and Kay Todd II. Mr. Todd is a Shriner, a Republican and a member of the Republican state central committee and of the Commercial Club.

FRANK ALVERDES. A skilled workman and successful business man, the proprietor of the leading book bindery of St. Paul is prominent in the German-American coterie of the city. He was born in Pommern, Germany, and received his education in his native country. At the age of fourteen he left the common schools to enter the technical school, where he spent three years, learning the book-binder's trade. Between the ages of seventeen and twenty he served as a volunteer in the German army, where he attained the rank of corporal and received the Life Saving Medal from the Emperor, William II. Upon being honorably discharged at the end of three years he came to America, direct to St. Paul, and went to work for the West Publishing Company. After two years with this house Mr. Alverdes spent three years in the employ of the L. Collins establishment and then decided to go into business for himself. This was in 1900, when he was but twenty-seven years of age, but he had a complete knowledge of the trade and his five years' experience, so he was well equipped. He has always made a specialty of library work, and ever since he began work for himself has done all the work for the city library. His venture has been a success in every way and he is one of the foremost in his line of work in this part of the country.

Franz Alverdes, the father, was born in Pommern in 1830. Throughout his life he was interested in public affairs and was an influential man in his district. He was secretary of the district court of Pommern for many years before his death in 1880. His wife was the daughter of a well known school-teacher of Pommern, Paul Weitzke by name. His daughter, Otilie Weitzke Alverdes, is still living at Merriam Park. She was born in Germany sixty-seven years ago and came to America in 1890, ten years after her husband's death. The grandfather, Franz Alverdes, was a colonel in the German army.

In 1895 Mr. Alverdes was married to Miss Anna Hofbauer. She is the daughter of a native of Bohemia, John S. Hofbauer. The wedding was celebrated on April 25th at St. Paul. The three sons of this union, Frank, born June 18, 1898; Walter, in September, 1899; and George, in May, 1903, are all attending school. The daughter, Alice, was three years old in May, 1911.

Mr. Alverdes is a member of the United Workmen and is a leader in the German societies of the city, in which he is deservedly popular. For three years he was president of the German Krieger Verein. He belongs to the Central Verband and is secretary of the German Club. In the St. Paul Evangelical church he is a regular attendant and a liberal supporter of all its beneficences and its general activities. Politically he is an independent voter—a factor in our state affairs whose importance is constantly growing. In all relations of life he fulfills the requirements of the highest type of a citizen of the republic, to which he has contributed the resource of a trained efficiency in its commercial field.

as well as the moral force of his interest in all which promotes the advance of the city along the best lines.

LOUIS W. SCHROEDER, engaged for years in the furniture and upholstery business at 315 Rice street, this city, is a native son of St. Paul and the state of Minnesota. His birth occurred here on February 11, 1867, and he is the son of H. H. and Sophia Schroeder, the former born January 30, 1834, and who died on the 18th day of February, 1904, while the latter was born August 6, 1830.

Mr. Schroeder was educated in the parochial and public schools of St. Paul, receiving the advantage of an average education, and when he attained his majority became connected with the furniture business. He eventually established himself in that trade, which in time developed into an upholstery business, which he has conducted with a pleasing degree of success in the years that have passed and in which he is still profitably engaged.

Mr. Schroeder is a man of quiet instincts and inclinations, and is devoted to his home and home life. He is not a member of any fraternal societies, but is affiliated with the North Central Commercial Club and the Junior Pioneer Association, in both of which he is active and prominent. He is a Republican in his political faith and is a sturdy supporter of the principles of that party. He is a charter member and the organizer of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer of St. Paul.

On March 3, 1891, Mr. Schroeder was married in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Elizabeth P. Weber, daughter of Anna Weber. Seven children have been born of their union, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are unmarried. They are named Louis Charles William, Carl Henry, Anna Louisa, William Emil, Albert Julius, Dorothy Elsie and Alice Eleanore.

GEORGE EDWARD TORINUS. In these days when so many public officials are dishonest, the memory of those whose public characters were untainted, who held office as a sacred trust, and took the responsibilities laid upon their shoulders as debts they owed their community, is very dear. The late George Edward Torinus, of White Bear Lake, is remembered as such a man. His home was on Bald Eagle avenue, just outside of the city limits of White Bear Lake. He was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, October 10, 1866. He died February 14, 1909, and is buried at White Bear Lake. He was the son of Louis E. and Helen M. (Moore) Torinus.

Louis E. Torinus, who was a pioneer lumberman and early settler of Stillwater, was born near Odessa, Russia, where he grew to manhood and received a good education. After locating in Stillwater he was married to Miss Helen M. Moore, whose ancestors came from Bangor, Maine. He died at the age of forty-eight years, one of the prominent figures of the Minnesota lumber business. His widow, who survives him and lives at Stillwater, is about sixty-five years of age.

George Edward Torinus received his education in the public schools of Stillwater, and later attended college at Ann Arbor, Michigan. On January 18, 1889, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nancy (Leonard) LeRue, who was born at South Stillwater, Minnesota, daughter of Theodore James and Elinor (Carter) Leonard. Mrs. Torinus received a good common school education, and for a few years lived in St. Paul, from whence she came to White Bear Lake, and several years



Geo E. Torrey

later purchased the home where she now lives. She was married (first) in Stillwater to Joseph B. LeRue, who died, leaving her with three children: Josephine Blanche, who married William Mules, and now lives at White Bear Lake, having one child, Lois Nona; Vivian E., who married Charles Alexander, of Stillwater, and has one daughter, Naomi Hope; and Arch Leonard, born at Hudson, Wisconsin, July 5, 1885, graduated from the high school at Stillwater, from the law department of St. Paul's College, class of 1911, and is also a graduate of the Yale Law School, 1912. Arch L. LeRue has been private secretary to Hon. Thomas Milton, general counsel for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Osman Temple. Mr. and Mrs. Torinus had four children, namely: Ruth, who married W. J. Abeler, and lives at White Bear Lake, having twin daughters, born July 16, 1911; George Edward, who died at the age of sixteen months; Faith, a graduate in the St. Paul Central high school, class of 1912; and Helen M., at home. Faith B. Torinus and Arch L. LeRue sail for Europe on July 6, 1912, for an extended trip, and principally for educational purposes.

For many years Mr. Torinus was prominently connected with the lumber trade in Minnesota, both as a dealer and a manufacturer, and was a partner in the St. Croix Lumber Company. A sturdy Republican in his political belief, Mr. Torinus was elected to the office of mayor of White Bear Lake, and during the period of his incumbency many improvements were made in the village, and his whole administration was characterized with honest public service and benefit to the community. He also was a member of the school board for some years, and while serving in that capacity was one of the strongest advocates of the free text book system, which is still in operation. On coming to White Bear Lake, Mr. Torinus became a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining Garnet Lodge, No. 166, and also became a member of the I. O. O. F., and was popular in both orders. As a business man he was known to be a staunch friend of progress, but while carrying on his own affairs he always recognized the right of others. In public life his career was without blemish, and as a private citizen he drew to him those warm, personal friends that can only be secured by a kindly, Christian gentleman. His acquaintances were legion, and his death was widely and sincerely mourned.

JOHN L FARICY. An important name in St. Paul's business circles is that of John I. Faricy, secretary of the Real Estate Exchange, whose office is in the Commerce building and whose family residence is at 1091 Grand avenue. Mr. Faricy is proud of his ancestry, both his mother and his father having been natives of Cork, Ireland. The latter, James Faricy, was born in 1823 and in his earlier youth followed the life of the sea. During these years before the mast he had no lack of exciting adventure. The time came, however, when he chose to make a home more stable than that of a wave-rocked vessel. While still a young man he came to the United States, first taking up his abode in Massachusetts. It was not many years before he heard the promising call of the west and prepared to face the dangers and inconvenience of a journey to Minnesota. In spite of the certain presence of Indians and the possibilities of being a victim to their reputed bloodthirstiness; in spite of the tedious journey, partly by wagon across country, partly by river, he faced all chances and came to his destination in 1855. There on a tract of land in the wilder-

ness near Credit river he put the first plow into the soil of what under his care became a fertile farm and a home of contentment. On that farm he still lives, retaining at the age of fourscore and nine his mental vigor and interest in life. His companion through most of his years of manhood's activity had been in her girlhood in Ireland, Miss Bridget Nyhen. Throughout her long life as Mrs. Faricy she was known as a woman of unusual force and beauty of character. She, like her husband, lived to a full plentitude of years, her span of life reaching from January 27, 1829, to January 2, 1911. The twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Faricy included Mrs. F. H. Dorden, of Minneapolis; R. J. Faricy, of Credit River, Minnesota, a stock-farmer, member of the Minnesota legislature and president of the Rural Telephone Company; Margaret Faricy, now of the Order of Catholic Sisters of St. Paul; James, a farmer of Credit River; P. W. Faricy, formerly a prominent attorney of St. Paul, now deceased; Mrs. W. T. Ryan, of Cannon Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. T. F. White, of Credit River, who died in 1906; Mrs. J. H. Cleary, also of Credit River; Peter Faricy, a resident of Scott county, Minnesota; and William and Johanna, neither of whom is now living.

John I. Faricy was born at the home at Credit River, on May 20, 1860. His education was acquired first from the rural schools of that locality and later in Curtis Business College in St. Paul. He spent several years in the Black Hills. He went to Lead, South Dakota, where he had an interest in the Homestake Mining Company and was there and in Montana and the west for about six years. Disposing of his real estate and mining interests, he came to St. Paul in 1885, where he has since remained. During 1886 and 1887 he was in the real estate business under the firm name of Brennan, Fahey & Faricy of St. Paul, after which he went into the same line with P. M. Daly. This association continued until 1891, when the latter retired and Mr. Faricy began working alone. Since that time he has been continuously in the real estate business, independent of partnership in the work. His success has been unusual, with the result that he has become one of the leading business men in St. Paul, as well as one meriting the highest regard. One index of the esteem in which he is held by those who are associated in business with him is the fact that for six terms he has held the office of secretary of the Real Estate Exchange.

On June 24, 1890, at Austin, Minnesota, occurred the marriage of Mr. Faricy to Miss Thecla Brown, daughter of William and Anna Brown, of that city. Their children are eight in number. The eldest, James J., born March 31, 1891, is a musician and a scholar of high repute in St. Paul; William T., born March 7, 1893, was a student in St. Thomas College, has been graduated from the Mechanics' Arts high school and is now with the corporation attorney of the city; Robert B., who has recently passed his seventeenth year, is attending the Central high school; Dominica, aged fifteen, and John, who is nine, are also in school; George, Leo and Austin, the youngest sons, were born respectively in 1904, 1906 and 1911.

Mr. Faricy's social acceptability among the men of St. Paul is evident from the fact that he is a member of the Minnesota Gun Club, of which he is an officer; of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Knights of Columbus and other organizations. He has for many years been identified with the affairs of the city, having served as plat commissioner, as a member of the Municipal Research Commission, as well

as on other special commissions. In June, 1912, he was appointed by the members of the common council of St. Paul to the office of commissioner of Ramsey county. Mr. Faricy is a member and supporter of St. Luke's Roman Catholic church. He is known throughout a large and varied circle of acquaintances, including those associated with the above mentioned interests; with his business in relation to his extensive real estate holdings and other important financial affairs; and with those sharing his healthy enthusiasm for sports and amusements. He is, in his many-sided activity, one of St. Paul's worthiest citizens.

PETER SIEMS. Business activity and commercial prosperity are the result of merit and the endeavor of many individuals, among whom are always men whose ability and worth are recognized as somewhat superior to that of their associates and contemporaries. This is true of Peter Siems, one of the oldest railroad contractors of the city of St. Paul, and who has contributed in generous measure to its prosperity.

Mr. Siems was born in Holstein, on January 6, 1842, the son of Claus Voss and Antje (Peters) Siems. He received his education in the public schools of his native country and left the Fatherland in 1865, when a little past his majority. Upon his arrival Mr. Siems engaged in various occupations, some of them being of a very interesting and adventurous character and destined to make him acquainted with the various aspects of frontier life. For instance, he had the contract for carrying mail from Fargo, North Dakota, to Bismarck by teams, from 1875 to 1877, during the winter months when the Northern Pacific was not operating. Between 1877 and 1880 he was connected with the Northwestern Stage and Transportation Company, whose route lay between Bismarck and the Black Hills. His career as a pathfinder began as early as 1877, when Governor John L. Pennington, of Dakota Territory, appointed him one of the commissioners to lay out the public roads from Bismarck to the Black Hills, the work starting in April of the year mentioned. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Siems was identified with the great work of making accessible the wonderful natural resources of the northwest by transportation lines.

Mr. Siems' first identification with St. Paul dates from the year 1870. From 1884 to 1893 he was a member of the firms of D. C. Shepard & Company and Shepard, Siems & Company, railway contractors, who enjoyed much success. They were intrusted with many important contracts, probably the most noteworthy being to build the Great Northern Railway from Devil's Lake, North Dakota, to the coast, the work being completed in 1893. In 1899 Mr. Siems and Mr. L. E. Shields became partners under the firm name of Siems & Shields, and remained in business until 1908. In the year last mentioned Mr. Shields retired from the company and Mr. Siems entered into an association with his sons, under the name of Siems & Company, a firm which is doing considerable railway work in the northwest.

Mr. Siems laid the foundations of a happy married life by his union on October 1, 1877, at River Falls, Wisconsin, to Josephine A. Gleason, daughter of Harris and Nancy (White) Gleason. Mrs. Siems belongs to one of our oldest and most distinguished American families, being a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was born aboard the Mayflower in the harbor of Cape Cod, November 20, 1620.

Mr. and Mrs. Siems had one daughter and three sons. The daughter, Mable Christine, died April 16, 1899, at the age of nineteen years.

The sons, the eldest of whom is married to Vernon Marguerite Magoffin, are in business with their father. Mr. and Mrs. Siems maintain a hospitable household, and are secure in the possession of a host of loyal friends.

CHARLES R. BALL. The name of Ball is one of distinction in American history, being the maiden name of the mother of Washington, and it is from the same branch of the Ball family as that to which the beautiful Mary belonged that Charles R. Ball is descended. The Balls came from England to America in the colonial times and became the most loyal of Americans and valiant soldiers in the wars of the earlier times as well as in the Revolution. His mother, Hannah A. Riggs Ball, traces her ancestry to the early settlers of Maryland; she herself was born in Washington, D. C. Joseph Ball, the father, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a lumber merchant. He moved to Bryan, Ohio, where he was married and where his son Charles was born October 30, 1869. For sixty-six years he lived in Williams county, Ohio.

Charles Ball was obliged to make his own way through college after graduating from the high school at Bryan in 1886 and being a lad of enterprise and determination, he finished his course at the Ohio Wesleyan in 1891, receiving the degree of B. A. With this excellent general foundation he entered the University of Minnesota for his medical course and took his M. D. degree in 1894. He followed this by a graduate course at Harvard and then at Johns Hopkins, finishing by spending a year and a half at Vienna and Berlin.

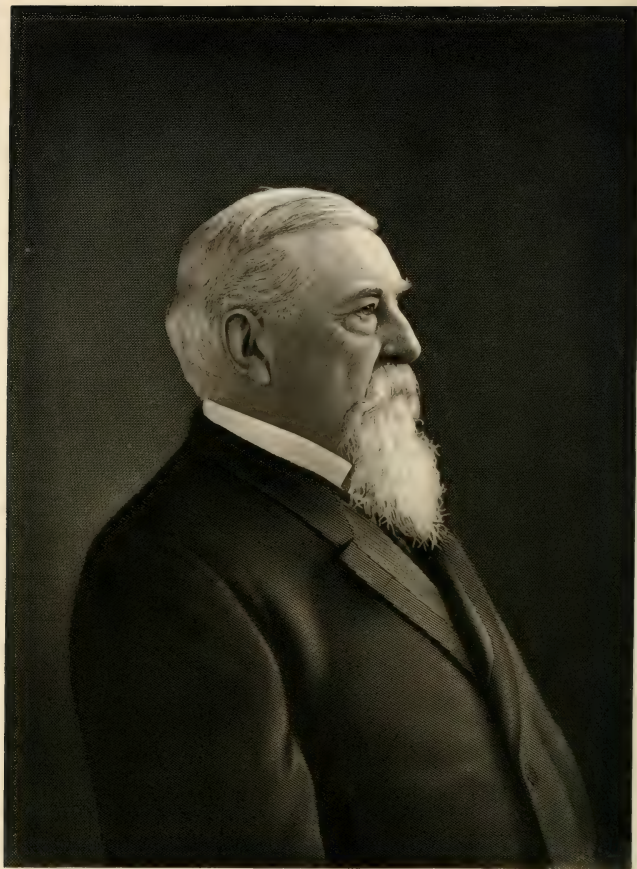
On June 1, 1894, Dr. Ball began his practice in St. Paul, where he had begun his medical study. He opened his office at Endicott Arcade and his specialty is nervous diseases. His training and his gift for his calling brought him rapidly to the highest place in his profession and won for him recognition among the best authorities on therapeutics. He is consulting neurologist at St. Josephs Bethesda and Mounds Park Sanitarium, chief of the nervous department of St. Paul's free dispensary and instructor on nervous diseases in the University of Minnesota. He holds membership in the medical associations of the county, the state and also in the American Medical Association.

In politics Dr. Ball is independent. His fraternal associations include the Red Men, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, of the Minnesota Consistory and a member of Osman Temple, Order of Shriners. He is a communicant of the McAllister Presbyterian church.

The family of the doctor consists of his wife, Frances Snodgrass Ball, and their daughter, Josephine, born May 17, 1899, at St. Paul. A son, Charles J., died at the age of nine, being born May 20, 1901, and dying April 21, 1910. Mrs. Ball was born in Marysville, Ohio, and was married in that city June 30, 1897. Her father is William G. Snodgrass, of Marysville.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the work of Dr. Ball as a physician or to accord him too much praise for the eminence which he has attained by his own work. Although, thanks to our rich country and our native energy of character, self made men are by no means rare, yet excellence in work and character is never easy of attainment nor are there ever enough who pay the price of toil and self-denial which it means to do the work which requires skill, knowledge and training above the average. The specialist may be born, but he must also be made, and the





A. Galtner's

process is no easy one and so we cannot too highly appreciate the achievements of such men as Dr. Ball.

EDMUND G. CAMPBELL. Mr. Campbell's father was a native of Nova Scotia, who came to St. Paul in 1884 and entered the real estate and loan business. His office is located at 20 East Fourth street. The wife of Henry Campbell was Elizabeth Bolls, who was born at Cottage Grove, Minnesota. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Edmund G. is next to the oldest. Four of this family died in infancy.

Edmund G. was born February 19, 1878, in Brainerd, Minnesota. As he was but six years old when his father entered into business in St. Paul, he has received his education in this city. He graduated from the high school in 1899, and almost immediately went west, locating in Lewiston, Idaho. Here he was in business on his own account, dealing in farm lands. After two years he removed to Seattle, Washington, and there was in the real estate and loan business and also had interests in mining, cattle and lumber. Seattle was for three years his field of operations and he was successful in the main, although he lost all he had saved in the cattle business at one time. He then spent two years in the mines of the Little Rocky Mountains of Montana. Here he was also a cow boy and had many thrilling adventures with cattle thieves, hold-up men and other desperate characters who are to be found—sometimes—in the "wild west," but he never met with any serious injury.

In 1907 Mr. Campbell returned to St. Paul and went into the liability insurance business, spending two years in the employ of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, England. In November, 1909, he took charge of the St. Paul agency for the Aetna Life Insurance Company's liability department, being the general manager of this branch, and since taking charge the business has increased three hundred per cent. His office is in the Pioneer Press building, No. 1301.

Mrs. Edmund Campbell is a native daughter of Wisconsin, but was living in St. Paul at the time of her marriage to Mr. Campbell, on February 27, 1909. Her maiden name was Margaret A. Parmenter. Margaret Ann Campbell was born January 11, 1910, the only child of this union.

Mr. Campbell is an independent in politics and a progressive one. He is a self-made man and has shown that he not only can make money, but can lose it without losing his nerve. He was obliged to take to hard labor after his reverses in Seattle, but he soon retrieved his losses and has not allowed the recollection of them to disturb him to any serious degree, being philosophic enough to charge them up to experience. His father's family came from the north of Ireland and his mother's were of Welsh extraction, so he has a native endowment of initiative and of persistence to carry him far in the path of successful enterprise.

ARCHIBALD GUTHRIE. With the pioneers of civilization and of empire-building, such as Edmund Rice, E. F. Drake, George L. Becker, William L. Banning and William Crooks, who furrowed the original tracks of commerce from St. Paul to the frontier in the early 'sixties, there co-operated a splendid force of younger, but equally intelligent and enterprising, men, who bore the burden of the arduous labors in subordinate positions, gradually advancing to situations of control and responsibility and becoming worthy successors of their honored chiefs. These young men learned the details of their work and of the country

in which they operated. They learned to handle the road-bed, the track, the freight, the passengers, the trains, the swarming influx of new settlers, the rapidly developing resources of the magnificent domain it was their privilege to energize into a series of prosperous commonwealths. They were the pioneer "empire" builders, the men who actually did the work, content with doing it well, and modestly yielding to their elders the honor of the wonderful achievement.

Near the head of the roll of those who thus wrought successfully in this important field will always be placed, by those who know the facts, the name of Archibald Guthrie, born in Lanark, Ontario, Canada, December 25, 1844, and a resident of St. Paul since June, 1866.

Mr. Guthrie's father, James Guthrie, married Margaret Reid, a native of Paisley, Scotland, and came from Glasgow, Scotland, to Canada in 1820, accompanied by the Reid family. They settled at Lanark, Ontario, where he lived for many years, occupied in teaching and in performing the duties of various local offices with which he was charged by his fellow-citizens. The Guthrie and Reid families were sixteen weeks making the voyage from Scotland to Quebec, in the good ship "Commerce" with Captain Coverdale.

Archibald Guthrie, the son of James and Margaret (Reid) Guthrie, grew up in his Canadian home, receiving a common school education and trained by his careful Scotch parents in habits of thrift and industry. It was a sound equipment for an active, prosperous career.

In 1866, at the age of twenty-two, Archibald Guthrie came directly from Canada to St. Paul. His first employment was as a track-layer on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, now the Great Northern, between Elk River and St. Cloud. The road was finished to the latter point on September 1, 1866, and it was at that time the most northerly limit of railway trackage on the American continent. On the establishment of the station at St. Cloud Mr. Guthrie was employed as one of the clerks therein. Here he had a varied and valuable experience, this station being the terminal receiving point of supplies for all the vast territory northwest of St. Paul, including the British possessions.

In the spring of 1867 he entered the train service of the same railroad; until 1869 was brakeman and conductor in construction, and from then until 1877 was a passenger conductor. From 1877 until 1888 he was superintendent on the same line, its name being changed to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and later to the Great Northern. Thus was Mr. Guthrie identified with this great enterprise from its inception, being employed, with increasingly important responsibilities, in both the constructing and operating departments.

In 1888 Archibald Guthrie retired from his high position with the railway company and thereafter engaged as contractor in building some of the great lines in the northwestern states, also engaging in quite extensive lumbering operations in this state and the Pacific coast. In this extensive and successful career he is still actively occupied. His robust health and fine physique, the heritage from his stalwart Scotch ancestry, have enabled him to endure all the hardships and privations of the occupation with unimpaired vigor to this time.

Mr. Guthrie's marriage occurred on November 10, 1871, to Miss Frances E. Wescott, a daughter of Guv R. Wescott, M. D., of Norwich, New York. Their daughter, Anne Guthrie, was born in St. Paul in 1872; was married February 10, 1900, at St. Paul, to Warren Bicknell, of Cleveland, Ohio, a contractor engaged in electric construction, and is

the mother of three children, Francis L., Warren and Elizabeth Bicknell.

Mr. Archibald Guthrie, though for forty-odd years a popular and prominent citizen of St. Paul, has never sought political preferment nor engaged actively in politics. He has been a liberal contributor to various church organizations, without special affiliation with any, and to all associations of a benevolent nature. He is a member of various Masonic bodies and has always shown a public-spirited interest in all measures for the benefit of the city.

FRANCIS F. WILDE. A highly esteemed lawyer, whose identification with the bar of St. Paul dates from the year 1873, is Francis F. Wilde, who in the course of his long and successful career has been identified with a great amount of important litigation. He has made a specialty of real estate law and is exceptionally well versed in this field. Although of foreign birth and parentage, he is now one of the most loyal of Americans and is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted at a very early age in the cause of the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Wilde was born December 25, 1846, at Vienna, Austria. His father, Frederick Wilde, was a contractor in that city and enjoyed a splendid reputation as a business man and a gentleman of high ideals. He was a native of Prussia. The maiden name of the mother was Marie Freiberger, and she was a descendant from the Austrian nobility, one of her ancestors having been a "graf," or count. She was an admirable woman, of high intelligence, and kind and lovely to all who knew her. Mr. Wilde's father concluded to investigate for himself the much-vaunted American opportunity and the family came to this country. Young Francis received a part of his education in the schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and held second honors at the graduation of his class from the German and English Academy, an institution to which the best class of German citizens sent their sons to secure an excellent education. Mr. Wilde was fortunate enough to be under the instruction of a fine corps of teachers and many of his classmates now occupy important positions. Among them are August Uhlein, principal owner of the Schlitz Brewing Company, and Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul. Like the majority of the youths of his day and generation the outbreak of the Civil war stirred his nature to its depths and although only in his 'teens he determined to offer himself to his country in its time of need. He secured a position in one of the chief quartermaster's departments and was with Captain Finkler at Vicksburg, Mississippi, under General Slocum.

Mr. Wilde was admitted to the bar at his old home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was subsequently admitted to the courts of Minnesota. He was a partner of W. P. Clough until the latter became the attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway and later vice president of the Great Northern Railway. Since 1873 he has been in practice in the city of St. Paul, where he enjoys prestige and standing. He has tried a number of cases in the courts and has been the attorney for a number of building societies and for fifteen years has represented the interests of the Minnesota Savings & Loan Society. He has been identified with numerous interests of broad scope and importance and has been a member of the directorate of various companies. Although Mr. Wilde has never been lured to office-seeking by its honors and emoluments, like all good citizens he is deeply interested in civic matters and his forceful and convincing oratory has frequently been called into requisition to advance Republican interests in Minnesota. He cast his maiden vote for Abra-

ham Lincoln and has supported the candidates of the grand old party ever since that time.

Mr. Wilde possesses those pleasant social proclivities which make him a popular and much-sought fraternity man and he has belonged to a great number of societies. One of the most important of these is his identification with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to which he was elected grand recorder. He is affiliated with Braden Lodge, No. 168, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and for several years has been a member of the German Central Bund of Minnesota. For several years he has been president of that important civic body, the West Side Citizen's Union. Mr. Wilde is extremely liberal in his religious conviction. His father was a staunch Protestant, who sent him to a Protestant school and church. The subject is, however, very tolerant and has high esteem for the members of all Christian sects who honestly seek the Truth. In his opinion Christian Science gives a fine explanation of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Mr. Wilde was happily married in the year 1867, at Milwaukee, the young woman to become his wife being Melvina Ganyaw, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Ganyaw, a highly respected French family. Mrs. Wilde has proved an admirable life companion and possesses the charm and vivacity of her race. Their three children are as follows: Mellie, now wife of Mr. M. O. Graves, is a professional singer, who under the name of Melva Clemaire has sung with success in Europe and leading cities of America; Jessie, married to Felix Joswich, is a brilliant pianist; and Frank C., who is studying law and will follow in the footsteps of his father. The Wilde home is a delightful and hospitable spot.

Mr. Wilde declares one of the pleasantest remembrances of his life to have been a trip he made with the Minnesota Editorial Association to Washington, D. C., as representative of a St. Paul newspaper. He was accompanied by his wife, as were most of the representatives. Their experiences in the way of sight-seeing, celebrity-meeting and the like in the beautiful capital were interesting and delightful and a spirit of unusual happiness reigned throughout the event. Although not a professional writer, Mr. Wilde prepared a full account of the excursion for the journal which he represented and it was so interesting and instructive that as great an expert as Captain Castle complimented it highly, declaring it at least second best of the accounts. The city gave them a royal reception and the representatives were introduced to Benjamin Harrison, then president of the United States, and to Messrs. Windom, Blaine, Washburn, McKinley and others and were invited to the homes of the statesmen.

LAWRENCE G. WASHINGTON. It is men like Lawrence G. Washington who have given St. Paul her name throughout the Union as a progressive city firmly founded on industry and integrity, a city good to deal with and pleasant to visit. Mr. Washington is at the head of the Portland Stone Company, an enterprise with which he has been intimately associated for the last twenty-five years.

Lawrence G. Washington was born in Hastings, Minnesota, June 2, 1860, the son of Richard and Ellen (Center) Washington, and a grandson of William Augustus Washington, a nephew of General George Washington. Richard Washington was born in Virginia, and served in a cavalry regiment in the Confederate army under General J. E. B. Stuart during the Civil war, and met his death in battle at Hagerstown,

Maryland. Lawrence G. Washington first came to St. Paul to live in 1880, and six years later became associated with the Portland Stone Company. In 1892 he became the sole owner thereof, and since that time has been at its head. Largely due to the enterprising business management of Mr. Washington, the company has been always a highly successful institution.

Mr. Washington was married at Minneapolis, in 1897, to Miss Gertrude A. Miller, daughter of William M. Miller, a merchant of Hartford, Connecticut. They have two children: Richard M., born March 3, 1899; and Martha A., born January 10, 1909. Mrs. Washington was educated in the schools of Faribault, Minnesota, and private institutions of Hartford, Connecticut. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is eligible to membership in the Daughters of Colonial Dames. Mr. Washington is a Mason and a member of the Town and Country Club. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Club, and held membership therein for many years, but has severed his connection with that body. He now belongs to the Association of Commerce and the Rotary Club. His handsome residence is situated at No. 587 Summit avenue, and is a center of social refinement. In political matters Mr. Washington is a Democrat, and he and his family are consistent members of the Episcopal church.

B. A. LEDY, who is president of the Minnesota Mutual Casualty Company, is a native born German, Hamburg representing the city of his nativity. He was there reared and educated, attending the gymnasium in Hamburg, an institution comparing favorably with our high schools in point of its curriculum and excellent system. His training there prepared him for his university course, upon the completion of which he came to America in 1892. In 1894 he located in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he has gained a wide acquaintance in insurance circles, as well as in the general business interests of the city.

The identification of Mr. Ledy with the insurance business dates from 1898, when he became an incorporator and also the first president of the Minnesota Mutual Casualty Company, since which time he has remained as the chief executive officer of the corporation. The company was organized by him and at that time a new and novel plan of issuing policies of sick, accident and life insurance, mostly adapted to the wage-earning and laboring classes of the northwest, had its inception. The policies issued were a decided innovation in the field of insurance operation and the plan in itself presented absolute safety and security, so that from the beginning the company enjoyed a successful career and has made a creditable name and position in insurance circles, winning and retaining the public confidence. In addition to Mr. Ledy, the managing officers and promoters are: A. Deuvel, of Minneapolis, owner and publisher of the *Freie Presse Herald*; F. C. Neumeier, of Stillwater, publisher of the *Washington County Journal*; Colonel J. M. Hawthorne, of St. Paul, a well known attorney; and Dr. F. H. Odendahl, a physician and surgeon of St. Paul.

Mr. Ledy was married in Germany to Miss Elise Meyer, and they have two sons,—Jay F. H. and Herbert, both born in St. Paul. The family residence is at No. 712 Osceola avenue, and the parents are members of the First Presbyterian church of St. Paul. Mr. Ledy has gained a very wide circle of warm friends during his connection with this city. He has never taken any active part in politics but is associated with a

number of commercial organizations and fraternal societies. He is an ardent automobilist and was secretary of the Automobile Club of St. Paul during 1905. The St. Paul Automobile Carnival and Tour was held that year under his management and leadership, in which there occurred the famous automobile races.

Mr. Ledy is a man of generous and wide-minded instincts. All that is narrow or constricted is foreign to his nature. He views life from a liberal standpoint, and has made himself a citizen, respected and honored in the city which has represented his home for the past eighteen years. His progressive ideas and his fine business acumen have gained him an unmistakable prominence in financial circles, and his genial personality and sterling character have made him popular socially as well.

JOHN A. SEEGER. Born in Covington, Kentucky, on December 19, 1855. Mr. Seeger came to St. Paul with his parents, William and Johanna Wolf Seeger, at an early age and received his education in the schools of this city. When only seventeen years of age he entered the firm of a well known contractor of the city, and was soon a member of the firm. From 1872 until 1877 he was associated with Leonard and Seeger, and for the six years succeeding he followed that business independently. In 1885 Mr. Seeger became secretary of the Bohn Manufacturing Company. In this capacity he added greatly to the efficiency of the organization, and his services were recognized by his promotion to the presidency of the concern in 1895. For ten years more he remained with the Bohn Company where his sagacity and excellent management were of inestimable value to the company.

After being president of the Bohn Company for a decade Mr. Seeger resigned from that position to become secretary and treasurer of the Seeger Gallasch Company. This corporation is the owner of the original dry air patented siphon system for railroad refrigerator cars and dining cars. They also handle house refrigerators with white enamelled lining, shelves and siphons, which they build and install to order. The firm became the Seeger Refrigerator Company, with Mr. Seeger as president. It is the leading establishment of the sort in the city, and owes its growth largely to Mr. Seeger's initiative.

Mr. Seeger is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In politics he supports the policies of the Republican party. He is president of the Dayton Bluff Commercial Club and is known as one of the influential men of the city in industrial circles.

Mrs. Seeger was formerly Miss Elvina Yoerg. She and Mr. Seeger were married on June 28, 1876.

WILLIAM R. DUXBURY. One of her able lawyers of whom St. Paul is justly proud is William R. Duxbury, who is of comparatively recent residence here, the date of his arrival within the borders of the city having been January 1, 1905. He had then back of him fifteen years' experience at the bar and his sound judgment, his thorough knowledge of the law, his fearlessness and freedom from entangling alliances have deservedly given him high standing.

Mr. Duxbury is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Fillmore county August 27, 1866. His father, Richard Duxbury, was an Englishman, who came to Minnesota, locating in Fillmore county in 1853. He was a farmer by occupation and in 1856 he pre-empted a claim. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Miranda Barnes, was



H. R. Dwyer

a native of the state of Wisconsin. The maternal ancestors were also English people, and the first of the family settled in Massachusetts, which state was the grandmother's birthplace. The Barnes family eventually removed to Ohio.

William R. Duxbury was educated in the public schools of Fillmore county and in the Northern Indiana University. He subsequently engaged in teaching and meantime took up the study of the law, attacking his Blackstone to good effect and being admitted to the bar at Preston, Fillmore county, in November, 1890. He removed to Caledonia in October of the following year and entered into partnership with Congressman W. H. Harris, which association continued until 1894. He at once became attorney for the street railway company and was with them four years. He then established an office here and from the first was recognized as a lawyer of ability. His practice is of a general character and is large and steadily increasing. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city and is particularly the champion of good education, having for six years been president of the school board. He has advanced and enlightened views in this field and under his wise and progressive leadership many praiseworthy reforms and innovations came into existence. In addition to his general practice he has other interests of broad scope and importance, among the chief of these being the vice-presidency and directorship of the F. R. Duxbury Land Company.

As Mr. Duxbury is a man of broad and liberal views, it almost goes without saying that he is not extremely partisan in politics. He is, in fact, thoroughly independent, and endeavors to give his support to what he believes the best man and the best measures. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Commercial Club.

On Christmas Day, 1889, at Harmony, Minnesota, Mr. Duxbury established an independent household by his marriage to Effie Oakley, daughter of William Oakley, of the place mentioned. They share their attractive home with one son, Pierre, and four daughters, Alta, Ruth, Bernice and Beulah.

The son, Pierre, is a graduate of the high school and is now a student in the agricultural college; Alta is a graduate of the Central high school and is in the second grade of the University of Minnesota; Ruth is a senior at the Central high school.

VICTOR AND EDWARD BERGSTEDT. The Swedish type is one which has found many representatives in the New World and has assuredly contributed its quota toward the onward movement of progress and directing its affairs along safe and conservative lines. America owes much to Swedish stock and has honored and been honored by many noble men and women of this extraction. Among the important industrial concerns which contribute in no small measure to the material prosperity of the city is that of Bergstedt Brothers Company, Fixture Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of soda water fixtures and the like. The Messrs. Bergstedt are natives of Sweden.

Victor Bergstedt was born February 19, 1872, in Varmeland, Sweden, and the birthplace of Edward was the same, the date of his arrival upon this mundane sphere being November 7, 1873. Their parents were August and Mariana (Carlson) Bergstedt, the former born March 8, 1832, and the latter February 2, 1832. The father was at one time prominently

identified with the flour milling industry in Sweden, but he subsequently took up farming and now lives a retired life in his native land. He is in prosperous circumstances and highly respected in the community in which he is so well known. Mrs. Bergstedt died in July, 1910, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of five children: Carl Emil, born in 1868, the eldest of the number, is a resident of Nerke, Sweden; Augusta, born September 9, 1869, wife of Gust Gustafson, of Sweden; John Alfred, engaged in the livery business at St. Paul; Carl Emil, of Sweden; Victor and Edward.

Victor and Edward Bergstedt received their early education in the public schools of their native land. When young men not yet attained to their majority, they decided to sever old associations and to come to America in quest of the opportunity which so many of their countrymen had found and turned to their own advantage. They came almost immediately to St. Paul and their first occupation after reaching this city was in clerical capacity in a wholesale hardware store. This circumstance doubtless determined the course of their subsequent career, for they became familiar with the business, which is indirectly related to the one which now engages them. Victor then secured a position in a retail clothing store, in which he remained for two years and a half. By that time they had accumulated enough capital to start in business and the Bergstedt Brothers & Company Fixture Manufacturing Company came into existence in March, 1897. The company makes a specialty of the manufacture of soda water fountains and fixtures. They started in in a small way, but have proved keen and progressive business men and the output of the establishment has been so steadily increased that at the present time they have one of the largest businesses of its kind in the northwest.

Wherever known the Messrs. Bergstedt enjoy high standing in the city, and they are very loyal to the city in which they have chosen to establish a home. In many matters the two brothers are one in sympathy and in several instances their affiliations and interests are the same. Both are independent in politics, being sufficiently broad-minded to esteem the support of the better man and the better measure high above mere partisanship. Both belong to the Lutheran church, of which they are generous supporters. Both are members of the Norden Club, a Swedish organization. Edward has several additional connections, being a member of the United Commercial Travelers and the Modern Woodmen. Their energy and capability and the excellence of their principles have had their logical result in success.

Edward Bergstedt was married October 10, 1900, in St. Paul, to Miss Julia Holmberg, daughter of Peter J. and Wilhelmina Holmberg, highly respected citizens of St. Paul, the father a retired merchant. Five children have been born to their union. Two little daughters, Marian and Harriet, are attending school; while Milton and Laura are still of too tender years. Walter H. is deceased. Victor has never married and makes his home, when in St. Paul, with his brother Edward.

MARTIN J. HURLEY is one of the younger lawyers of the city who begins his work in his profession with the training of the best of our schools, and in addition to this, he has the advantage of having grown up in an atmosphere of the keenest interest in public affairs, for his father has been for years one of the leading men of Pine City, Minnesota, where Martin Hurley was born. James Hurley came from his native state, Ver-

mont, in the late '50s and settled on a farm in Anoka county. He was one of the pioneers of that region, and after a short stay on the farm he moved to Pine City and went into the real estate business and for forty years has been prominent in that line of industry. The duties and responsibilities of public office have claimed not a little of his attention. He has always been active in the Democratic party and in the early days he held the office of register of deeds of Pine county. Although he has made Pine City his home, he is well known in St. Paul, where he has extensive business interests and large holdings in real estate. Over twenty years ago he and his brothers established the wholesale liquor house of Hurley Brothers in St. Paul, and they are still engaged in that trade. One of the brothers, John by name, is dead. The children of this family are: William, County Treasurer of Pine county, Minnesota; Michael B., lawyer, Colorado Springs; Mary, wife of L. J. Cleary, business manager, St. Paul; James T., Everett, Washington; Martin, subject of this sketch; Frank E., hotel, Pine City; Agnes C., single, instructor with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, and John J., graduate of University of Minnesota and Cornell, being a mining engineer of St. Paul.

Martin Hurley was born in 1884, on September 18th. His mother was Mary Egan Hurley, a native of Pennsylvania, and she died July 15th, 1893. He received the elementary and the high school educational training of the Pine City schools, graduating in 1903. He then took up the study of law in the University of Minnesota and graduated from the law department in 1906. For his further training he spent a year in Yale and in 1907 received his degree of Master of Laws from that celebrated institution.

For a short time after finishing his studies in the schools Mr. Hurley practiced in Hibbing, Minnesota, where he was associated with Judge Hughes. He then came to St. Paul and is now well launched upon his legal career in this city. He is admirably fitted for the profession, and his training has added to his natural equipment for such a calling. He is a young man of great personal popularity and has the esteem as well as the admiration of a large circle of acquaintances. While at Yale he was a member of the Book and Gavel Society and in that large school achieved recognition as a student of unusual ability, and made a record of which any one might be proud. The law is a profession which engages the finest minds of our generation, and the part the lawyers have had in our politics and government does not need to be called to the attention of any one who is at all familiar with public affairs. There was never a time when the rewards and honors were greater in this profession for the man of superior abilities, and Mr. Hurley's many friends confidently predict for him a future of the most brilliant sort.

EVERETT H. BAILEY. Among the men whose acumen, business integrity and keen progressive methods have given St. Paul its reputation throughout the county is E. H. Bailey, president of the First National Bank of St. Paul and the Northwestern Trust Company. He was born in Jamestown, New York, April 10, 1850, the son of Francis P. and Caroline P. (Pier) Bailey. His preparatory education was gained at Erie Academy, at Erie, Pennsylvania, which he attended from 1862 to 1866. He then entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and took work at that institution until 1870. On June 2, 1874, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette L. Jones, of Toledo, Ohio.

Of this union two children were born, a daughter, who died in infancy, and a son, Frederick Stanwood Bailey, born October 31, 1880.

Mr. Bailey began what has since proved to be an unusually successful business career in 1870, and in 1871, coming to the northwest, became a clerk in the First National Bank of St. Paul. That same year he entered the newly organized Second National Bank of Winona, Minnesota, also in the capacity of clerk. When he left that institution in 1873 he was its cashier. He was then made receiving teller of the First National Bank of St. Paul, becoming afterwards paying teller, and in May, 1880, was elected cashier. In 1897 he was elected vice-president of the same institution, and in 1907, president. Since the organization of the Northwestern Trust Company, in February, 1903, he has also been president of that company.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Unitarian church. He belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars in Minnesota, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Minnesota and Commercial Clubs. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party.

Mr. Bailey's connection, during about forty years, with the great institution of which he is now the head, the First National Bank, has made him an integral and influential factor in the business history of the new northwest. In association with such conservative financiers and public-spirited citizens as his predecessors in the presidency of the bank, James E. Thompson, Horace Thompson and Henry P. Upham, and of Charles D. Gilfillan, James J. Hill and other prominent men in the directorate. Mr. Bailey acquired the characteristics which have enabled him to modestly assume and quietly sustain the high financial position to which his recognized merits have lifted him.

CHARLES ALEXANDER CLARK, treasurer of the Northern Pacific system, was born October 10, 1854, in Freeport, Illinois. He is the son of John Anderson Clark, who was a lawyer, and who gained prominence as surveyor general of New Mexico and Utah, and who was later occupied as land commissioner of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway. His mother was Anna Jane (Kyle) Clark, a native of Ireland.

The education which Charles Alexander Clark received in the schools of his native town in Illinois was amply supplemented by his studies at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and from his earliest activity in business life after his graduation from the University Mr. Clark has devoted himself to railroad work. His first position was that of receiving cashier for the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway, and from that office he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande as paymaster. He later accepted a similar position with the Northern Pacific, and since that time he has been continuously identified with that great system, becoming, in turn, cashier, assistant treasurer and finally treasurer, the responsible position which he now holds. Not alone has he won and retained a high position with the company which has claimed his services for a long period of years, but he has attained a most admirable reputation in railroad circles throughout the country for unusual ability, and the most complete efficiency and conscientiousness in his administration of affairs coming under his supervision.

On January 7, 1896, Mr. Clark was married in St. Paul to Miss Georgia Dean, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Blake Dean, one of the most prominent families in the city. Four children have been born



J. W. Howell.



Edward County Howell

to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Robert Dean, Caroline, Dean Alexander and Georgia Mary.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Town and Country Club, the University Club, the White Bear Yacht Club, the Minnesota Club and the Nustka Curling Club, and both he and his wife are popular and prominent in the social life of the city.

EDWARD CARTY BOXELL, PH.G., M. D., C. M. The first known ancestor of the Boxell family of St. Paul, Minnesota, was Sir Robert De Boxhulle, a Norman knight, who came from Normandy to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror, as one of his most trusted leaders. For his distinguished services in the conquest of England he was given large estates in Kent, where he erected a castle, and his descendants lived and enjoyed the rights, titles and privileges of the nobility for seven and a half centuries, being chiefly noted for their prowess in war and chivalry.

Sir Allan Boxell, a direct descendant of Sir Robert De Boxhulle, was one of Edward the Third's great generals, and for his achievements at the famous battle of Crecy in France on August 26, 1346, the greatest victory ever won by an English army on foreign soil, he was made a Knight of the Garter and given the seat of honor next to the Prince of Wales, his friendly rival in feats of arms, and known to fame as the Black Prince. The blood of his daughter, Lady Maud Boxell, has enriched the veins of the English Royal family for many centuries, and through the English Royal family the occupant of nearly every throne in Europe.

Sir John Boxell, a direct descendant of Sir Robert and Sir Allan, was one of Queen Mary's principal supporters, being Lord High Chancellor of England during that queen's reign.

During the reign of William the Fourth, William Boxell, a direct descendant of the above mentioned knights, was England's most distinguished portrait painter. In 1779 the direct main line of the Boxell family in England became extinct and the title lapsed.

The first member of the Boxell family to immigrate to America was Robert, the second son of Lord Boxell, of Box Hall, Kent, and a direct descendant of the long line of Knights and Lords Boxell of Box Hall. He married Lady Winnifred, sister of Sir Edward Carty, of Dublin, Ireland, and came with Lord Fairfax to Virginia in 1732, settling near the Fairfax estate, where the American branch of the family resided for three generations engaged in farming. His sons, Joseph and Robert, were planters on a large scale and were soldiers in the army of the American Revolution. They were opposed to slavery and assisted many slaves to escape into Canada. Joseph never married. Robert married a daughter of William Neal, who was a Revolutionary soldier; and their only son, William Boxell, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on February 9, 1781.

William Boxell served through the War of 1812, immediately after which he married Sarah, only child of John Malone, of Loudoun county, Virginia, said John Malone being the grandson of Sir John Malone, of Mal Owen, Ireland, and son of John Malone, who accompanied Lord Fairfax to Virginia in 1732. On one occasion just after the Revolutionary war, John Malone, a planter, attended a reception given by a Virginia lady. It is said that the only man in Washington's army who was able to lay the Father of his Country on his back was Colonel John Stevenson, who was also present at the reception. The hostess offered to bet Colonel

Stevenson a "dollar bowl of punch" that there was a man present who could throw him, and the colonel accepted the wager. She asked John Malone if he would wrestle with Colonel Stevenson and he answered: "Yes, by God, I'll wrestle with any man" They stripped to the waist and wrestled in the spacious parlor and after a long and desperate struggle, John Malone threw Colonel Stevenson over his head and placed him fairly on his back, thereby winning the dollar bowl of punch for the lady, which it is to be presumed she did not quaff alone.

In 1817 William Boxell and Sarah Malone Boxell, his wife, migrated to Muskingum county, Ohio, where they resided on a large farm until the death of William Boxell on December 7, 1853, after which the widow, with their only child, John William Boxell, moved to Washington county, Minnesota, where she died on August 9, 1871, having been nearly all her long life a devout member of the Methodist church. John William Boxell, their son, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on February 6, 1824. He received a common school education, after which he graduated from the McIntyre Academy of Zanesville, Ohio. From there he returned to the management of his father's farm, teaching the district school during the winters. He held the appointment of lieutenant in the Ohio State Militia, in which he took an active part. At the age of twenty-one he wrote and published a work on mathematics, the scholastic character and lucid teaching of which attracted wide attention among savants.

On November 23, 1848, John William Boxell married Mary Shaw, the daughter of his neighbor and the sweetheart of his boyhood. The union, interrupted by death nearly half a century later, was an inspiration for good in the lives of all the many who participated in its sweet, domestic loveliness. Mary Shaw was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on October 15, 1824, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, on March 21, 1895. She was the daughter of James and Jane (Abell) Shaw. Jane Abell was the granddaughter of William Abell, who immigrated from Germany in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Maryland, on the eastern shore near Chesapeake Bay. The grandparents of James Shaw immigrated from the Shortwood Shaws, near Edinburgh, Scotland, to the shores of Loch Neigh in northern Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, and his parents immigrated from the north of Ireland to Maryland in the latter part of the eighteenth century, removing to Washington county, Pennsylvania, immediately after the War of 1812. In 1833 James Shaw and family moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, and in 1856 to Clearwater, Wright county, Minnesota, where he died in 1876. The Shaw family were people of more than ordinary erudition and refinement. They possessed a large library, when libraries were few, containing some of the first examples of the printer's art, some priceless volumes of which are still owned by the family.

After the death of his father, John William Boxell disposed of his farm and other interests in Ohio and migrated to Minnesota, arriving in St. Paul on the 10th day of March, 1854, and was followed two months later by his family, consisting at that time of his wife, three sons and his widowed mother. He bought a large farm, noted for its scenic beauty, fifteen miles east of St. Paul, near Afton in Washington county. Here he proceeded at once to organize a school, which he taught most of the time for thirty years. The Boxell district school soon became locally famous, and many who later in life adorned the learned profes-

sions received within its modest walls their first inspiration to "drink deep of the Pierian Spring." A few years later, when the needs of the community had outgrown the district school, John William Boxell was chiefly instrumental in founding, in the village of Afton, the Saint Croix Valley Academy, the first academy founded in Minnesota. Early in the Civil war he enlisted in Company D of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, participating with that regiment in its many sore trials and engagements, and after nearly two years of active service, received an honorable discharge for physical disability. After the war he devoted himself mainly to horticulture, high class gardening and fruit growing, planting one of the first large apple orchards to be established in the state. He was a prominent member of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and for many years the exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair of vegetables, seeds, flowers and fruits, both fresh and preserved in every conceivable manner, including jellies, pickles, catsups, etc., from the Boxell Premium Farm formed a prominent and instructive feature of those fairs, and the premiums taken were many and varied. John William Boxell was possessed of extraordinary mental capacity, and, being all his life an omnivorous student, he acquired an encyclopedic store of learning, which he delighted in disseminating to others. While his principal vocation was farming, he devoted much of his time to teaching for nearly sixty years. He was always a leader in the educational, moral and social interests of the community in which he lived, and was noted for his charity, which was limited only by his means. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, in religion, a Christian of the broader type. His writings, mostly for periodicals and newspapers, covered a wide field, including among other subjects farming, horticulture, botany, mathematics, astronomy and geology. He was a poet of exceptional merit and while his Pegasus never sustained a flight of epic character, his muse gave to his friends many pastoral idyls, comparable with the best in American literature. In 1885, he disposed of his farm and removed to St. Paul, to be with his children, where for ten years he was connected with the Northwest Magazine, and where on the first of March, 1899, he passed within the vale, happy to be reunited with Mary, the mother of his large family and the object of his life-long devotion. He was buried by the Knights Templar, of which order he had been a member for more than fifty years.

To John William and Mary (Shaw) Boxell were born eleven children: William Abell Boxell, M. D., was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 18, 1849. He removed with his parents to Afton, Minnesota, in 1854, and was graduated from the common schools, the St. Croix Valley Academy, the Minnesota Business College of Minneapolis, and in 1890 from the Indianapolis Physio-Medical College. He taught school for many years, his school being always distinguished for its high standard. In 1881 he married Alice, daughter of Henry Jackson, of Stillwater, Minnesota. They resided for nine years in St. Paul, after which he practiced medicine in Eugene, Oregon; Salt Lake City, Utah; Houston, Texas; and St. Louis, Missouri, in which latter named city he died on the 9th of April, 1902, being at the time of his death vice-president of the American Physio-Medical Society. He possessed to an unusual degree the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Besides his widow he left a son, Harry J., and a daughter, Earline.

Richard Henry Boxell was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 17, 1851, and came to Afton with his parents in 1854. He graduated

from the common school and St. Croix Valley Academy, and later taught school for many years. He married in 1895 Miss Nellie Montague, of Elma, Iowa, and has ever since resided in St. Paul, where he is employed in the United States postal service. They are without issue.

Robert Joseph Boxell was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on April 25, 1853. He was brought up on his father's farm in Afton, Minnesota, and educated in the common schools and Saint Croix Valley Academy. He taught school for several terms. In 1875 he married Miss Mattie H. Gillette, of Langdon, Minnesota, and located in St. Paul, where for several years he manufactured and sold Boxell's Premium Tomato Cat-sup. He is now traveling salesman for the Ford Roofing Company of St. Paul. Two children have been born to them. Mattie H. married Cornelius Dow, of Duluth, and died there in 1901, and Emma F. married Ernest Nelson and now resides in Minneapolis.

James Shaw Boxell was born in Afton, Minnesota, on July 23, 1855. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the common school and Saint Croix Valley Academy. In 1844 he married Louise Exley in St. Paul, where he has since resided, being in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. They have two children: James H., who married Inez, daughter of John Dale, and Florence M., who married Edward Melgren, proprietor of the St. Paul Stamp Works, and by whom she has two daughters.

Sarah Boxell was born in Afton, Minnesota, March 14, 1857. She also attended the common schools and her educational training was supplemented by private tuition in the higher branches and music. She married, in 1875, Samuel L. Hess, of Langdon, Minnesota, and they removed to Flandreau, Moody county, South Dakota, where Mr. Hess followed farming for many years. He also served as lieutenant in the South Dakota State Militia and was a member of the first legislature of South Dakota. In 1895 they returned to St. Paul, where they still reside. Mr. Hess being foreman of the Oakland cemetery greenhouses. Their union has been blessed by fourteen children, nine of whom survive.

John Malone Boxell was born in Afton, Minnesota, December 27, 1858. He was educated in the common schools and St. Croix Valley Academy, in the latter institution serving as a teacher of higher mathematics for two years, after which he taught a district school for several years. In 1883 he came to St. Paul and entered the employ of the Oakland Cemetery Association, as assistant actuary under Morris Lanpher, whose daughter, Elmina Catherine, he married in 1887. In the following spring, 1888, he succeeded Mr. Lanpher as superintendent of the Oakland cemetery, in which position he remained until his death, which occurred at his summer cottage in Red Rock Park on July 31, 1908. His monument in Oakland cemetery is the pride of St. Paul, and one of the most beautiful burial places in America. He was one of the founders and chief supporters of Pacific Congregational church of St. Paul. John Malone Boxell was one of those rare characters whom to know was to trust and love. His life, brief as it was, ending suddenly at the high noon of his period of usefulness, was sweet and wholesome, influencing for good all who came within reach of his practical Christianity. Besides his widow, he left six children: Adah Katherine, Ethel Harriet, Morris Lanpher, John William, Mary Maud and Beulah Elmina, all of whom reside in St. Paul.

Jane Boxell was born in Afton, November 18, 1860. Her early edu-

cation in the common schools was fully supplemented by private instruction in music and the higher branches, and on November 28, 1882, she was married to Peter William Van Gorder, of Flandreau, South Dakota. They resided there, where Mr. Van Gorder was engaged in the general merchandise business until 1887, when they removed to St. Paul Park, Minnesota, in which place he conducted a general store until the time of Mrs. Van Gorder's death, which took place on the 10th day of February, 1893. She was the mother of four children; Charles Boxell Van Gorder, now of Seattle, Washington; Araminta, now of St. Paul; Robert Jason Van Gorder, of Seattle, Washington; and Leroy, who preceded his mother to the homeland.

Edward Carty Boxell, Ph. G., M. D., C. M., was born at the home of his parents in Afton, Minnesota, on November 13, 1863. He received educational advantages in his youth similar to those of his brothers, after which he read law for one winter under the tuition of Senator Cushman K. Davis in St. Paul. He then took up more advanced study in the Duluth Yale School for one year. Returning to Minneapolis, he entered the University of Minnesota, wherein he studied for one year, when he entered the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating with the highest honors in 1893, and the year following he graduated from the Minnesota College of Pharmacy. In 1892, between college terms, he practiced medicine in Buffalo, Minnesota, filling the post of health officer of that city at the same time. Immediately after obtaining his degree he entered the general practice of medicine at St. Paul Park, Minnesota, removing from there to St. Paul in June, 1897, where he soon acquired a large practice and became known for his advanced ideas in therapeutics. On June 25, 1902, in Atlanta, Georgia, he led to the Hymeneal altar Mary Elizabeth Hess, of St. Paul, a woman of rare domestic qualities and of education and refinement. She was born in Langdon, Minnesota, January 3, 1876, and is the daughter of Samuel Hess, of St. Paul, who was born in Caledonia, Canada, on March 20, 1854, himself the son of Samuel Hess, also of St. Paul but born in Barton, Canada, November 20, 1833, and the grandson of Peter Hess, born in Barton, Canada, in 1808, the great-grandson of Samuel Hess, born in Pennsylvania in 1758 and who died there in 1856, and whose father, Samuel Hess, the founder of the Hess family in America, immigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. The Hess family have always been farmers on a large scale.

Dr. and Mrs. Boxell have one son, Allan, born in St. Paul, June 9, 1905.

Dr. Boxell, besides being a member of many fraternal orders and clubs, is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and an honorary member of the Anthological Society of London, England. Besides a large medical library, he possesses one of the largest private libraries of general literature in St. Paul, and in his home are to be found some beautiful paintings and other works of art. Dr. Boxell has inherited in some degree the artistic taste and literary talent of his father, whom he resembles in temperament and personal appearance. His sympathetic kindness and charity have won for him a host of friends, especially among the poor of St. Paul. In addition to a considerable

volume of professional and other prose writings, he is the author of several poems which bespeak a touch of genius.

His Christianity, like that of his parents and brothers, is of the modern practical type, esteeming results more highly than form and ceremony. In politics he, like all the Boxell family, is Republican. He is an ardent sportsman, delighting to spend his leisure in God's great out of doors with rod, gun, camera or specimen case, accompanied by his family or friends of intellectual worth. Then poetry and music and wit and repartee and learned discussion run rampant.

Charles Ambrose Boxell was born at the home of his parents at Afton, Minnesota, on April 3, 1866, and educated in the common school and St. Croix Valley Academy. He also studied music and the natural sciences under private tutors. Upon attaining years of manhood he took up the printer's trade and general newspaper work, which he continues to follow. He is a man of considerable learning and has written some poems of worth. He is unmarried and resides in Minneapolis.

Elizabeth and Mary, twin daughters of John William and Mary (Shaw) Boxell, were born and died at the Boxell home in Afton, Minnesota, on July 11, 1869.

JOSEPH MALCOLME HACKNEY. A splendid example of Minnesota perseverance, energy and talent is Joseph Malcome Hackney, of the Hackney Land Credit Company, engaged in the buying and selling of farm lands, mortgage loans and manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Hackney is doubtless even better known in politics and as a legislator than as a business man, and he served with marked efficiency as state senator in the sessions of the Legislature of 1907, 1909 and 1911. His faithfulness to the cause of his constituents was never for a moment obscured by personal interest and he has been entirely successful in keeping his political skirts free from the faintest suspicion of wrong-doing. As he is a young man, these splendid qualifications may ripen to even fuller fruition in the glow of future preferment. His career is a testimonial to the success of the right kind of business men in public life.

Mr. Hackney is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred near Antrim, Watonwan county, on the 8th day of July, 1876. His early years were passed amid the rural surroundings of his father's farm, and in those early years he had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with the many departments of agriculture. He was determined upon securing a good education and matriculated in Hamline University and subsequently in the law department of the State University of Minnesota. Shortly after finishing his education he removed to St. Paul and soon became well and favorably known in the city. In the year 1900 he associated himself with the Hackney Land Credit Company, which is one of the best known and most reliable real estate concerns in the city. His first public service was as a member of the St. Paul city council from the Tenth ward and amply recommended him to the people. His three elections to the state senate have been previously noted. His re-election in 1910 was entirely without opposition.

Mr. Hackney is connected with two important organizations concerned with civic and business progress, namely: the St. Paul Business Men's League and the Commercial Club, and any measure likely to result in benefit to the whole of society is sure to meet with his support and approval. He is one of the trustees of Hamline University, his alma mater, in whose affairs he has ever retained the most lively interest. He is a

member of the Hamline Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his wife, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a United Workman.

The immediate subject of this brief review became a recruit to the Benedicts on June 18, 1902, when in St. Paul, Minnesota, Miss Jennie Evelyn Hill, daughter of L. J. Hill and Rosetta (Schultes) Hill, became his wife. Her father is related to the late David B. Hill, of New York, and he is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the war for the Union under General U. S. Grant. Mrs. Hackney is a graduate of the Hancock public school, Central high school and Hamline University. They maintain an interesting and hospitable household, whose chief ornaments are two children, Marion M., born August 28, 1906, and Joseph M., Jr., born May 7, 1908.

An unusual number of national elements enter into the composition of Joseph Malcome Hackney. His father, William Hackney, was born in Dundee, Scotland, and when a young man left the "land o' cakes" and came to the United States (in 1855). He located at Antrim, Minnesota, where he passed his active years in farming. He was a man of strong Christian character, but his influence was exerted in quiet ways and he was never lured to office seeking. The mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Bradley, was born in Canada, her father being Irish and her mother German. Both she and her husband were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to whose good influences they ever contributed the warmest support.

PEDAR A. HOFF, M. D. The life of the city physician and surgeon in these modern days is one of unceasing activity. Modern methods and the high speed with which civilization pursues its relentless way, makes demands upon the time and energy of the physician greater, perhaps, than upon men in any other profession. The extent to which specialization is pushed, the deep study required to keep abreast of the discoveries of the age and the everlasting call of the suffering public, all combine to sap the vitality of the most rugged. But as modern days are strenuous, so the modern man has something in his make up which works best under pressure. Dr. Pedar A. Hoff is a modern instance of a man well equipped to handle the responsibility of his profession.

Dr. Hoff was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, September 5, 1874. His father, Christopher Hoff, is still a resident of the city. He came here at an early day and in his long residence here has made a record as a loyal and useful citizen. He has been and still is engaged in business on an extensive scale, being an elevator manufacturer and having achieved commercial and industrial prestige, as well as high standing as a citizen. He is a Norwegian by birth and came to St. Paul shortly after the Civil war period. His wife, whose maiden name was Christine Anderson, is likewise a native Norwegian.

Dr. Hoff received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Paul and subsequently matriculated in the University of Minnesota, from which institution he received his degree in 1900 as Doctor of Medicine. In 1901 he took a post-graduate course at Harvard University. He then returned to St. Paul where he established himself in practice and his career of a decade has been of the most successful sort, his gifts and ability to inspire confidence having won for him a good practice.

Dr. Hoff is a Republican in his political conviction and gives a public-spirited interest to the issues of the day. He is a member of the time-honored Masonic order and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian

church. He is an out-of-door man and finds great pleasure in fishing, hunting and automobiling. He is well known socially and is held in high esteem by brother members of the profession.

Dr. Hoff was married on March 12, 1908, to Miss Etta Marie Schacht, daughter of C. R. Schacht, a prominent railroad contractor, now in Vancouver, British Columbia.

DANIEL W. LAWLER. It would be difficult to discover a man who more fully typifies in himself the vigor, strength and splendid faculty of making realities out of fine ideals characteristic of the great northwest than Daniel W. Lawler. A wholesome ambition, a rare power of making friends and keeping them, a faith in city and nation and their institutions, these are the elements in his character which have drawn him irresistibly into public life. He has long been a factor in Minnesota politics and is one of the standard-bearers of the Democratic party, his forceful logic and fine oratory having been effective factors in bringing success to its causes. As mayor of St. Paul in 1908-1910 he gave "a taste of his quality" which will not soon be forgotten, his vigorous, progressive administration bringing about many wholesome civic changes. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, as hereinafter set forth. It is quite generally believed that the most brilliant victories of his career lie before him. Mr. Lawler is a lawyer of rare equipment and he is now serving as chief counsel of the legal department of the Chicago & Great Western Railway.

Daniel W. Lawler was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, March 28, 1859, the scion of an old pioneer family. His father, the late General John Lawler, was, if such a distinction may be given to any man, the leading citizen of southern Wisconsin. He was one of the projectors of the enterprise to build one of the first railroad bridges over the Mississippi and all causes with which he identified himself were likely to be of successful outcome. He will long be remembered as a man of signal honor and usefulness and worthy of the emulation of ingenuous youth. The maiden name of his wife was Catharine Dinan. As his father was a man of means, the serious problem of how to gain an education, which confronts so many young men of ability and ambition, did not confront the subject. His earlier training was gained in private schools and his later culture at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. From the latter he received the degree of Master of Arts. In the meantime a long gathering desire to become a lawyer had reached the point of crystallization and he attacked his Blackstone in the law department of Yale University, and in due time received the degrees of LL. B. and M. L.

In 1884 Mr. Lawler came to St. Paul to enter upon the practice of his profession, and his was the somewhat unusual fortune to be successful from the start. Two years later his career in public life was inaugurated in his appointment as assistant United States district attorney, in which capacity he served two years, resigning in 1888. In March, 1891, he was elected by the council of the city corporation attorney and as such served two years. He had in the meantime become very active in Democratic politics and passionately devoted to the principles of his party; he was always ready to do anything, to go anywhere, to proclaim its ideas and to support its candidates. In 1892 his party nominated him for governor and the campaign he made is memorable in state political annals. He gained a wide reputation for oratory and wherever he appeared men became his partisans. He ran ahead of his party,

but he could not overcome the normally large Republican plurality, reinforced by the personal strength and nationality prestige of his opponent, Hon. Knut Nelson. In that campaign he coined the famous expression, "I am no man's man, and I wear no man's collar." In 1896 he was chosen a member of the national Democratic committee from Minnesota, but he opposed Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform and refused to qualify.

In 1893 Mr. Lawler became chief counsel of the legal department of the Chicago Great Western Railway, which position he resigned in 1901 and returned to general practice. He has a fine legal mind and it is generally acknowledged that he has few equals before a jury. The following paragraphs are taken from a tribute to Mr. Lawler published in one of the city's journals.

"There are many in St. Paul who would like to see Daniel W. Lawler the next United States senator from Minnesota. There are also many who believe that Mr. Lawler will be. He has long been active in Minnesota politics and has been given political preferment several times. His forensic ability is of the highest character and his attainments as a lawyer, a politician and a progressive citizen are recognized on every side. As mayor of St. Paul from 1908 to 1910 he demonstrated that there were no strings tied to Daniel W. Lawler and that he, in fact, was mayor. With lightning-like rapidity and the tremendous force of a trip hammer his blows fell on those with whom he took issue on the conduct of municipal affairs for the best good of the people. Friend and foe alike felt the weight of his power and were held to public gaze upon the manner of their conduct.

"Ability, individuality, fairness, energy, firmness and fearlessness characterize this man. * * * In 1908 he became the standard bearer of the St. Paul Democracy for the mayorship and was easily elected. His tenure of office marked the most strenuous two years in the history of the St. Paul city hall and the mayor gave way to H. P. Keller in June, 1910, even more popular than when he assumed the office."

Mr. Lawler was married in 1886, two years after his arrival in this city, Elizabeth O'Leary, daughter of the Hon. John O'Leary, a prominent citizen of St. Paul, becoming his wife. They share their home with two children, Samuel Fahnestock and Margaret Elizabeth. A son, John Daniel, died in infancy. The family is prominent in social life here and the Lawler household is one of the most hospitable and renowned in the city.

In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Lawler is professor of criminal law and procedure at the St. Paul College of Law, and is extremely popular with his classes.

CORNELIUS GUINEY, owner and editor of the *Minnesota Union Advocate*, which is published in St. Paul and is the official paper of organized labor in that city, is a native and life-long resident of Minnesota. He was born at Minnehaha Falls on December 22, 1858, and is the second of the three sons of Cornelius and Ellen Guiney, both born and reared in County Limerick, Ireland. Their oldest son, David, died in 1902, at the age of forty-five years and unmarried. John T., the youngest son, lives at Hopkins, Minnesota, and is roadmaster of one of the divisions of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway. The other children of the household are three daughters—Mary, Ellen and Margaret, all residents of St. Paul.

After reaching maturity the parents came to North America on a sailing vessel, and had an eventful voyage, the ship being blown out of her course and landing them at Newfoundland. They were married in Prescott, Canada, on October 4, 1856, and after a short residence there, crossed the line and located at St. Paul. Later they lived for some years at Mendota, the oldest town in the state, but finally returned to St. Paul, where the father died on July 19, 1887, and the mother exactly ten years later, on July 19, 1897.

Their son Cornelius Guiney obtained his education in the public schools of Mendota, and at the age of sixteen began his life work by entering the office of the *Anti-Monopolist*, a paper published by Ignatius Donnelly, to learn the printer's trade. He passed three years in this office, and then went into the employ of the West Publishing Company, with which he remained six years. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman printer on the St. Paul *Dispatch* twelve years.

But Mr. Guiney was too independent and self-reliant, had too much originality and power of initiative and was too broad in his views to pass the whole of his life in the employ of other men. Moreover, he had become intensely and practically interested in the cause of organized labor, and one of its strongest and most resolute advocates and defenders. He saw an opportunity to render this cause signal and continued service in a field where it badly needed help, that of labor journalism, and he embraced the welcome chance.

In 1898 he bought the *Minnesota Union Advocate*, then a feeble bantling about one year old. Of this paper he has ever since been the editor and sole proprietor, and all that it has become he has made it. In labor circles throughout the United States it is acknowledged to be in the very foremost rank of labor journalism, while some of the men most prominent in the labor movement in the country have gone so far as to pronounce it "the best labor paper in America." One thing concerning it is true beyond all question, and that is that it is the only labor paper which has ever been published continuously and regularly in the Twin Cities without financial or other difficulties of a material character.

Almost from the dawn of his manhood Mr. Guiney has been an active, consistent and effective worker in the union labor movement. He has belonged to St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30 for about thirty years, and has long been prominent and influential in all its work. He was one of its two delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union which met in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1890. He was also one of its first delegates to the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly thirty years ago, representing it at the meeting at which the Assembly was organized; and he has represented it in the assembly almost continuously ever since.

In addition, Mr. Guiney was a delegate from this union to the meeting at which the State Federation of Labor was formed and took a prominent part in organizing it. Since then he has been a delegate, either from his union or the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, to nearly every convention the State Federation of Labor has held, and has become one of the most widely known men in the state in union labor ranks.

The only other fraternal organization to which Mr. Guiney belongs is the Order of Junior Pioneers. Politically, while he is a man of considerable force and influence, he is not bound by party ties, but allies himself with any organization that he deems most likely to advance the interests of the working classes, especially the organized workers. In church



B. J. Lieser

connections he is a Roman Catholic, devoted to his sect and one of its most loyal and liberal supporters.

All who are connected with labor journalism know that it is not a bed of roses—that it has, indeed, more of the irritations and annoyances incident to newspaper work of all kinds than almost any other class or journalism. Mr. Guiney has his share of these, but he throws them off by sheer force of character, and in addition finds relief in frequent resorts to outdoor recreations. He is an enthusiastic boatman and fisherman, and also an ardent baseball fan, following the game with critical attention in all the big leagues. He has never married, and lives with his three sisters in a pleasant home at 283 North St. Albans street. His newspaper office is at 141 East Fifth street.

P. J. GIESEN. St. Paul's pioneer stock is a possession of which it is proud indeed and of which it has every right to be proud, the men who were identified with its early fortunes having been of the highest and most estimable type. Happily a few of these remain, fine men, now crowned with years and veneration, and among the most prominent is P. J. Giesen, now retired, but for many years associated with the West Publishing Company, in which he is still a stockholder. He came to St. Paul as early as 1856, only about fifteen years subsequent to the time when a tiny cluster of log huts constituted what was to become the beautiful metropolis of the state of Minnesota. He has watched its development in the intervening fifty-five years with a deep and sincere pride and has contributed in the measure of an upright and public-spirited citizen.

P. J. Giesen was born in Germany, December 15, 1832, the son of John and Gertrude (Wolfgott) Giesen. He received his education in the excellent schools of the Fatherland and when a youth of twenty years he severed home ties and crossed the Atlantic to the "Land of Promise," whose opportunity has beckoned to so many young men in other lands. The year of his immigration was 1853. He remained in New York for a time and his first work was that of a book binder, having learned the trade in Cologne, Germany, and followed it throughout the rest of his active life. Being possessed of discernment and good judgment it was apparent to him that the great northwest held a more promising future to the poor but ambitious and able young man. Accordingly he set forth in 1856 and came to St. Paul, which was then in its infancy. He at once foresaw its possibilities and decided to make the city his permanent home, and within its borders he has ever since remained. The knowledge of the bindery business acquired in Germany was the only trade he knew and he wisely applied his energies in this line of work. His first position was with the old Hossington Bindery Company, in that ante-bellum day located over Combs' book store on Third street.

In 1861 Mr. Giesen went to work for the Free Press, and remained in that position until five years later, when he formed a partnership in a bindery and printing business with David Ramaley. He continued in this partnership until 1872, when he opened a book and stationery store on West Third street. Mr. Giesen made an important step forward in 1887, when John D. West, then of the West Publishing Company, began trading in law books in a small way and Mr. Giesen became the binder for this concern. This proved a fine addition to his business, and he subsequently became a stockholder in the West Publishing Company and still retains his interest in the concern. For four terms, a period of eight years, he served as a member of the board of education. He is an in-

tensely strong advocate of the public schools, and holds that "To the general habits of men in this day, the scale of popular education is adapted. If we are proud of anything it is our school system in America." He is now president, and has been for twelve years, of the *Tagliche Volks-Zeitung*.

Mr. Giesen has always been prominently and pleasantly identified with the musical life of the city. He possesses a love for and understanding of music typical of his countrymen and it was he who started the movement resulting in the organization of the Mozart Club, which has played a fruitful role in the cause of the "heavenly maid" in this city and which still exists today, after a period of twenty years. He was one of the promoters of Mozart Hall and saved this building to the German societies of St. Paul when its directors were unable to finance it. For more than twenty years he was a member of the Cathedral Choir and the older citizens can still recall the deep, rich bass voice of the subject, which at its prime was very beautiful.

It is safe to say that he enjoys the friendship of more people in St. Paul than perhaps any other man. When he walks down street he sees friendly faces on every side, for his worth and goodness are well-known. It means much to a city to number among its inhabitants men of his type, in whom the pure fire of philanthropy and public spirit burns so serenely, and it is very consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of the representative citizens. Now retired from the more strenuous activities of life, he has leisure to cultivate the finer things and among them his many friendships. His business career he may look over without regret, for his motto was ever, "A good name rather than money."

Mr. Giesen formed a happy life companionship by his marriage to Marie Anna Dries, their union being celebrated in 1860 and resulting in the following children: John, N. Joseph, Adolph and Martin.

DR. E. A. MEYERDING. Christmas day of the year 1879 ushered into the world a boy who has become one of St. Paul's most able young doctors and one of her most popular citizens, E. A. Meyerding. He is not the first of this name to become well known in Minnesota, as both his father, Henry Meyerding, and his grandfather, also named Henry, have filled honored places in the state's history. The former has been for years one of the members of St. Paul's police force, and the latter was one of the early settlers of New Ulm, coming to that settlement from Germany in the early '50s. At the time of the Indian outbreak he moved to St. Paul and continued to reside here until his death. Henry Meyerding was a physician of high repute, and was a powerful factor of the life of the city during his life time. Besides serving the city for many years as health commissioner, he was sent to the legislature by his party. Though a busy professional man he found opportunity to take an active and intelligent interest in the cause of public education and served several terms on the school board. His son Henry married Miss Rosenkranz and Dr. Meyerding is the son of that union. His brother, Dr. Henry W. Meyerding (single), is a member of the Mayo staff of Rochester, Minnesota.

After graduating from the Mechanic Arts High school in 1898, Dr. Meyerding at once entered the University of Minnesota, where he took up the study of medicine. Four years after graduating from high school, he had obtained his M. D. degree and came to St. Paul to begin the

practice of his profession. The nine years since that time have tried and proved his fitness for that great calling. He has shown himself a student, and a man interested in the advancement of his profession, as well as in his own success in the practice of it. Several times since taking up his work in the city Dr. Meyerding has taken time to pursue graduate studies in Chicago, Boston and in New York. He has affiliated himself with all the medical societies represented in the city and he improves every opportunity to keep himself abreast the new discoveries in the vast field of medical knowledge. At present Dr. Meyerding is in charge of the medical inspection of the schools of St. Paul, having had charge of the above for three years, and has been instrumental in bringing about many changes, such as seating, lighting, penny lunches, etc. The Doctor introduced the penny or recess lunch, and has brought about many other needed reforms conducive to the health of the many pupils. He has delivered many lectures and written several articles for magazines along these lines. He is and has been for several years one of the Free Dispensary staff. He was for twelve years a member of the Minnesota National Guard, as captain and surgeon of the medical department and captain of Battery A, First Field artillery.

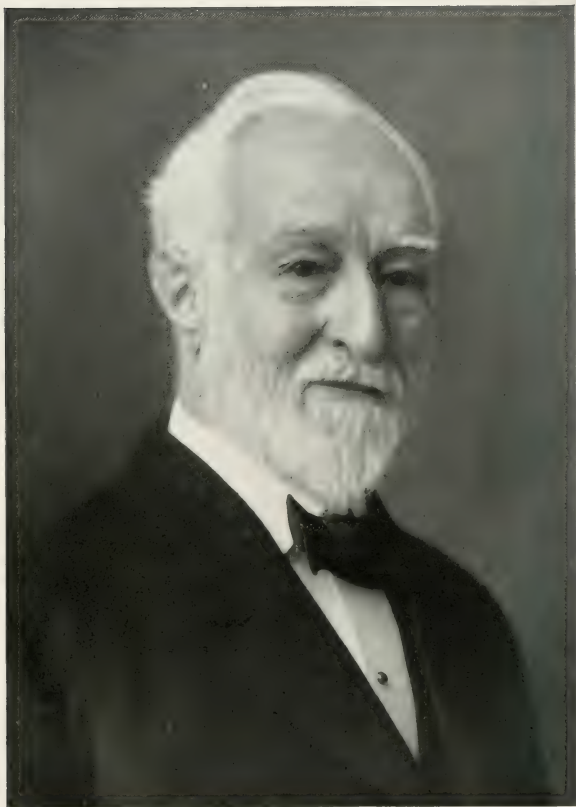
Dr. Meyerding is a member of several fraternal orders, including the Masons and Odd Fellows, besides his medical societies. As he has spent his life in the city, he has the advantage of a wide acquaintance, and he is markedly popular in his circle. His career is one whose beginning is most propitious, and one which will not only be a credit to himself, but to the medical fraternity in general.

GENERAL JUDSON WADE BISHOP, formerly general manager of the St. Paul & Sioux City, the Sioux City and St. Paul and the Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroads and subsidiary lines, is the eldest of a family of ten children, seven of whom are now (1912) living. His father, Rev. John F. Bishop, for many years a Baptist minister of more than ordinary prominence and unusual reputation and ability, died in 1859, in Jefferson county, New York. The mother, Mrs. Alena Brown Bishop, lived there on the farm where she was born in 1810 until her death at ninety-two years of age. His grandparents, Rev. Luther Bishop and Hon. Aaron Brown, were among the earliest settlers in that county, and though many years have passed since they were called from the scenes of their earthly activities, their memories are yet green in the community where their lives were spent so worthily.

General Bishop was born at Evansville, Jefferson county, New York, on the 24th of June, 1831. He received an academical education at Fredonia Academy, Chautauqua county, New York, where his father was settled as pastor for some years, and later attended Union Academy at Belleville in Jefferson county, after the return of the family to that place. Leaving school at the age of sixteen years, he was until twenty-one engaged in Jefferson county as a clerk and bookkeeper at Belleville and at Adams and Watertown, and he taught school two winters, one at Woodville and one at Clayton, and spent the last year of his minority in charge of a farm then owned by his father. From boyhood civil engineering had been his choice among the professions, and as soon as he was of age he commenced a thorough course of study, embracing the regular curriculum prescribed for graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, then, as now, one of the leading schools of engineering in the country. In 1853 he obtained employment

as a draughtsman and computer in the office of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, located at Kingston, Ontario, where by diligent use of his evenings he completed the course of study which he had commenced previously, earning meantime his own support and assisting the younger members of the family with their education. He remained at Kingston during the surveys, location and construction of the Grand Trunk and was assistant engineer in charge of the work during his last year of service there. On completion of the road in April, 1857, he came to Minnesota and was immediately engaged in the preliminary surveys for the Winona and St. Peter and the Southern Minnesota Railroads. These were suspended by the financial crash in October, when he settled in Chatfield, Fillmore county, there spending a year as local surveyor and engineer, publishing meantime a map and pamphlet history of that county. In September, 1858, he opened, as principal, the Chatfield Academy, resigning his position the following spring to take a contract in government surveying in the now well settled county of Cottonwood, then far beyond the inhabited limits of the state. Returning to Chatfield in October, 1859, he purchased the Chatfield *Democrat*, and as owner and editor published that paper until the fall of Fort Sumpter in the spring of 1861. On the first call for troops he sold the newspaper and recruited a company of volunteers, which was among the first tendered and accepted for the First Minnesota Regiment. That regiment, however, was completed by the subsequent acceptance of other companies more conveniently accessible to Fort Snelling, and Captain Bishop and his company were compelled to wait the call for the Second Regiment, in which they were the first mustered in on the 26th of June, 1861. For about four months thereafter the regiment was on duty in the state, Captain Bishop with two companies being stationed at Fort Ripley on the then frontier. In October the regiment was assembled and forwarded to the front. During the next four years Captain Bishop was constantly on duty with his regiment; for gallant and soldierly conduct no regiment ever made a better record, and to have been, as he was, the first man mustered in and the last man mustered out of it, is a military record of which he may well be proud. Honorable mention was repeatedly made of him and his regiment in the official reports of division and corps commanders, and especially by General George H. Thomas, under whom they served for more than three years, commencing with the campaign that culminated in the victory of Mill Springs, January 10th, 1862. Captain Bishop was promoted to the rank of major by commission dated March 21, 1862, lieutenant-colonel on August 26, 1862, colonel, July 14, 1864, and for "Gallant and Meritorious Conduct" breveted brigadier-general on the 9th of April, 1865, and was finally mustered out with his regiment on the 20th of July, 1865.

The autumn and winter of 1865 General Bishop spent in surveying and locating the line of the river division of the now so called Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, between St. Paul and Winona. In the spring of 1866 he secured the contract for the survey of large tracts of government lands in southwestern Minnesota, the greater part of the work being the astronomical determination of township lines. On April 1, 1867, he was appointed chief engineer of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, and as such in the following six years located and constructed its main line and branches. On January 1, 1873, he was appointed gen-



Jm. Canotard

eral manager and served the company in that office for eight years and to April 1, 1881.

The original St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad with its branches and extensions was meantime consolidated with the West Wisconsin, North Wisconsin and branches, under the present name of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway.

Later, under the firm name of Langdon, Bishop & Company, General Bishop built the division on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from the Des Moines river to Council Bluffs, comprising a line of one hundred and forty miles. He then retired from railroad contracting and organized the St. Paul Trust Company, of which he became president, and he continued in that office until the company closed its business in 1902, since which time he has been engaged in the management of his own real estate interests in St. Paul and elsewhere.

On January 14, 1866, General Bishop was married to Miss Nellie S. Husted of Galena, the daughter of Lyman Husted, a prominent merchant of that city. Three sons were born of their union. Charles H., now a resident of Portland, Oregon; Edwin J., an attorney of St. Paul; and Robert H., also a resident of Portland. The wife and mother died on September 19, 1878, at St. Paul. On February 19, 1884, General Bishop was married a second time, Mary Axtell, daughter of Rev. Charles Axtell, of Xenia, Ohio, becoming his wife. They are the parents of five daughters: Louise, unmarried, lives at home; Majel is the wife of James A. Dayton, an attorney of Bayside, New York, and Janette, Elizabeth and Mildred are also at the family home. All are graduates of Kemper Hall, at Kenosha, Wisconsin, with the exception of Mildred, now at school in the Visitation Convent of St. Paul.

General and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Town and Country Club, and the family is prominent in social circles in the city. General Bishop is an independent thinker in political matters; is prominent in Grand Army circles and is a past commander in the Loyal Legion. He was one of the original members of the Minnesota and Commercial Clubs and the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and has always been active and interested in any and all movements calculated to enhance the prosperity and advancement of the city and state, being a model citizen, as well as a loyal patriot.

WILLIAM CONSTANS. For many of its progressive citizens St. Paul is indebted to foreign countries and prominent in this number is William Constans, who after an eminently successful life in business is now living retired, secure in the confidence and high regard of all who know him. This venerable gentleman, now more than ten years past the psalmist's allotment, has been retired since 1890, but his interest in the city in which he has resided for so many years, remains as active as ever. A native of Alsace-Lorraine, he came to this country in youth, making the voyage from Havre, France, to New Orleans in a sailing craft and spending sixty days en route. After seven months in New Orleans he made the journey by water to Cincinnati, where he remained two years, after which he went to Cairo, then to St. Louis and from there came to St. Paul. He located in St. Paul in 1850, eight years before the state was admitted to the Union and only a year or two since, over the expanses of Ramsey county, the Redman had roamed, the panther leaped, the deer disported, in a security that was undisturbed save by the ravages of one upon another. And when he came to St. Paul

there was but one house in Minneapolis, the home of John H. Stevens. He grew with the city, witnessing its remarkable growth and development, at the same time contributing his quota, and from small beginnings he came to be a capitalist of importance.

William Constans was born in Alsace-Lorraine, on June 12, 1829, when that fair province still belonged to France. His parents were Christian and Catherine (Becker) Constans. In the common schools of his native country he received his preliminary education, which was afterward supplemented by much study and personal application. In 1847, when but eighteen years of age, being greatly impressed by the accounts of richer opportunity and advantage to be encountered in the New World, he severed old associations and crossed the sea to claim his share of it. His residence was first established in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he made his livelihood by clerking in a hardware store in the Crescent City. He subsequently became connected with a concern in Cincinnati and from the first evinced rare executive and business gifts. In 1850, as before mentioned, Mr. Constans came to St. Paul, drawn by an unfailling intuition to the gateway of the great northwest, with its wonderful future. He first engaged in the receiving, storing and forwarding business, under the firm name of Constans & Burbank, Mr. J. C. Burbank, the well-known pioneer of transportation, becoming associated with him. His activities were not limited to this field of endeavor, and for a number of years he was in the wholesale grocery business. He was also, for some time, engaged in handling brewery supplies on a very extensive scale. Besides the above mentioned, he had many subsidiary interests of large scope and importance, for instance, being a trustee of the State Savings Bank. He belongs to the category of self-made men and in his days of activity was a potent force in the business world. He is a man whose counsel is still of weight in commercial matters. In his political faith he is a Democrat, having supported its policies since arriving at his majority. His fraternal relations are with Harmonia Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Constans was married near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on April 13, 1867, the lady of his choice being Bertha von Frankenberg and Ludwigsdorf, daughter of Frederick Wilhelm von Frankenberg and Ludwigsdorf and Emma von Alton. Four daughters and three sons, all living: Annie B., wife of Augustin Fritche, Brookline, Massachusetts; Bertha E., wife of Donald S. Culver, St. Paul, Minnesota; Erne C., wife of Bernard M. Culver, Hartford, Connecticut; Elsie M., wife of Captain G. J. Holden, Fort George Wright, Washington; and William F., Edmund H., and Otto E., all of St. Paul. The family home is at 465 Summit avenue.

Having been so long and so closely associated with St. Paul and its history, the representation in this volume is indeed appropriate and pleasurable of the venerable patriarch to whom these paragraphs are dedicated and the story of whose long and useful life they briefly chronicle.

AUGUSTUS F. GAUGER. Among the representative citizens of St. Paul whose successful careers have been the result of hard work and determination, as well as native ability, is Augustus F. Gauger, who stands forth a prominent figure in the field of architecture. He is of that best type of American citizen, untiring, enthusiastic and progressive. Since 1878 he has maintained an office in this city and many of its hand-

somest and most substantial buildings stand as a monument to his good judgment, conscientiousness and artistic ability.

By the circumstances of birth Mr. Gauger is a German. His father's full name was Michael Friedrich August Gauger, as shown by the honorable discharge for military service from the Prussian army, dated October 1, 1845, which paper is in the possession of the subject. The son, Augustus F., was born in 1852, and in him are combined those splendid traits which make the German-American citizenship in the country so valuable a factor in our progress. The father and grandfather removed to Wisconsin when Augustus F. was a child, and in the Badger state engaged in farming. Mr. Gauger had the misfortune to lose his mother, whose maiden name was Christine Kroning, when he was a child, her death occurring at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. His father, with true German love of education, gave him all the advantages which the day and locality afforded. His earliest schooling was obtained behind a desk in the log cabin school house, and when its curriculum was finished he attended in Oshkosh and later in Chicago. As a means of earning a livelihood he chose at first the carpenter's trade, which he first pursued in Oshkosh. Here he commenced the study of architecture, then removed to Chicago and further pursued his studies in that work. In 1875 he came to St. Paul and for a time was in the employ of the pioneer architect, Edward P. Bassford, to whom he proved a valuable assistant. In 1878 Mr. Gauger opened an office and engaged in the practice of architecture for himself, and from the first recognition and success have been his portion. He has been one of the busiest men and has done a monumental share in the building of the city, as the many fine buildings planned and erected under his supervision will eloquently testify. From 1881 to 1887 Mr. Gauger was architect to the Board of Education and in 1894 and 1895 he served as city building inspector. In 1896 he was chairman of the committee to revise the building laws of St. Paul, and in 1910 and 1911 was a member of the commission to again revise the building laws. Since 1905 he has been the architect to the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. Mr. Gauger has been the architect and supervisor of many of the finest churches, courthouses, schools and dwellings in Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Tennessee. His reputation in the field of architecture is national, and he a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

In national politics Mr. Gauger is a Republican, but in local affairs he believes in the support of the man best fitted to represent the better interests of the people. He is essentially public-spirited and is the unflinching champion of good government.

In the year 1878 Mr. Gauger was united in marriage with Albertine O. Nitschke, a native of Wisconsin, and their happy union has been blessed by the birth of seven sons, four of whom survive: Edward C., is a physician in this city; Paul C., is a student in the University of Illinois; Alfred W., is a student in the University of Minnesota; and Raymond R., graduated from high school in June, 1912. Walter, Augustus and Albert are deceased. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and are held in high esteem in the community in which they have so long resided, and for whose institutions they feel the deepest loyalty and affection. Their St. Paul home is maintained at No. 1183 Como Boulevard.

PETER J. SCHOLLERT. In the sudden and tragic death by asphyxiation of Peter J. Schollert and wife, on September 4, 1908, St. Paul lost one of its pioneer merchants and business men and one of its most enterprising citizens. He was known and esteemed among a large circle of friends and associates. Coming to this city forty years ago, a stranger in a strange land, by his inherent force of ability and industry he founded and developed a business known today as Peter J. Schollert, Incorporated, which has for many years been rated among St. Paul's prosperous commercial enterprises.

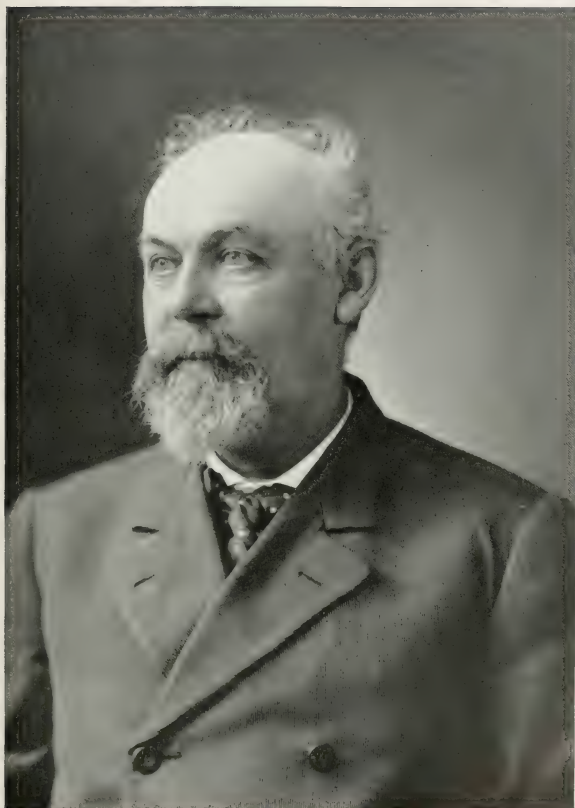
A native of Denmark, he was born in that little nation October 16, 1848, being sixty years of age at the date of his death. His parents were Christian and Maria (Ernst) Schollert. After attending the common schools of his native country he perfected himself in the trade of painter and decorator, and when he came to America at the age of twenty-four he possessed a thorough skill in that vocation. Locating at St. Paul in 1872, he began work at his trade and gradually developed his work to a large business, requiring the services of sixty assistants. He was the pioneer wall-paper dealer in this city, and, with painting and decorating, his business grew to large proportions.

The late Mr. Schollert was a Republican in politics, and one of the active members of the Commercial Club. He was a Knight Templar, Mason and Shriner and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at St. Paul in 1878 to Miss Mary Johanna Christensen. A defective gas jet in their residence at 365 Fuller street resulted in their death by asphyxiation.

Victor Schollert, son of the late Peter J. Schollert, and his capable successor in business, was born at St. Paul, July 24, 1881, and received his education in the city public schools, attending the high school two years, and then graduating in 1897 from the Globe Business College. Following his inclination for a business career, he accepted the opportunity offered in his father's business and entering the establishment gained a practical working knowledge of every department. On the death of his parents he succeeded to the management of the establishment, and has continued and increased its importance. The headquarters of this business are at the corner of St. Peter and Exchange streets. Up to April, 1911, Mr. Schollert was president of the company. A reorganization then occurred, when the business became the P. J. Schollert, Incorporated, and Mr. Schollert became president and treasurer; N. A. King, vice-president; and H. R. Buquet, secretary.

Mr. Victor Schollert is independent in politics. Like his father, he is a Mason and Shriner and member of the Elks. He is also connected with the Commercial Club and the St. Paul Automobile Club, his principal recreation being found in motoring and hunting. On June 11, 1910, he was married to Miss Byrte Hughes, who was born in Minneapolis, January 21, 1883, a daughter of Frank Hughes.

CHARLES N. AKERS. There are many interesting features in the personal and genealogical history of this able and honored member of the bar of the city of St. Paul, and it may well be said that in the state in which has been his home from his boyhood days he has added dignity and distinction to the profession of his choice, as he has insistently stood exponent of its highest ethical code and made of his services a means to conserve equity and justice rather than to foster mere litigation for the



PETER J. SCHOLLERT

sake of personal reputation or self-aggrandizement. Mr. Akers is a man of fine intellectual powers and broad mental ken, as his studies and reading have covered a wide range outside the literature of his profession, in the learning of which he is admirably fortified. He is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Minnesota, where his parents established their home more than half a century ago; his paternal grandfather was numbered among the pioneers of the state of Illinois, whither he removed from Kentucky; and the family was founded in Virginia in the early years of the eighteenth century, so that Charles N. Akers may well hold himself to be essentially and emphatically an American of Americans.

Charles Newton Akers was born on a farm near Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, and the date of his nativity was December 4, 1848. He is a son of George H. and Julia (Harmon) Akers, whose marriage was solemnized in Illinois early in the year 1848. George H. Akers was born at Russellville, the judicial center of Logan county, Kentucky, in the year 1826, and his wife was born in Ohio in September, 1824. She is now in her eighty-eighth year and is well preserved in mental and physical powers,—a woman of gentle and gracious personality and one who, venerable in years, has the affectionate regard of all who know her, her home being with her daughter, Julia A. Thompson, in Anoka county, Minnesota.

George H. Akers continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Illinois until October, 1859, when he came with his family to Minnesota and numbered himself among the pioneers of Goodhue county, where he located on a tract of land in section 2, Cherry Grove township. For several years he gave his attention to the development and cultivation of this farm and he then removed to a more valuable farm on Featherstone prairie, in the same county. He died at the residence of his son Charles in St. Paul October 17, 1892. He was a man of strong individuality and impregnable integrity of purpose, was influential in the affairs of his community and ever commanded the high regard of those with whom he had come in contact in the varied relations of life. He was a Republican and his religious faith was that in which he was reared, as shown by his long and active service and devotion as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his venerable widow likewise has been identified for many years. Of their eight children, four sons and two daughters attained to years of maturity, and all are now living but Annie, who died in 1882.

Rev. Peter Akers, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, on the 1st of September, 1790, and it may be noted that the place of his nativity was in close proximity to that in which Generals Grant and Lee arranged the terms of surrender at the close of the Civil war. The lineage of the Akers family is traced back to the staunchest of English origin, and at the time of the Civil war in England in the seventeenth century its representatives were numbered among the Puritans under Cromwell. They were in the detachment of that order sent by Cromwell into the north of Ireland, and in the seventeenth century representatives of the name came from the Emerald Isle to become founders of the American line, settlement being made in Virginia. John Akers, father of Rev. Peter Akers, was a boy soldier in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, but his patriotism and loyalty were not to be gauged by his years or physical stature. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and thereafter he

talked so much of the importance of this engagement and of the valor of his comrades that his family and neighbors dubbed him "Bunker John," by which name he was familiarly known until his death, which occurred in 1804.

Rev. Peter Akers was reared to maturity in the Old Dominion commonwealth and was afforded excellent educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period. As a young man he went to Kentucky and established his home in Fleming county, where he devoted his attention to teaching school for several years and where he simultaneously prosecuted the study of law, in which connection he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar in March, 1817. He was thereafter engaged in the practice of law in Kentucky for a few years, and in the meanwhile he joined and became a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which, in the year 1821, he was licensed to preach. In an autobiographical sketch written many years later this venerable clergyman and educator stated that he found the law a dry study and the practice of law attended with many painful consequences to an honest heart. Incidentally, he also maintained that the vocation of a farmer had more charms than any other calling. He continued to be engaged in ministerial work in Kentucky until 1832, when his repugnance to the institution of human slavery led him to leave that state and seek more agreeable conditions. He accordingly removed with his family to Morgan county, Illinois, and he became an honored and influential factor in both religious and educational activities in that state, of which he was a distinguished pioneer. For several years he served, and with marked efficiency, as president of McKendree College, an institution maintained under the auspices of the Methodist church at Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois,—an institution which still honors his memory and realizes its debt to him. He continued to be actively engaged in and for his church—as a clergyman, a teacher and a writer on Biblical subjects—until his death, which occurred at Jacksonville, Illinois, February 23, 1886.

Charles N. Akers gained his rudimentary education in his native state and was a lad of about eleven years at the time of the family removal to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he gained his full quota of experience in connection with the work of the pioneer farm, the while he attended the winter terms of school in the country schools of the locality and period, a plan which he continued to follow for six years, the intervals being given to sturdy work on the farm. His ambition for higher educational advantages was not to be thwarted, and in securing the same he relied largely upon his own resources, though his honored father gave him as much encouragement and assistance as possible. The University of Minnesota had not at that time opened its doors, and Hamline University, which had been opened at Red Wing about 1856, closed in 1869, preparatory to its removal to St. Paul, where it has since continued its admirable work. In 1870, under such conditions, which rendered it impossible for him to gain the desired advantages in his home state, Mr. Akers went to Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, where he entered the University of Wisconsin, in which fine institution he completed a full four years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1874, with the well earned degree of Bachelor of Science.

After the completion of his academic education under such favorable conditions Mr. Akers put his scholastic knowledge to practical test and utilization by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which

he gained distinctive success and popularity during two years devoted to teaching in the public schools of the county in which he had been reared to adult age. In the meanwhile, with characteristic energy and effectiveness, he prosecuted the study of law, under the able preceptorship of John C. McClure, one of the representative members of the bar of Red Wing, judicial center of Goodhue county. He made rapid and substantial progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, and he was admitted to the bar in 1876. He initiated the practice of his profession at Red Wing and soon gained secure vantage ground as an able trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, with concomitant clientage of representative order. His hold upon popular confidence and esteem was so secure as to set at naught any application in his case of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for he was called to the office of county attorney of Goodhue county and retained this incumbency for several years, besides which he served as a valued member of the city council of Red Wing. In February, 1886, with a view to securing a broader field of professional endeavor, Mr. Akers came to St. Paul, where he has since continued in the successful work of his chosen calling, in which he retains a large and representative clientage. Concerning his course the following pertinent, consistent and worthy statements have been made, and their significance is such as to demand of the writer of this review no further words of commendation: "As a lawyer Mr. Akers has the deepest appreciation of the dignity and integrity that should ever attend his profession and he is an exponent of its highest and historic ideals. He works for the good and for the accommodation of his friends and clients, and he strenuously maintains that the work of a lawyer should be *pro bono publico*, so that he spends much of his time in striving to adjust and smooth over matters of family and social complication that come before him, though he is known as a formidable forensic adversary when his sympathies and interposition are enlisted in litigated causes in the justice of which he believes,—and he will accept no other."

Owing to his youth at the time of the Civil war Mr. Akers was not permitted by his father to enlist for service in defense of the Union, but many years later, at the inception of the Spanish-American war, he gave prompt manifestation of his patriotism and his long-curbed military ardor, as he joined the Minnesota National Guard for the express purpose of enlisting with the same in the United States service if it became necessary for his command to enter the same. However, the Minnesota National Guard, with which he thus identified himself, was not called to the scene of action. Mr. Akers has been affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity since 1885, and is now a member of Midway Lodge, No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons, in the fine suburban town of the state capital, Hamline, where he has maintained his home since 1887. He has passed the various official chairs in this lodge, and has been specially helpful in the imparting of instruction concerning the history and teachings of the ancient fraternity,—subjects to which he has devoted close attention, particularly as touching the influence of Masonry in furthering the advance of civilization since the medieval days. Concerning Mr. Akers the following statements have been made and they are eminently worthy of perpetuation in this connection: "Mr. Akers has one of the best private libraries in the city of St. Paul and is a constant and appreciative reader of the best historical, general and Biblical literature. His reputation as a writer along the line of his every-day work is of more

than local order. Among his admirable literary productions is the memorial poem dedicated to Colonel Colvill, commander of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war. This he read at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1906, in the city of Minneapolis, and it was reproduced in many newspapers throughout the west, as far as the Pacific coast. His paper entitled 'An Appreciation of the People of Minnesota for the Work of the Ebenezer Manual Labor School,' read in August, 1910, at Ebenezer, Morgan county, Illinois, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Ebenezer church by his grandfather, Rev. Peter Akers, had such merit that it was published by the Illinois State Historical Society, as well as in many prominent newspapers. His memoir of the late Thomas Montgomery, grand secretary of the Minnesota Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is full of valuable and interesting historical information and also constitutes a most appreciative eulogy of the deceased, this tribute having been published several times. Mr. Akers' poems and biographical writings also have attracted most favorable attention and are varied and numerous."

Well fortified in his convictions and opinions concerning economic and governmental policies, Mr. Akers accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause, though he has had naught of desire for the honors or emoluments of political office. Both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Christian church and are popular factors in the social activities of this attractive suburb of St. Paul.

On the 16th of October, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Akers to Miss Mary Dwight, who was born and reared in Wisconsin and who was his classmate in the state university. Her father was one of the representative agriculturists of Dane county, that state, for a period of about half a century before his death. He was a grandson of the distinguished Rev. Timothy Dwight, who was made president of Yale University in 1795 and who had previously served as chaplain under General Washington in the War of the Revolution. It is not, perhaps, so generally known that Timothy Dwight at that time wrote the famous poem "Columbia," the first line of which is as follows: "Columbia, Columbia, to glory to glory arise." To Mr. and Mrs. Akers, whose home life has been one of ideal companionship, sympathy and affection, was born but one child, Dwight Harmon, who died in St. Paul on the 19th of April, 1887, at the age of five years, three months and nineteen days.

E. MENDELSSOHN JONES, M. D. A rising young physician and surgeon of St. Paul is E. Mendelssohn Jones, M. D., who is fast winning for himself a prestige in the medical profession of Ramsey county. A son of David E. Jones, he was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 22, 1883, coming from Welsh ancestry.

David E. Jones was born September 18, 1856, in Wales. In early manhood he immigrated to the United States, and for a number of years lived in the east, where he was employed as a contractor. In 1885 he came with his family to Minnesota, where he has since established himself in the fire insurance business, his headquarters being in Minneapolis. He married, in Ohio, Jennie Davies, an accomplished and attractive woman, and both are prominent in the social life of their home city.

E. Mendelssohn Jones completed the full course of study in the public schools of Minneapolis, and after his graduation from the high school

entered the medical department of Minnesota, where, with the class of 1907, he received the degree of M. D. During the same year, he located in St. Paul, where he has built up a remunerative patronage. Successful from the start, the Doctor has a fine suite of offices in the Lowry building, and is deserving of the position which he has won, not only as a physician, but as one of the esteemed citizens of the city.

Dr. Jones is a member of the Ramsey county, the Minnesota State and the American Medical Associations, and belongs to the Zeta Psi fraternity, University of Minnesota, to the University Club, and to the State Automobile Association. Politically he is a straightforward Republican. In 1911 he was appointed clinical assistant in surgery, faculty of the University of Minnesota, and in 1912 received appointment as assistant surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant Minnesota National Guards.

CHARLES W. MCINTYRE. Both as a citizen and business man the late Charles W. McIntyre was prominent in St. Paul, where he spent all his active career, and where his death occurred in 1895. In business circles he was best known as the local manager for the United States and the Northwestern Express companies. When a young man he began his career in this city in a clerical capacity, and by energy and ability gained a place of importance among the men of affairs in the city. Ill health during the last five years of his life interfered with regular business duties, and most of the time was spent in travel with his wife.

Mr. McIntyre was born in New York, in 1842, a son of William and Susan (Merriam) McIntyre. His father was a lifelong resident of New York state and was a prosperous and extensive farmer. The grandmother, Rebecca Merriam, was a first cousin of John Hancock, whose name appears first among the signers of the declaration of independence. She attained the great age of ninety-three years. Mr. McIntyre received his early schooling in the east and gained his first practical experience at work with his father on the farm. He finished his education in Essex Academy, and when he was twenty years old came direct to St. Paul, where he started to build up his own success. He was a Democrat in politics, and his church was the Presbyterian.

In 1875 Mr. McIntyre married Miss Abbie F. Potts, who survives him and resides at 468 Portland avenue with her daughter Helen. There are two children, and the son, Charles, is a resident of Chicago. Mrs. McIntyre represents one of the prominent and historic families of St. Paul. Her father was the late Dr. Thomas R. Potts, who came to St. Paul in 1849, a year or so after the founding of the city. He was a contract surgeon at Fort Snelling and was closely identified with many of the early events in the city's history. At the time of his death he was the oldest physician of St. Paul. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, and was located at Galena, Illinois, before coming to St. Paul. He resigned the office of city physician in 1866 to become surgeon for the Northern Pacific railroad, a position he held for a number of years. He was a member of all the medical societies and was among the organizers and a charter member of the Ramsey County and the State Medical Societies. His wife was Miss Abbian Steele, who was born at Steelville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and her father, General James Steele, was on General Washington's staff during the Revolutionary war. Dr. Potts and his wife had four children.

GEORGE G. BENZ, PH. D. The late Hon. George Benz was born in Osthofen, Germany, April 23, 1838, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in January, 1908. Growing to manhood in the Fatherland, Mr. Benz, senior, acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he studied under private tutorship for a number of terms. Immigrating to the United States in 1854, he spent two years in Chicago, Illinois, from there coming in 1856, to St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1862 he opened the United States Billiard Hall and Restaurant, which he sold three years later to engage in the liquor business, his partner being F. A. Renz. Mr. Renz sold out to Major J. C. Becht, and the business was continued under the firm name of Benz & Becht until the death, in 1878, of the junior member of the firm. Mr. Benz was then alone until 1881, when he became head of the firm of George Benz & Company, continuing thus six years. In 1887 the firm was changed to its present name, George Benz & Sons, an organization of which he was president the remainder of his life. This enterprising company have stores in St. Paul, Minneapolis and an office in Louisville, Kentucky, and also have a distillery at Eminence, Kentucky.

Hon. George Benz was very influential in politics, for three terms serving as a member of the Minnesota state legislature, and also serving on the St. Paul school board several years. In the legislature his genial manners, his intelligence, industry and business ability gave him a commanding influence, which was always exercised for the best interests of the city and state. He was prominent in social and fraternal circles, having been a member of the Minnesota Club; the Commercial Club; the Sons of Hermann; and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons. He married, in St. Paul, Minnesota, April 23, 1861, Rosa Voehringer, and of this union there are eight children living: George G., Charlotte O., Hermann L., F. William, Paul E., Walter G., Lydia M. and Laura H. All reside in St. Paul, and four of the sons are in the business, George G. being the president of the firm.

GEORGE JOSEPH RIES. America has been likened to a great melting-pot into which all the nations of the earth are cast in a constant flow of immigration, the result being the American citizen—virile, progressive—with his fine ideas of freedom and independence. It is generally acknowledged that one of the most desirable elements which enter into the great crucible is the German, the nation having everything to gain and nothing to lose from the assimilation of this brainy, honest and generally admirable stock, which has given to the world so many of her greatest geniuses. To the Fatherland is St. Paul indebted for one of her representative citizens, George Joseph Ries, county auditor, and one of the finest and most enlightened public officials in her history.

Mr. Ries was born in Lohr, Bavaria, March 14, 1860, the son of Conrad and Clara (Herold) Ries. He was there educated in the parochial and Latin schools and after having worked out an apprenticeship as architect, served for three years in the First Pioneer Battalion of the First Army Corps of Bavaria, from which he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. At about the time Mr. Ries attained to his majority he became interested in America and its possibilities and accordingly, in 1881, he decided to cast his fortunes with the newer land. He made his way northward from New York and for a few years made his livelihood in Le Sueur, Winnipeg and St. Paul as a bricklayer, and then his means and his ambitions growing he started in the business of



Geo. J. Ries

contracting brickwork. Meeting with reverses, he left St. Paul in 1889 and lived for a few years in Tacoma, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, but in 1892 he returned here and again entered upon a general contracting business, which he pursued successfully until 1906, when he gradually gave it up and devoted himself to his original profession of architect. He had indeed planned many of the buildings he constructed while yet a contractor, his best work being St. Agnes church on Kent street, and his largest contract that of St. Joseph's Catholic Orphan Asylum on Randolph street.

About this time the Twelfth ward of the city was created, and in December, 1906, the board of aldermen chose Mr. Ries to represent it. So well satisfied were the people with his services that he was re-elected in 1908 and 1910. Recommended by his past creditable representation of the people's interests, in the fall of 1910 he was elected county auditor by a majority of over 4,500. He is a stanch Democrat, who has ever been willing to do all in his power for the good of the party in whose cause he believes. His first vote was cast for Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Ries is a Catholic and belongs to St. Agnes' parish in this city, of which he is a generous supporter. He is extremely popular and has a host of pleasant affiliations as follows: The North End and West Side Commercial Clubs, the St. Paul Institute and the Association of Commerce, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Sons of Hermann, the Woodmen of the World, the Moose, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Kriegerverein, Kaiser Franz Joseph Unterstutzungsverein, German Central Bund, Deutsche Gesellschaft, Concordia Singing Society, Arion Singing Society, St. Agnes Church Choir, the Austrian Ungarian Military Society (honorary membership), Bayerischer Verein and others.

Mr. Ries was married in May, 1883, his chosen lady being Miss Catharine Gross. They have three daughters—Maria Anna, who married Archibald W. Cannon; Katherine Clara, who married Walther Schroth, and Franziska Wilhelmina.

A local publication has paid the following high tribute to this gentleman: "With the studious care, patient industry, power for deep delving and genius for reducing everything requiring attention to system, which he got from his German ancestry and thorough German school training, Mr. Ries has already made the office of county auditor in this county a model of exactness, efficiency and strict administration, although he has occupied it less than one year. When he was elected to this office last November he was well known to the people of Ramsey county as a thoroughly systematic and reliable man of unusual ability and energy. It was then believed that the qualities he had exhibited in the management of his private affairs with so much success for himself and satisfaction to his patrons would be of great value to the public in an office whose duties are among the most exacting and complicated in the whole range of county government. The confidence thus shown has been fully justified and the wisdom of the voters in making him their choice has been established beyond all controversy. A wise, capable, energetic and broad-minded public official he is equalled by few in the county's history and surpassed by none."

THOMAS JEFFERSON NEWMAN. A lawyer of prominence in the bar of St. Paul, the possessor of a well-balanced judgment and a keen sense of honor, and whose practice is constantly growing, is Thomas Jefferson

Newman. He is still to be counted among the younger generation of legists, his birth having occurred at Bethany, Missouri, on November 30, 1874. He is the son of Dr. George W. Newman and his wife, Louisa Jane Allen, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. Mr. Newman's preliminary education was received in Missouri, his native state. He was graduated from the Mt. Vernon (Mo.) Academy in 1893, and in the fall of that year matriculated in the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Having in the meantime come to the conclusion to adopt the law as his profession, Mr. Newman entered Harvard Law School in 1897 and in 1900 received his well-earned degree of LL. B. Both by nature and training fitted for the profession to which he is now such an ornament, his success is by no means difficult of explanation. Favorably impressed with the prospects of the thriving city of St. Paul, he came to this city to inaugurate his practice and here he has ever since maintained his residence.

Mr. Newman has since his maiden vote given hand and heart to the men and measures of the Democratic party and he is of no small influence in party counsels. He is essentially public-spirited, is the friend of good government, and enjoys the confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is affiliated with the Greek letter fraternity, Kappa Alpha, and the Ramsey County Bar Association. Mr. Newman has not yet become a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts.

GILBERT OLESON. A prominent and old-established real estate man of St. Paul, Gilbert Oleson has been identified with this city in a successful and public-spirited manner for many years, and is numbered among the citizens who have been instrumental in helping promote many projects for the upbuilding and progress of this community.

Mr. Oleson is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 24th of March, 1850, a son of Ole and Helena Carlson. He came to America in 1868, and completed his education in the Lutheran College of Decorah, Iowa, where he was graduated in June, 1872. Beginning his career as a common laborer, he applied himself with the industry and business judgment which are the keynote of success, and has long since gained a position of independence among the business men of St. Paul. He established his real estate and loan business in 1906.

Mr. Oleson was married in Minneapolis to Miss Laura Lystad, daughter of Ole and Elizabeth Lystad. Their only son, Leonard, enlisted and served as a soldier in the Philippine war for two years, and sacrificed his life in his service. Three children died in infancy, and the daughters now living are: Evelyn, Florence, Elizabeth and Hazel.

In politics Mr. Oleson belongs to the old Jefferson school of Democracy. He has been a member and for many years served as financier in his local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The family church is the Lutheran. In his community he is known as a charitable, public-spirited citizen and a man of thorough democratic qualities.

CHANNING SEABURY. The death of Channing Seabury, which occurred October 28, 1910, removed from St. Paul a merchant and citizen whose career for half a century had been a vital part of the city's life and progress. His was a typical American success, having its beginning as an errand boy and continuing with the steady promotions which finally gave him a place among the foremost merchants of one of the larger

American cities. Successful in business, he gave the influence of his character and his means for the promotion of many enterprises and movements in the public interest and for social betterment. He lived a full life, guided by integrity and sound judgment, and what he accomplished was not for himself alone, but gave strength to the entire business and social committee.

The last Channing Seabury was born at South Bridgewater, Massachusetts, January 5, 1842, a son of John and Caroline R. Seabury. Educated in the common schools and then at the academy in his native town, he went to New York in search of the business opportunities that have attracted thousands of boys to that city. As an errand boy in the office of Hastings and Plimpton he laid the foundations of his business career, and at the age of eighteen years came west, arriving in St. Paul on the 20th of November, 1860. Here he entered the service of J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Company, a leading transportation and commercial firm of that period. When the firm of A. H. Wilder succeeded to this business in 1865, Mr. Seabury had made such progress in business achievement that he was made a partner in the new house, though only twenty-three years old. His subsequent career is part of the commercial history of St. Paul. From 1867 to 1872 he was assistant secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Union Packet Company. From 1872 to 1882 he was a member of the firm of C. Gotzian & Company, and in the latter named year he established the wholesale grocery business with which his name has ever since been associated. It was conducted under the name Maxfield & Seabury at first, and in 1891 became Seabury & Company, of which firm he was the senior member at the time of his death.

Mr. Seabury had served as president of the Wholesale Grocer's Association of the Northwest, as president of the Jobbers' Union, and for several years was a director of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, at a time when it was doing its noblest work for the promotion of all the city's vital interests. No call to public duty ever found him reluctant or dilatory. On occasions requiring organized benevolence on a large scale his exceptional business qualifications led his fellow citizens to turn spontaneously to him for leadership. When a cyclone destroyed Sauk Rapids, Mr. Seabury was made the head of the relief committee, and in that capacity he administered the funds to the satisfaction of all, controlling all expenditures and among other things, superintending the construction of over two hundred and fifty dwellings to replace those blown away. When Hinckley was destroyed by fire in 1894, he performed a similar service, for which he is held grateful remembrance. When the commissioners for the erection of the new capitol at St. Paul were appointed by Governor Knute Nelson in 1893, Mr. Channing Seabury was, with the unanimous approval of St. Paul's enthusiastic citizens, designated as one of them. At the first meeting of the commission, on May 13, 1893, Mr. Seabury was elected its president, thereby becoming its executive officer and administrative head. Thenceforward, for nearly fourteen years, and until the full completion of all the details of the great work, he retained this highly responsible position. He devoted most of his time to the discharge of its duties, with no thought of adequate pecuniary compensation. A faint idea of the labors required, the pressures resisted, the difficulties encountered and the obstacles overcome, may be gathered from a perusal of the chapter in this history narrating some of the details. The splendid structure will always remain a monu-

ment to the long, patient, intelligent and unrequited service of Channing Seabury during the entire period of its planning and construction.

Mr. Seabury was married at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1870, to Miss Frances W. Cruft, a member of one of the prominent old families of that city. After her death Mr. Seabury was married at Milwaukee, in 1883, to Miss Elizabeth P. Austin. John Edwin Seabury, son of the late Channing Seabury, and who succeeded to the management of the wholesale grocery business, was born in St. Paul, December 1, 1873. He was educated in the public schools and under private instruction, and at the age of eighteen entered a commercial establishment of this city to prepare for his business career. In 1895, after four years' experience in retail merchandise, he entered the wholesale house of his father, beginning at the bottom. His inherited commercial ability, supported by his industry and application, gained him rapid advancement, and after an experience in all the details of the business he was the logical choice for manager of the house when it was deprived of the services of its founder.

Mr. Seabury is a Republican in politics and a member of St. John's Episcopal church. He is a member of the Town and Country Club and the Commercial Club, and his favorite recreations are out-door sports and hunting. He was married in this city on June 12, 1901, to Miss Anna Appleton, a daughter of Captain Samuel Appleton, of St. Paul. They are the parents of two children: John A., born April 12, 1903; and Anna C., born July 9, 1904. Both are now in private schools. Mr. Seabury's place of business is at the corner of Third and Sibley streets, and his home is at 443 Ashland avenue.

WILLIAM H. KANE. Nearly thirty years ago William H. Kane came to St. Paul and started a small grocery store at the corner of Laurel and Mackubin streets. Besides a very small capital acquired by a number of years of hard-working thrift he had seven years' experience as a clerk in the grocery business in the east, and he also possessed the energy and resourcefulness required in this, one of the most exacting lines of merchandising. For the first two and a half years he was in partnership with Mr. S. G. Pierce, and then bought out his interest and has since continued alone.

From the beginning he was able to acquire a good trade and hold it through his reliable dealing and progressive methods of marketing. On the dissolution of partnership he moved to larger quarters, at 500-502 Selby avenue, and this has been the home of his business now for a quarter century. The Kane grocery and market is known as the best retail establishment of this kind in the Twin Cities. It supplies a high-class patronage in St. Paul, and when provisions cannot be found there they are not available anywhere in the city. The extent of the business is best stated in the fact that about thirteen clerks are employed to attend to the trade, besides the other employes needed to conduct such a business.

Mr. Kane is a business builder, and his independent position in business circles is the result of his own character and ability. Beginning his career a poor boy, he made his own opportunities and realized on his individual resources. He was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1854. His parents were Michael and Bridget (Donnelly) Kane, both natives of Ireland. Until attaining his majority he lived on his father's farm and shared in its labors, and attended the country schools until he was nineteen. He then began his own support and the



Edw. A. Kitt

making of a business career, as an apprentice to a grocery business in his native county, where he continued as a clerk for seven years. It was with this accumulation of experience and its small earnings that he came to St. Paul in 1883 and set up in business on his own account.

Mr. Kane is a charter member of the Commercial Club and has always been one of the progressive men in the promotion of larger business growth and prosperity in this city. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus, and his church is the Catholic. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married at Binghampton, New York, August 19, 1891, to Miss Margaret Duffy. She was born in New York City, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Duffy. Their three children, all born in St. Paul, are William W., Hubert and Marie. The family residence is at 596 Holly avenue.

EDWARD A. RITT. One of Minnesota's most prominent insurance men is Edward A. Ritt, manager and chief inspector of the St. Paul Underwriters Inspection Bureau. A man of splendid ability and fine character, he is recognized as one of the leaders in his field in this section of the state and is eminently entitled to recognition in this history. Although so loyal and helpful a citizen of St. Paul, by the circumstance of birth he is a New Yorker, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on May 16, 1876, in the city of Buffalo. He is the son of two of St. Paul's admirable citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Ritt, who have made their home here for thirty-three years and who enjoy general esteem.

Edward A. Ritt was reared and educated in this city, his parents having removed here when he was in his infancy. He was graduated from Sacred Heart Parochial school of St. Paul on April 30, 1892, and subsequently attended the Metropolitan and J. D. Hess Business Colleges, taking evening courses and working during the day. Mr. Ritt began his business career on May 31, 1892, in the general offices of the Great Northern Railway at St. Paul, but as another opportunity presented itself he remained in the employ of the railroad company for only one week, thereupon immediately severing connection with the establishment and entering the fire insurance business as a clerk in the employ of Miller & Hillman, fire insurance agents. This step had a very important bearing on his career, for it marked his entrance into the field in which has ever since been laid the scene of his activities. Although today comparatively a young man, Mr. Ritt has been continuously engaged in the insurance business in St. Paul for twenty years. After giving Messrs. Miller & Hillman nearly two years of his time, L. I. Casserly & Company, in the same line of business, offered Mr. Ritt inducements to associate himself with them. After a duration of fifteen months with that concern, W. G. Strickland confronted him with a proposition to which he agreed, and in a short time he was engaged with that gentleman with the energetic and enthusiastic service which has ever characterized him and which has made him so valuable an adjunct to any insurance business. Later the firm was changed to the Strickland-Doolittle Company, and Mr. Ritt was associated with it for six years, at the end of which period he resigned. He thereupon became associated with Knauff & Finch, insurance agents, which concern later on admitted Mr. R. L. Ware, the style of the firm thereupon becoming Ware, Knauff & Finch, and he was with them for over a year. He terminated relations with them in the latter part of February, 1902, and entered the employ-

ment of the St. Paul Underwriters Inspection Bureau on March 1, 1902, in the capacity of a surveyor. Four years were occupied while in this position and on February 15, 1906, he was appointed special agent and adjuster for the New York Underwriters Agency (Hartford Fire Insurance Company) and assigned to the territory of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. In the latter part of that year Mr. Ritt resigned that position and returned to the St. Paul Underwriters' Inspection Bureau as assistant inspector, acting in that capacity until September 1, 1908, when he was put at the head of the bureau, with the title of manager and chief inspector and given jurisdiction over St. Paul and Stillwater.

Mr. Ritt casts his vote with the republican party, and has ever shown a readiness to do all in his power to support the men and principles of the cause in which he believes. He takes the interest of the intelligent voter in all matters touching the public welfare and for a number of years he served on the congressional committee under Congressman Stevens. He is very popular by reason of his pleasing and kindly personality and is ever welcome in the counsels of those organizations with which he has fraternal affiliations, namely: The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose and the Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club.

On June 8, 1909, Mr. Ritt was happily married in St. Paul to Bertha A. Gehrke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gehrke, of Aurora avenue, this city. Mrs. Ritt, whose parents have resided here for forty years and more, and who are admirable members of society, was born, reared and educated here and is a loyal daughter of the municipality. They maintain a hospitable home and socially stand very high, having a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Ritt is an out-door man, being very fond of open air pursuits of all kinds.

DR. JOHN BENSON BRIMHALL was born on the eighty-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in the city of St. Paul. Such a natal day would assure almost any citizen a joyous holiday on the recurrence of his birthdays, but Dr. Brimhall has elected the profession whose demands are limited neither by the hours of day nor any times and seasons, for human ills are unceasing, and so those who minister to them must take their leisure at such times as it is available. St. Paul has an especially large coterie of devoted physicians who fulfill the duties and responsibilities of their noble calling in a way which conserves and increases the greatness of the profession, which is one that is deservedly honored by all. To this group of the leading doctors of St. Paul belongs Dr. Brimhall.

William E. Brimhall, the father of the Doctor, came to the city in 1851, and after he cleared his land became a pioneer of the nursery business. His place of business was at the corner of Snelling avenue and St. Clair street, and a large percentage of the older trees in the city were planted by William Brimhall. He has left an enduring monument in the city, and one which adds to its beauty with every year. No changing styles of architecture affect these features. Mr. Brimhall and his wife, Mary E. Brimhall, resided in St. Paul until 1887, when they removed to San Diego, California, which has since been their home.

John Brimhall received his general educational training in the schools of St. Paul, after which he pursued his medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia. In 1890 he graduated from this school and at once began his practice at Seven Corners, where he

has remained ever since. The large clientele which he has acquired is one witness of his proficiency in the science and the practical application of the study of medicine.

The same year in which Dr. Brimhall began his professional work in the city he was married to Miss Nellie A. Mabon, a granddaughter of Lot Moffet, of Moffet's Castle. The children of their union are Helen Mabon, Zorah Moffet and Marion Morrison Brimhall.

GEORGE HERBERT FAIRCLOUGH. We have been so busy in our new country cutting down the forests, building highways, factories and cities and conducting our enormous commercial enterprises that we have not taken time to cultivate the arts to as great an extent as is desirable, and on that account our debt to those who devote themselves to the things which make the beauty and the soul of existence is doubly great. In Mr. Fairclough, St. Paul has the inestimable advantage of possessing a citizen who is a true artist in the realm of music and who is doing great work in educating the city to an appreciation of the art which has the strongest influence over the hearts of men.

James Fairclough, the father of the musician of St. Paul, came from England to Canada on his wedding trip in 1858, his bride being Elizabeth Erving also a native of England. They settled in Hamilton, Ontario, and there George Fairclough was born January 30, 1869. The father was a band master at Hamilton until his death, in December, 1910. The mother still resides there.

After graduating from the public high school of Hamilton, George Herbert Fairclough attended the University of Toronto for two years. He completed his course in the university in two years and taught for a time in Toronto, where he was known as one of the leading organists of the city, being organist and choir-master of All Saints' Episcopal church. When he left there in 1889 he accepted a position as director of the conservatory of music in connection with the Brantford Ladies College and remained there for two years. Desiring further study, Mr. Fairclough then spent three years in Europe, principally in Berlin, where he was in the Royal High School of Music, devoting himself to composition as well as to the study of the piano and the organ. He spent several months in the studios of London and Paris and became acquainted with the methods of the leading teachers in those cities.

When Mr. Fairclough returned from abroad he located at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Here he was organist of the largest church and head of the Kalamazoo Conservatory of Music. In 1900 he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided, being engaged in musical work with several of the churches and in private teaching. His studio is in the Pittsburg building and he is rightly considered one of the most powerful exponents of the advancement of musical knowledge whom it has ever been St. Paul's fortune to have. He is musical director in the Episcopal church of St. John the Evangelist and in the Hebrew Temple, the latter being the leading Jewish synagogue of the northwest. Mr. Fairclough has done a great deal of choral work and for several years past has been conductor of the St. Paul Choral Club. He is dean of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Guild of Organists and also a member of the National Association of Organists, of which latter body he has been vice president for Minnesota since 1909. The skill Mr. Fairclough has in his art is the result not only of native talent, but of long study, as he has devoted himself to the pursuit of music since he was thirteen.

In politics Mr. Fairclough supports the Republican principles but he takes no active part in the affairs of the party organization. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and is a member of the Episcopal church. His marriage to Helen Maude Freeman, daughter of T. S. Freeman, was solemnized September 22, 1892, at Grand Rapids, the home of the bride. Five children have been born to this union, as follows: Gordon Freeman, George Herbert, Junior, Helen Elizabeth, Edith Scribner and James Erving. The family reside at 546 Ashland avenue.

Mr. Fairclough has done considerable musical composition, including piano and organ pieces, songs, sacred and secular and church music, a great deal of which has been published by the leading publishing houses.

JOSEPH J. HURLEY. In a country so rich in opportunity as ours self made men who have built up fortunes from no capital but their own abilities are to be found in numbers, but, nevertheless, that pluck and endurance which enable a man to win against the odds of poverty are qualities which are ever new to contemplate and an account of their achievements always strikes a responsive chord in generous minds. Joseph Hurley's history is that of a poor boy who has won success unaided, and careers like his are the glory of our country. His parents, Patrick and Mary Devlin Hurley, were natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1854 and settled in Dakota county, where the father engaged in farming. Before he had been seven years in the new home the Civil war broke out and he went into the field to fight for the preservation of the government of the land of his adoption. He enlisted in the First Minnesota regiment and served during the greater part of the war. His wife passed to the other life in August, 1896. His death occurred on the 5th of September, 1911, and he is buried at Calvary cemetery.

Joseph Hurley was born in Dakota county, Minnesota, August 18, 1870. He left school at the age of fourteen to learn the plumber's trade in which he served an apprenticeship. For four years he followed it as an occupation, but it was not to his liking and he found more congenial employment in the undertaking business. To learn this he served two and a half years with A. B. Volk, of St. Paul, and at the end of that time, went to Boston and was for a year in the school of embalming in that place. After his graduation he engaged in business for himself at the location where he has been ever since, 361 South Wabash avenue. He began in 1881 and his thirty years have been highly satisfactory from a business standpoint. He is one of the leading undertakers in the city.

Mr. Hurley is a Democrat and takes great interest in politics. He was elected to the state legislature in 1911 and has always been active in his party councils. He is president of the Schroeder Livery Company and vice-president of the Friendly Service Society, a burial benevolent order. Other organizations with which he is affiliated are the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters, the Woodmen of the World and the United Workmen, also the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Royal Circle. In the West Side Club he is a well known and influential member and also in the Hibernian. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In 1895, at South St. Paul, Mr. Hurley was married to Bridget Lannen, a native of Iowa. She died February 3, 1896, leaving one child, Joseph Hurley. On February 20, 1900, Mr. Hurley was united to Miss Mary Kelleher, of Ohio. She became the mother of one son, Francis Marshall, born February 13, 1908. The mother died two months later.



Eugene Hubbell. M.D.

The present Mrs. Hurley was formerly Miss Emma Conrady, daughter of William Conrady, of Minnesota. Their union was solemnized May 11, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley are representative citizens of St. Paul and fully entitled to an honored place in the record of its leading people.

TAYLOR A. ALEXANDER. One of the leading attorneys of the city, whose skill in his profession and whose attractive personal qualities have won him a large following in business and also a host of friends, is T. A. Alexander. He was born August 11, 1862, at Watertown, Wisconsin, his parents being Arthur and Sarah Ann Hayhurst Alexander. Mr. Alexander is self-educated, as he was early obliged to begin to work for his living. Until he was twenty-one, he remained at home. For the most of the year he worked, only attending school a few weeks in each term. He studied alone in the evenings, and only one who has studied alone and after a day's work knows what an undertaking that is. It is only those who have "grit" who can make a success of it. Taylor Alexander belonged to that class. Later he earned his way through Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa, finishing his course there in three years and graduating in 1885. Two years afterward he was admitted to the bar at Albert Lea, Minnesota. He had studied for this in an office at Mason City, Iowa, while teaching country schools in the vicinity. He began his practice at Heron Lake, Minnesota, in the year of his admission to the profession. For thirteen years he remained in this town and built up a large practice. In 1900 he moved to Jackson, Minnesota, and was for four years a successful attorney in that town; then, seeking a wider field, he came to St. Paul, where his practice has been chiefly of a special nature.

On June 21, 1889, occurred the marriage of Taylor Alexander and Jennie Kane. Mrs. Alexander is the daughter of William Kane, of Mankato, Minnesota, where the marriage was solemnized. The union has been blessed with four children: Arthur N., William E., Marshall H. and Lillian E. Alexander. Both Arthur N. and William E. are married and living in St. Paul. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Modern Brotherhood of America.

In addition to his legal business he is a writer of songs and the author of a book entitled "Itoma," published by the Kuyahora Press, incorporated, Rochester, New York, and Bradford, Pennsylvania. A song "Dear Old Uncle Sam," of which he wrote both the words and the music, is published by the same company. The Kellog Music Company of New York are the publishers of his song "Itoma," for which he wrote the words, and of "Freedom," a composition of which he is author both of the words and music. He has also written a number of other lyrics, and has contributed numerous articles in verse to the Chicago and other papers. His scrupulous courtesy and affability of manner win him easily the interest which his talent and admirable traits of character enable him to retain and to deepen into the sincerest regard and friendship.

EUGENE HUBBELL, M. D. Holding high position among his professional brethren in St. Paul is Dr. Eugene Hubbell. Acute in his perceptions, widely read in his profession, and skillful in applying his acquirements to practical use, his value as a physician and a surgeon is of the highest character. He is one of the able men whom Wisconsin has given to the city, his birth having occurred at Reedsburg, November 26, 1855. His father, Wellington S. Hubbell, was a native of New York, who in

the early '50s recognized the promise of the newly opening northwest and severed his association with the Empire state to take up his residence in the Badger state. This highly respected gentleman, who divided his energies between farming and the lumber business, died in Seattle, Washington, in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Patrick, was a native of Ohio, and resides at Seattle.

Dr. Hubbell is indebted to the public schools of Wisconsin for his early education. He subsequently entered Elroy Seminary and the Oshkosh Normal School. In the meantime an ambition to become a physician had reached the point of crystallization and he chose as his alma mater the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1883. In that same year Dr. Hubbell went to Merimac, Wisconsin, where he first "hung out his shingle," but his residence there was comparatively brief, for in the next year he removed to Clear Water, Minnesota, and in that place engaged in practice for four years. Following that he spent two years at Waseca.

Dr. Hubbell's identification with St. Paul dates from the year 1890, and he has been in active practice here ever since that time, building up a reputation alike favorable with laity and profession. Although his practice is of a general character, he specializes in pelvic diseases, to which he has devoted many years of study. His school is the Electro-Therapeutic.

On the 21st day of September, 1887, Dr. Hubbell was united in marriage to Cora M. Cummings, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, and daughter of Charles Cummings. They are held in esteem among those circles in which they are best known. They share their home with a quartet of children, namely: Charles Arthur, Mary W., Edna L., and Lucille C.

Dr. Hubbell is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, among them the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. A member of the Minnesota Institute of Homeopathy, and also senior member of the American Association of Official Surgeons.

OSCAR L. OLSON. As proprietor of a first-class establishment for the supply of footwear to a large trade, Oscar L. Olson is one of the enterprising young merchants of St. Paul. His career has been one of more than ordinary success. In March, 1905, he arrived in America, a youth of seventeen. Having learned his trade in the old country, he began in St. Paul as a clerk, and through industry and sound principles of business success made such progress that in five years he bought his employer's business and has since been managing a prosperous business of his own.

Mr. Olson was born in Sweden, August 6, 1887, a son of August and Sophia Olson, his father being a farmer, and both father and mother still live in the old country. His early schooling was obtained in Sweden, and he also, as opportunity allowed, attended school in St. Paul for a time after coming to this country. In Sweden, after leaving school, he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, and had four years of experience in that line when he came to this country in 1905. He came alone and at once began working as an employe of Aron Erickson, a boot and shoe dealer at 970 Payne avenue in St. Paul. After five years he was able to acquire the business, and since the 20th of June, 1910, has been proprietor of one of the best shoe stores on Payne avenue.

He is a member of the Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Lutheran church. In politics he is Republican.

DR. ERNEST G. STERNER, one of the rising young physicians in St. Paul, has been a resident of that city since 1891. Born in Smaland, Sweden, October 31, 1882, he is the son of John Magnuson and Johanna Sterner. The father was born in Sweden, in 1834, and the mother, a native of the same land, was born in 1840. On immigrating to America the Sterner family located in St. Paul, and have remained there continuously since then, now living lives of quiet retirement in their adopted country and city.

The education of Ernest Sterner was received in the public schools of St. Paul, and following his completion of the common school course he entered North Western College, graduating therefrom in 1901, after which he entered Hamline University, in the medical department, and was graduated from that institution in 1906, with the degree of M. D. He then spent three years as assistant surgeon to Dr. Lundholm at Bethesda Hospital, and after severing his connection with that hospital, he entered upon private practice, having been thus engaged since 1909. His thorough experience and training in Bethesda Hospital have been most valuable to him as a young and ambitious man in his chosen profession, and the rapid strides he has been able to make in his work in his few years of actual practice are amply indicative of his splendid ability, his untiring energy and his many excellent traits of character which have helped to bring him the popularity which he now enjoys. Dr. Sterner conducts a general practice, but his forte is surgery, and he has enjoyed a brilliant success thus far in that department of his work. He is medical examiner for the Midland Insurance Company and the Aplikacya Na Czlonka.

In his political allegiance Dr. Sterner takes an independent viewpoint. He regards the most suitable man for any office as the proper candidate for his support, and acts accordingly. He is a Yeomen and a Maccabee, and is medical examiner for both those fraternal societies. He is a member of the Ramsey County, State and American Medical Associations, a member of the Gloria Deo English Lutheran church and a member of Vasa Order.

On February 6, 1911, Dr. Sterner was united in marriage to Miss Elvina Frediani, a native of St. Paul, born there June 13, 1891. She is a daughter of Joseph Frediani, who up to the time of his death was proprietor of the Frediani ice cream factory and confectionery store.

EDWARD W. OSTERGREN, M. D. Representing the first-class ability and skill of his profession and enjoying a large general practice, Dr. Ostergren is one of the young physicians and surgeons of St. Paul who have quickly taken front rank in their profession. He began practice with an excellent equipment and the test of real practice found him qualified for this important service among the social professions.

Edward W. Ostergren was born in the city of St. Paul, on the 5th of March, 1885. His parents are Edward A. and Anna C. (Anderson) Ostergren, respected citizens who have lived here for many years, and both of them natives of Sweden. His father came to America about 1866, lived at Chicago and other places and in 1880 settled in St. Paul. He is a gardener and farmer by occupation, and is still engaged in that business on the outskirts of the city. The mother came to America in

1875, living in Chicago the first five years, and came to St. Paul in 1880. They were married in 1883, and the Doctor is the second of their seven children.

The public schools of this city afforded him his early education, and he graduated from the Cleveland high school of this city in 1903. In 1904 he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated M. D. in 1909. His proficiency in scholarship gained for him an internship in the Bethesda Hospital, where he spent a year before taking up active practice. He has been engaged in practice since July, 1910, his office being at 955 Payne avenue. Professionally he is associated with the Ramsey County and the State Medical Societies, the Twin City Swedish Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ostergren is one of the active members of the First Swedish Baptist church, being president of the church choir, vice president of the Young Men's class and a member of the Baraca Class. His political principles are those of the Republican party. While in the University he took part in several of the athletic branches, and in his profession he finds recreation in automobiling and fishing. The Doctor is unmarried.

HARRY EUGENE GEORGE. Born in Bath, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1874. Mr. George came with his parents, Albert E. and Elizabeth M. George, to St. Paul at an early age, and they are still residents of this city. After finishing the graded schools the son entered the Mechanics Arts high school and graduated from it in 1890. When he first left school he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and was with them for several years. He left the railroad work to go into the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, for which he worked eight years. At this time he was offered a situation with a life insurance company of Milwaukee, which he accepted and retained for five years, when he returned to St. Paul to go into the fire insurance business on his own account. Mr. George opened an office in the Capitol Bank Building and represents a number of the leading old-line companies. His familiarity with the work and his tact and address have secured him a very satisfactory clientele and his business is constantly increasing. His establishment is one of the leading agencies of the city and he holds a high place in its commercial circle.

Mr. George was married October 2, 1901, to Florence Amalia, the daughter of Mrs. Caroline Krieger, a resident of the city since the early '50s and whose death occurred on August 28, 1910, she being then seventy-six years old. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. George, Carolyn Elizabeth and Virginia Constance. Mr. George does not belong to any clubs or social organization, as all his interest is in his home and he prefers the company of his home circle to any other. He and his wife are members of the House of Hope church and he is affiliated with the Masons and with the Knights of Pythias.

URSUS V. BORER. The life record of the late Ursus Victor Borer included much of interest and variety and is replete with both lesson and incentive. His name merits enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers and representative citizens of St. Paul, where he established his home in the year 1856 and where he became a prominent and influential factor in business and civic activities, his contribution to the development and progress of Minnesota's capital city having been one of no minor or



Mrs Borer

uncertain order. He was a man whose strong and loyal nature found its expression in a character of positive order,—a character that was intrinsically one of highest integrity, so that popular confidence and respect came as a natural result. Further than this, Mr. Borer was a man of fine intellectual powers and high ideals, and his many and varied experiences broadened and rendered symmetrical his mental purview and practical ability. It is most consonant that in this history of the city in which he so long lived and to the furtherance of whose upbuilding he did much there should be given a tribute to his memory and a brief record of his career.

Ursus Victor Borer was born at Kleinfölz, canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, and was a scion of one of the old and representative families of that section of the stanch little republic. He was a son of Joseph and Anna Maria Borer, and was born on the 13th of March, 1832. His father was the owner of a valuable landed estate and was a man of much prominence and influence in his community, as is measurably indicated by the fact that he served for eleven years as president of the town of Kleinfölz. Reared in a home of culture and many gracious associations, the subject of this memoir was signally favored, as was he also in the character and extent of his educational opportunities in his boyhood days. He attended school at Soleure and Basel, Switzerland, and continued his educational work under favorable conditions until 1848, when he initiated his efforts in connection with the practical affairs of life, his early training along these lines having been of that careful and effective order which is typical of Swiss methods and customs. His parents passed their entire lives in their native land and to them he ever accorded the deepest filial solicitude.

In the year 1854, at which time he was twenty-two years of age, Ursus V. Borer severed the gracious ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth in search of new experiences and greater opportunities in America. He landed in the city of New Orleans and in the following year he made his way to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he identified himself with the copper-mining operations at Calumet, thus becoming familiar with the great industry in that section in its more incipient phases. In 1856 he came to St. Paul, where he assumed the position of bill clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Fritag & Company, the lineal successor of which is the present important house of Griggs, Cooper & Company. Under these conditions he gained excellent experience in American business methods, and in 1858 he manifested his self-reliance and ambition by engaging in business on his own responsibility. He established a retail grocery at 302 Eighth street, and through progressive policies, fair dealing, unfailing courtesy and consideration he not only gained a large and representative patronage but also established himself firmly in the confidence and esteem of the community where he continued to have a wide circle of loyal friends until he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. He became one of the leading retail grocers of the city and continued his business in this line of enterprise until 1877, when he disposed of the same and returned to Switzerland, where he devoted about one year to visiting the scenes and renewing the associations of his childhood and youth and also to traveling in other sections of the country. In November, 1878, he returned to St. Paul, where he engaged in the real-estate business and in the careful improving of his various properties by the erection of an excellent grade of buildings. He had made gradual and most judi-

cious investments in local realty and in the improving of his properties and placing the same on the market he made a most distinct and valuable contribution to the development and upbuilding of the city. He was long numbered among the representative real-estate owners and progressive real-estate men of St. Paul, and through his well-ordered operations he accumulated a substantial fortune, the while his name ever stood as a synonym of integrity and honor in all the relations of life. He continued to give his personal supervision to his extensive real-estate interests and incidental business until 1903, when he retired from active labors, after long years of earnest and prolific application and after gaining success that was worthy of the name. He viewed with great pride the fine city whose upbuilding he had witnessed, and his civic loyalty was of the most insistent order, although he never manifested any predilection for public office, his same civic loyalty prompted him to discharge the duties of several local positions of public trust to which he was called. He knew Minnesota in the pioneer days and had his full quota of experiences in connection with this period of the history of the state. Thus it should be specially noted that he saw military service under General Sibley, with whom he participated in the conflicts with the Indians at New Ulm and other points in the northwest. At the time of his death he was a member of the directorate of both the St. Paul National Bank and the People's Bank, besides which he had given his influence and co-operation in the support of many other enterprises which have conserved the progress and prosperity of the capital city. Well fortified in his opinions as to matters of economic and governmental polity, he was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he was a zealous and consistent communicant of the Catholic church, as was also his wife, both having early become numbered among the representative members of the parish of the Church of the Assumption. He was identified with various representative clubs and other civic organizations in St. Paul, and it should be specially noted that he was a member of the board of trustees of St. Peter's Benevolent Society and that of St. Vincent de Paul charitable society. He was a man of most gracious personality,—urbane, courtly and genial, and his kindness and abiding sympathy were shown in many deeds of unostentatious charity and benevolence, both in a private way and through organized agencies.

In the year 1878, in the city of Chur, capital of the Swiss canton of Grisons, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Borer to Miss Ludwina Mueller, daughter of Edward Mueller, of Andermatt and Luzerne. Her father was one of the distinguished and influential citizens of that section of Switzerland, where he served as landamen or governor. She died April 14, 1903, in St. Paul.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Borer. Leo J. Borer was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 3d of March, 1870, and in the city of his birth he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears. He succeeded in the ownership of the large and valuable real estate accumulated by his father in St. Paul, and in a personal way he has added materially to his holdings and has made noteworthy improvements upon his properties, to the supervision of which he now gives the major part of his time and attention. He was formerly a representative figure in connection with insurance activities in Minnesota, where he held the office of state agent of the General Accident & Fire Insurance Company until July 1, 1910, when he resigned this position, in which he had made

an admirable record, his offices having been in the New York Life Building. Mr. Borer gives his allegiance to the Republican party, is identified with various prominent social organizations in his home city, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, with membership in the parish of the Church of the Assumption. On the 14th of April, 1902, he was united in marriage to Miss Mitsch, who was born and reared in St. Paul, Minnesota, and whose father, Lorenz Mitsch, is one of the representative figures in the commercial activities of the capital city of Minnesota, where he is president of the Mitsch Wagon & Carriage Company. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Borer are: Armin U., Leone C. and Etienne G.

As has already been noted, Ursus Victor Borer, subject of this memoir, retired from active business in 1903, in which year he departed for Europe. Thereafter he passed the greater part of the time at Hospenthal, Switzerland, where he was accorded distinguished honors, as he was made an honorary member of the town board and charity organization and also president of the historic canton of Uri. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 8th of August, 1909. He honored two republics by his life and services and in each his name shall be held in lasting memory by those who came within the sphere of his benignant influence.

JOHN FISHEL, the grand secretary of the Masonic bodies of Minnesota, was born near Elkport, Clayton county, Iowa, on July 18, 1858. Both his parents were natives of Ohio. Philip Fishel moved to the state of Iowa in 1853, when he was twenty-five years of age. He followed farming all his life. Philip Fishel's wife was Catherine Lytle, who was born in Ohio and died in Iowa.

John Fishel spent his youth on his father's farm and followed the custom of attending the district schools. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in his home county, but did not adopt it as a profession. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, in the meantime taking up the study of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago. He graduated from there in 1881 and went back to his native state, though not to his native town, to practice. After two years in Greeley and Littleport, Mr. Fishel decided to give up the profession of medicine, as it was distasteful to him.

In the railroad offices he found more congenial employment, and he entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Here he worked in various capacities for four years and then entered the United States' railway mail service. Here his rise was rapid and he was promoted through the various grades until in 1887 he was appointed chief clerk to the superintendent of the railway mail service at St. Paul, a post which he held for almost twenty years and only resigned to accept his present office of secretary and grand recorder of the Grand Bodies of the Masons of Minnesota.

Mr. Fishel's affiliation with the Masonic order begins in 1885, when he received the Blue Lodge degrees in Preston Lodge, No. 36, at Preston, Minnesota. He took his Capitular degrees in the same place in Chapter 32 of that city. In 1890 he received the Cryptic degree in St. Paul, in St. Paul Council, No. 1, and in the same year he was made a member of the order of Christian Knighthood in St. Bernard's Commandery, No. 113, of Austin. He passed the chair in all the York Rite bodies and is past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter and grand

master of the Grand Council. He is further distinguished in the order in that he is a thirty-third degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Red Cross of Constantine.

In June, 1880, at Strawberry Point, Iowa, Mr. Fishel was married to Miss Julia Wiltse, whose parents, Wellington and Aurelia Wiltse, were also natives of Iowa. Their family consists of six children. Blanche is the wife of J. H. Beatty, of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Maude, now Mrs. J. V. McAuley, lives in St. Paul, as does also Mabel, who married C. E. Jacobson, Ruth and the twins, John, Junior, and Jule, are at home, the two latter being still at school. Mr. and Mrs. Fishel are members of the Methodist church. In politics he is an independent voter, believing with so many of our most progressive men that principles and not parties are the vital things of statesmanship.

On his father's side Mr. Fishel's ancestors were Scotch and German, while his mother's people were of Irish stock. Mr. Fishel has inherited the qualities of all these diverse, yet fundamentally kindred, strains, which is to say, he is a typical American.

GEORGE P. KAHLERT, the owner of the leading machinery manufacturing concern in the city, is the son of Emma Trusky Kahlert, born 1846 in Mecklenberg, Germany, and of Justus Kahlert, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, who came to America in the early 'fifties and settled first in Baltimore. In 1864 he came from New Albany, Indiana, to St. Paul and founded the present machinery manufacturing business. His plant was the first machine works established in the city. In 1865 he located on the south side of Third street, between Franklin and Washington streets, and continued in business until 1901. The concern which began in such a small way has grown to be the largest as it is the oldest machinery plant in the city. It employs an average of eighteen skilled workmen and turns out all sorts of machinery, besides rebuilding engines. The founder of this business, Justus Kahlert, died at the age of seventy-three years.

Since he was two years of age George P. Kahlert has resided in St. Paul. Until he was fifteen, he attended school and at that age went into his father's establishment to learn the business. He became thoroughly familiar with every branch of it and eventually persuaded his father to turn the business over to him. This Justus Kahlert did in 1901, taking one third interest and consenting that George should manage the entire concern, which he did until 1903, when the son bought out his father's interest. The younger man's first step was to arrange with the creditors for a further extension of credit and at the same time he secured from several of the leading banks arrangements whereby he obtained additional loans without any collateral security. With these funds he immediately installed the latest modern machinery and equipment, much against his father's will. The old gentleman had a horror of going deeper into debt. George Kahlert, however, had confidence in his plans and his backers shared his confidence, so in spite of his father's entreaties he went ahead with his plans for enlarging the business. In a few years he not only averted the surely impending ruin which his father thought would be the result, but placed the establishment in the front rank of modern shops. All indebtedness was wiped out and there was a substantial balance at the bank. The father never failed to make his daily visit to the shop and he would often shake his head and marvel at the vast improvement.

The achievement of his son in rescuing and enlarging the business never ceased to be a matter of delighted wonder to him.

The success which Mr. Kahlert won was not a cheap and easy one, but the guerdon of a persistent and often a bitter fight. He was acquainted with privation and for several years lived on the barest necessities. He and his family subsisted on an allowance of six dollars a week, a sum, it is interesting to note, which those who have carefully studied the economic conditions of our time consider the lowest limit of a living wage for a single person.

The parents of Mr. Kahlert were made to share the prosperity, which crowned his efforts. He gave them an allowance far beyond their needs for the remainder of their lives and at all times put the consideration of their welfare before his own. His is a success which is no less a gratification to all who know him than to those immediately concerned in it, for no one would gainsay that his prosperity has come as a result of character as well as of effort.

Mr. George Kahlert was for seven years a member of the Old Pioneer Militia, the Allen Light Guards, Company D. His political views are those of the Republican party but he takes no active part in politics, as his time is all occupied with his business.

The family of Mr. Kahlert consists of his wife, Jennie S. Van der Busch Kahlert, and the one child born of his union with her, Edna Georgie. The date of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kahlert was October 16, 1887. Mrs. Kahlert's family were pioneer settlers of St. Paul.

HAROLD J. ROTHSCHILD, M. D. An able and successful physician and surgeon, with a rapidly growing practice, Dr. Harold J. Rothschild is one of the best representatives of his profession in St. Paul. He brought to his work a natural endowment of talent, which, with his unusually fine training, enabled him to succeed almost from the beginning and brought him into prominence among the members of the profession in this city.

Dr. Rothschild is a representative of the family whose name has been identified with the mercantile affairs of St. Paul for thirty years. His father was the late Joseph Rothschild, the founder of the well known wholesale millinery house of that name. Joseph Rothschild was born in Germany, in 1850, and upon coming to America he first settled in Indiana. In 1881 he located at St. Paul, and engaged in General Merchandising. In 1890 he organized the wholesale millinery firm of Rothschild & Kahn, located on East Fourth street. He later conducted the business under the name of J. Rothschild Company, and in its successful management he continued until his death, which occurred June 22, 1901. Since then the business has continued as J. Rothschild & Company, and is one of the large and prosperous houses of the wholesale district, being now located at 217 East Fourth street. Joseph Rothschild married Miss Rosa Siegel, who was born at Brazil, Indiana, and is still a resident of St. Paul. Her ancestors also came from Germany.

Dr. Rothschild was educated in the public schools of this city, and was graduated from the Central high school in 1901, at the age of seventeen. He was born in St. Paul on January 1, 1884, and practically his entire career has been spent in his native city. After leaving high school he entered the University of Minnesota and began the study of medicine, and was graduated M. D. in 1905. His post-graduate studies were pursued in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and he was then an interne in the St. Mary's Hospital of Superior, Wisconsin, and the St. Joseph's

Hospital of St. Paul. He spent a year and a half in the practical experience of hospital training, and then established himself in general practice, having his office at 210 the Baltimore block. He is a member of the staff of St. John's German Lutheran Hospital.

Dr. Rothschild is a member of the Elks and is medical examiner for the Knights of the Maccabees and the Sons of Hermann. He is also a member of the St. Paul Automobile Club and the Y. M. C. A. His church is the Reformed Synagogue, and in politics he is a Republican. He is a liberal, broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, and has the best interest of his city at heart. His residence is at 948 Hague avenue.

JOHN STEARNS CROOKS. Though still a young man, Mr. John S. Crooks has become one of the leading members of the legal profession in St. Paul. He was born July 10, 1876, in the city of Detroit, and is the son of Samuel Stearns and Amelia M. Coryell Crooks. The family moved from Detroit to St. Paul when Mr. Crooks was seven years of age, so he has been educated in the city where he has so successfully practiced his profession.

After leaving school Mr. Crooks studied law in the office of Kueffner & Fauntelroy and later in that of Clapp & McCartney. In 1898 he graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota. Since that time he has been practicing in this city. His offices are on the eighth floor of the Commerce Building. Mr. Crooks is a member of the Ramsey County Bar and State Bar Associations. He is devoted to outdoor life and belongs to the Minnesota Boat Club and has a summer home on Mille Lacs Lake. Though his profession demands all of his attention, he is identified with all movements for the welfare of the city and is a citizen whose influence is of more than common scope. He belongs to the Commercial Club and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Crooks was formerly Miss Grace W. White, of this city, and is in every way fitted to share in the success which her husband's profession has brought to him. They reside at 654 Laurel avenue.

EDWARD A. WATERS. Among the distinctively prominent lawyers of the state of Minnesota none is more versatile, talented or well equipped for the work of his profession than Edward Andrew Waters, who maintains his home and business headquarters in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. Throughout his career as an able attorney and well fortified counselor, he has, by reason of unimpeachable conduct and close observance of the unwritten code of professional ethics, gained the admiration and respect of his fellow members of the bar, in addition to which he commands a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Waters is a member of the well known law firm of Schmidt & Waters, attorneys and counselors at law, with offices at No. 324 Globe building.

Edward Andrew Waters was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, the date of his nativity being the 13th of December, 1877, and he is a son of John and Mary A. (Wiseman) Waters, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Waters settled at Watertown, Wisconsin, in the early pioneer days, when the only means of communication to that place was by ox-team from Milwaukee. Mr. Waters acquired property at Watertown but later traded the same for farm property south of Reeseville, Wisconsin, where the subject of this notice was born and reared. Mrs. Waters' parents were



C. A. Waters

among the very earliest settlers at Watertown, where her father was prominent in all public affairs and also held public offices for a number of years.

The youngest in a family of eight children, Edward A. Waters received his rudimentary educational training in the district schools of Dodge county, Wisconsin, later supplementing that discipline by attendance in the Cretin School, at St. Paul and the Sacred Heart college at Watertown. He located at St. Paul in 1892 and in 1902 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws (cum laude) in the St. Paul College of Law. In 1905 he was graduated in the law department of the celebrated University of Minnesota, with the degree of Master of Laws. Prior to studying law Mr. Waters was employed in the general office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at St. Paul for a period of two years.

After being admitted to the bar of Minnesota, Mr. Waters was connected with the legal department of the Chicago, Great Western Railway Company at St. Paul, and subsequently he was in the state capital as deputy state insurance commissioner. He did not enter into the general practice of law until the first part of 1908. In the month of April, 1910, he became associated with Carl B. Schmidt in the general practice of law and since that time the firm of Schmidt & Waters has become widely known and has enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice in all the courts of the state of Minnesota, the federal courts and the courts of several other states. They have had during that time considerable experience in the practice of law in all its branches and phases. The firm of Schmidt & Waters have had perhaps as great a practice in the probate courts of this state as any lawyers in the city of St. Paul, if not greater; have had a large experience in enforcing the rights of shippers against common carriers and have had considerable practice in the enforcing of claims against insurance companies. As real-estate lawyers this firm is not excelled in the city of St. Paul and it also lays claim to a very successful practice in the criminal courts of Ramsey county. The firm of Schmidt & Waters has had the greatest amount of success in the general practice of law among the younger men in that profession in the city of St. Paul, and it is safe to say that if the business of the firm continues to increase in the proportion in which it has increased since its formation, in a very few years it will be doing as large a volume of business as any law firm in the city of St. Paul or state of Minnesota.

Mr. Waters is a stockholder in a number of prominent manufacturing and land corporations and he has considerable money invested in Canadian northwest real property. In his political adherence he is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party and while he is not an office seeker, he is deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs and gives freely of his aid and influence in the support of all measures and enterprises projected for progress and improvement. During the years 1905-6-7 he was deputy state commissioner under the Hon. Thomas D. O'Brien, state insurance commissioner. In a fraternal way Mr. Waters is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was financial secretary of the former organization for two years and was elected to that office for a third term but was compelled to decline the honor because of more urgent professional duties.

At St. Paul, June 26, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr.

Waters to Miss Norah L. Gibbons, a daughter of Philip R. Gibbons, and a native of St. Paul. Mr. Gibbons is bailiff in the police court in St. Paul and in point of service is the oldest man on the police force. The Gibbons family came to Minnesota at an early period from Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Waters had one child, born in 1909, that died at the age of nine days. In their religious faith they are devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church, being attendants at St. Luke's church, St. Paul.

C. W. EISENMENGER. Among the families which have longest contributed their services to the commercial and civic enterprises of St. Paul, one that deserves special notice is the Eisenmenger family, now represented by Mr. C. W. Eisenmenger.

His father, the late Louis Eisenmenger, whose death in 1901 marked the passing of an old and worthy citizen, was a native of Germany and came to this country a young man in 1857. For a time he lived in Milwaukee, and then came to St. Paul. This was a small town, still on the northwestern frontier, and as an active young citizen he took part in some of the pioneer activities of the city. He was a member of the first volunteer fire company, and participated in many of the experiences which are part of the history of that old organization. After he had been a resident of the city a few years the war between the states began, and as a patriotic citizen he enlisted and served with the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, participating in all the battles and campaigns of that regiment. Returning a veteran, he resumed his trade as a butcher but soon established an independent business, which under his progressive management was developed to be one of the largest in the city. He retired several years before his death, which occurred when he was sixty-four years old. He was a fine type of the older citizens of St. Paul. He was married in this city to Miss Mary Hoffman, and his widow still resides in St. Paul. They were the parents of six children, namely; C. W., Louis, Mrs. F. Schuldt, Mrs. Charles Trudeau, Miss Anna and Miss Tillie.

Mr. C. W. Eisenmenger, who several years before his father's death succeeded to the management of the business which the latter had founded, is a native of St. Paul and received his education in the schools of this city. He then began working for his father and learned every department of the meat business before he took the principal responsibilities of management. His is one of the concerns which have been built up from small beginnings, and during the thirteen years that he has managed the business he has increased it and maintained its reputation on the sound principles laid down by his father.

Mr. Eisenmenger is a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Elks and the Masonic lodge. As an enterprising business man he is associated with the Commercial Club and the Association of Commerce, and contributes his share to the general progress of this city. He is independent in political matters and is a member of the Lutheran church. In business and social circles he is well known and regarded as one of the influential citizens of St. Paul.

JAMES D. DENE GRE. A record of well-won success has been made by James D. Denegre, a stalwart member of the bar of St. Paul and a Republican legislator of conspicuous ability, his election to the state senate of the Thirty-seventh senatorial district for a period of four years having

occurred in January, 1911. He is prominent in many departments of life, being among other things a prominent Mason and clubman. An able practitioner, a thoroughly efficient legislator, a counselor of sound judgment, he has a high place at the bar and in the state assembly and is respected by all with whom he comes into contact.

James Denis Denegre was born on May 5, 1868, in New Orleans, Louisiana. In him unite the French and Welsh stock, his father, William O. Denegre, being of the former nationality and his mother, whose maiden name was Antoinette Morgan, being of the latter. He was prepared for college at Philips Exeter Academy and in 1885 entered Princeton University, from which celebrated institution he was graduated on June 10, 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1891 Princeton bestowed upon him his Master's degree. Having come to a conclusion as to his life work, he entered the law school of the University of Minnesota, on June 1, 1891, receiving the degree of LL. B. and in 1893 that of LL. M. He was employed as clerk in the quarter-master's department of the United States army at St. Paul from 1889 to 1892 and in the year last mentioned began upon the practice of the law in association with the late Hiler H. Horton, with whom he later formed a partnership under the name of Horton & Denegre, the same continuing until 1906, the year of Mr. Horton's demise.

Mr. Denegre is one of the leading Republicans of St. Paul, and has been interested in politics almost from the casting of his first vote. In 1906 he was a candidate for the house of representatives and was defeated by Dr. J. D. O'Brien by one vote. In the election of November, 1910, however, he was elected without opposition to the office of state senator from the Thirty-seventh senatorial district and has served the first session of the four year term, with credit to himself and honor and profit to his constituents. The measure in which he was perhaps the most deeply interested was the St. Paul river and harbor bill which passed on the last day. Ever since coming to the city he has been helpfully interested in all civic matters and has proved in many ways an admirably public-spirited citizen. In addition to his large law practice Mr. Denegre has other financial interests of importance, being a director of both the East St. Paul State Bank and the Scandinavian Savings Bank. He is the stalwart champion of good government and is one of the men upon whom the Republican party founds its hope.

Mr. Denegre stands high in Masonry. He belongs to Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., to Palladin Commandery, to Osman Temple, to Minnesota Consistory, St. Paul Council and Summit Chapter. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. The Minnesota Club and the Minnesota Boat Club claim his membership and he is identified with those organizations designed to advance the unity and welfare of the profession which he adorns, namely: the Ramsey County Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal church.

Mr. Denegre has not yet become a recruit to the ranks of the Benedicts.

WALTER THOMAS LEMON. Among the able and representative members of the bar of St. Paul is Walter Thomas Lemon, one of the younger generation of lawyers, and one who since the beginning of his career has resided in this city. A native of Minnesota, he was born February 17, 1877, at Woodbury, Washington county, a son of Walter J. and Isabella

(Carver) Lemon, and grandson of Thomas Carver, one of the very earliest settlers of that part of the state.

Laying a substantial foundation for his future education in the grade schools of St. Paul and the Central high school, Mr. Lemon entered the University of Minnesota and was graduated from its law department with a good record for scholarship. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession at St. Paul, he has sturdily overcome all obstacles in his professional pathway, his determination, self-reliance and technical knowledge of the law placing him, in due course of time, among the more capable and efficient attorneys of the city.

Mr. Lemon is an active member of the Republican party and ever willing to work for the advancement of his community. He served as a representative to the Minnesota Legislature in the sessions of 1903 and 1905, and is now a member of the board of public works of the city of St. Paul, an office to which he was appointed on January 1, 1911. He is one of the directors of Dayton's Bluff State Bank; of Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club; the St. Paul Curling Club; and the Lincoln Club. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Atlantic Congregational church of St. Paul, and his fraternal affiliation is with Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On June 4, 1901, at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Mr. Lemon was united in marriage with Minnie H. Proudlock, and they have one child, Walter C. Lemon, who was born October 24, 1903.

JOHN F. HILSCHER. The parents of John F. Hilscher, Joseph S. and Louise Woland Hilscher, were natives of Pennsylvania. They came of the stock of those German colonists who came to America before the Revolution, and soldiers in the continental army were the forebears of both Joseph and Louise Hilscher. Their son John was one of a family of seven, all of whom grew to maturity. Robert W. Hilscher, one of the five boys in the household, was one of the judges of the circuit court in Illinois for a number of years before his death in 1905. Another brother, Solomon S. Hilscher, is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Iola, Kansas. He is also the author of several books and a Chautauqua lecturer of wide popularity.

John F. Hilscher was born January 23, 1857, at Bethlehem, Indiana. Until he was seventeen years old he lived at home, but at that age began working for himself. His first occupation as a wage earner was that of a farm laborer. He taught school to earn the money to go to college and attended the Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois, and Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois and ever since that date has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Five years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Hilscher moved to Willmar, Minnesota, and practiced there until 1894, when he came to St. Paul, which has since been his home. He has always been very active in his profession and has attained distinction in it.

In 1893—a year remembered for the financial depression which sent so many concerns into bankruptcy—Mr. Hilscher organized the Netherlands-American Mortgage Bank, a mortgage loan company of Holland. For this European company he invested over one million dollars in farm loans throughout Minnesota, without ever losing a cent on such transactions. At present he is the owner of a large share of stock in the For-



John F. Hilscher

tuna Mining Company, a concern which is operating valuable silver mines in Sonora, Mexico, and of which he is president.

Though deeply interested in politics, as most successful attorneys are, Mr. Hilscher has never held any public office nor been a candidate for any. He is a person of influence in the organization of the Republican party and has lent his efforts to pushing several campaigns, being a speaker of more than ordinary magnetism and consequently much in demand by the party leaders. In 1888 he was delegate to the national Republican convention.

Mr. Hilscher is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In this latter fraternity he has attained unusual honor, having been grand chancellor of Minnesota in 1894 and 1895, representative from Minnesota to the Supreme Lodge in 1896-97-98 and since that time chief supreme tribune of the order. This office is that of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Knights of Pythias and corresponds to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilscher are members of the Presbyterian church. She was formerly Miss Hetta M. Anderson, of Lincoln, Illinois, and the marriage took place in that city in 1882. Her parents are William and Caroline Anderson and are of Scotch descent. A daughter, Hazel Marie, and a son, John F. Hilscher, complete the family of Mr. Hilscher.

EUGENE VILLAUME. Of the type of energetic men who have come to this country without means or friends and have risen to significant places in business life, no better example can be found than Eugene Villaume, president of the Villaume Box and Lumber Company of St. Paul. Coming to the United States a youthful French immigrant, with no capital other than a staunch heart, willing hands and a determination to win success, he has studied opportunities and made the most of them until he has reached an eminent position in St. Paul's industrial life.

On a small farm near the village of St. Michel, Vosges, in the province of Lorraine, Eugene Villaume was born on the second day of August, 1853, his parents being Nicholas and Ritharde (Geradin) Villaume. From the time he was nine years old until he reached the age of thirteen he attended the parochial schools of that region. Leaving school, he served an apprenticeship of three years to the cabinet-maker's trade, receiving only board and lodging as recompense for that long period of labor. He then became a journeyman in the trade he had learned, his wages at that time consisting of six dollars in addition to his board. Eugene Villaume, like many of his countrymen who were engaged in similar industrial pursuits, saw in his native environment a future of only hard work with very slight success in a pecuniary way. With no desire for less effort, but with a hope of increasing returns and of broader opportunities, young Villaume looked toward America, for which, in company with his brother, he embarked in 1872. In that journey across the Atlantic the vessel on which they sailed encountered many storms and was furthermore obliged to put in at Halifax for coal; but eventually, after a trip of eighteen days, New York harbor was reached the day before Christmas.

Their first week in America was not a cheerful one for the Villaume brothers, for they were quite out of funds. They found a loan possible, however, and in the course of the week they reached the city of St. Paul, which they had chosen as the locality which they would make their home and in which they expected to find success.

In St. Paul they at once secured employment in a sawmill in Hennepin county, where they worked until the following spring. At that time Eugene Villaume entered the service of Blodgett and Osgood, box manufacturers, for whom he continued to work for seven years, at a remuneration of \$1.75 per day, a figure which at that time seemed to him excellent. He was presently offered a position with Crippen and Upson, whom he served as foreman at \$2.50 per day, and in whose establishment he continued for two years.

Now realizing his ability for conducting an industry on his own account, Eugene Villaume, with his brother, entered upon the business of manufacturing boxes. That first factory of Villaume's had a space of thirty by thirty feet; the present factory covers four blocks at Indiana avenue and Water street. During its first year, \$5,000 worth of business was done; at this time \$500,000 worth of work must be done annually to meet the demands of its trade. In the original plant an engine of eight horse-power was installed; today the factory is equipped with the most highly improved machinery and with high-power engines.

This large business has not been built up in a day, nor has it reached its present proportions without encountering and overcoming numerous obstacles. But the man at its head has been one of strong determination, of exceptional ability and of genuine integrity. The facts that he has personally looked after every little detail; that he has bestowed thoughtful care upon minor as well as major points; that he has possessed intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to the business—these are the reasons for its success. Moreover, it is said of Mr. Villaume that he has never, in reaching his present position, stooped to questionable methods. He has believed in and practiced only legitimate operations and therefore holds a high place in the esteem of his business associates in St. Paul.

While his box factories have been the chief object of his activity and thought, Mr. Villaume has also been interested in other enterprises, among which may be mentioned his connection, as member and president, with the International Lumber and Supply Company, a St. Paul organization doing business on the Isle of Pines. He is a typical American, notwithstanding his French birth, and has therefore the usual affiliation with one or another political party. To the Republican party he has always given his allegiance, but he has never sought nor cared for public office of any kind. It is in accordance with this preference for unofficial life that he has resigned his position on the library board, after two years of incumbency.

Mr. Villaume's marriage occurred on July 2, 1877, at the village of Little Canada, Ramsey county, Minnesota. Mrs. Villaume, as Miss Christine Moosbrugger, was a native of that place and the daughter of Caspar and Ermina (Visinat) Moosbrugger, the former a native of Tyrol, Austria, and the latter of France. The seven children of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Villaume are Alfred, Frank, Charles and Jules, residing at home; Louis, who married Julia Thuet; Eugenia, at home; and Antoinette, who died at the age of fourteen years. All of Mr. Villaume's sons are actively engaged with him in business. They attend the Catholic church.

FRANK M. SEARLES. One of the first men to establish himself in business at New Brighton, Ramsey county, Frank M. Searles has contributed his full share towards the advancement of its growth and material

prosperity, and as a dealer in lumber, fuel and feed has built up a substantial trade, while as village postmaster he is widely and favorably known. A son of John W. Searles, he was born December 1, 1857, near Wheeler, Steuben county, New York, on a farm.

A native of New York, John W. Searles was descended from one of the early colonists, his immigrant ancestors having come from England to America more than two hundred years ago. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1881, when he came with his family to Minnesota, locating in Lyon county. He purchased three hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and on the farm which he redeemed from the forest lived and labored for twenty-one years. Having accumulated a competency, he is now living retired, at the age of eighty-one years, in the village of Balaton. He married, in New York state, Katherine Bauter, who was born in the Empire state eighty years ago.

Brought up on the home farm, Frank M. Searles acquired his rudimentary education in the district schools, supplementing that by an attendance at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in Lima, New York, a noted institution of which Rev. George H. Bridgman was at the head. In 1881, having previously taught school two terms, Mr. Searles came with the family to Minnesota, and for two years worked as a farmer. In 1883 he entered the employ of a Minneapolis lumber firm, and when, in 1889, the village of New Brighton was incorporated he came to this place to open a branch lumber yard for his employers. In 1901 he bought out the entire concern, and has since carried on an extensive and profitable business, dealing in lumber, feed and fuel.

Prominent in political fields, Mr. Searles has served as a delegate to various Republican conventions, and has filled with ability and fidelity numerous offices of trust. He was village recorder two terms; president of the village one term; has been a member of the council the greater part of the time, although he never sought the office; and on August 1, 1904, was commissioned postmaster at New Brighton. Since he assumed this position the business of the office has greatly increased, there being now three rural routes going from this office in place of one when he became postmaster. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he has served as financial secretary for eleven years.

On August 15, 1891, in New Brighton, Mr. Searles was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Sackett, who was born on a farm lying near Fairpoint, Goodhue county, Minnesota. She attended an agricultural school at Brookings, South Dakota, and prior to her marriage taught school a few terms. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Searles, namely: DeWitt M., born May 30, 1892, was graduated from the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1911; Monna Belle, also a graduate of the State Agricultural College; Coy C.; and Maude Isola. Mrs. Searles has served as deputy postmistress since Mr. Searles took charge of the post office. Both Mr. and Mrs. Searles are active members of the Congregational church, and contributed liberally towards the erection of the new church edifice, while Mr. Searles was a member of its building committee.

JOHN THOMAS DAVIES. For many years an active and prominent citizen of New Brighton, Ramsey county, the late John Thomas Davies became widely known to the traveling public as proprietor of the Transit House, being a most genial, accommodating and popular "mine host." A

native of Wales, he was born on a farm, September 17, 1849, in the parish of Bedwas, county of Monmouth, a son of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Davies.

Receiving his early education in the tuition schools of his native parish, Mr. Davies remained in Wales until eighteen years old, when he sailed for America, being eleven days on the voyage from Liverpool to New York. Going directly to Missouri, he worked as carpenter for a coal mining company in Bevier, Macon county, for a year, and then went to Louisiana, where he lived for about two years. Locating in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1871, Mr. Davies worked as a bridge builder for the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company for awhile, and then went to Pine City, where he hewed the timbers for the Snake river dam, retaining his home in St. Paul during the time. He next worked during the summer seasons as bridge builder on the Northern Wisconsin Railway, spending his winters in St. Paul. For two years after his marriage Mr. Davies was employed at Merriam Park, but in 1883 embarked in the hotel business at Midway, Minnesota. Leaving that place in 1889, he came to New Brighton, which was organized in that year, and erected the Transit House, the first hotel in the village, and managed it successfully during the remainder of his life, his patronage being large and lucrative.

On May 5, 1881, Mr. Davies married, in Minneapolis, Emma Kingsley, who was born in the southern part of Minnesota, a daughter of John Kingsley. She died in the fall of 1894, leaving no children, and her body was laid to rest in the Hillside Cemetery, in Minneapolis. On the 5th of June, 1912, the husband joined her in the home beyond. A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Davies served as a delegate to several conventions, and in addition to having been the first president of the village of New Brighton he was for years village treasurer.

WILLIAM PERRY. Energetic and enterprising, William Perry is owner and manager of an extensive boating business at Lake Johanna, Minnesota, and is likewise proprietor of a well-patronized summer resort, which is located in section thirty-three, Mounds View township, Ramsey county, on a part of the farm formerly owned by his father, the late Charles L. Perry. He was born on the home farm, December 7, 1869, coming on the paternal side of French ancestry, the family name having been originally "Perrot."

His grandfather, Abram Perry, was an early pioneer of Minnesota, having come in 1823 with Lord Selkirk's expedition, which settled at Pembina in that year. He subsequently lived for a time at Cold Water Spring, on the Fort Snelling Reservation, from there moving to Fountain Cave, and locating on the present site of the Omaha shops. When evicted from there, on account of its being a part of the Reservation, he moved to the place on which the gas works are now standing.

Charles L. Perry, a native of Switzerland, was but ten months old when brought by his parents to Minnesota. On attaining his majority he entered from the government the land now included within the limits of Como park and began the pioneer task of redeeming a farm from its original wildness. Moving to Lake Johanna in 1848, he took up a homestead claim of eighty-nine acres, and immediately began its improvement, and made that his permanent home thereafter. He died on his home farm at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, being then the oldest settler of Ramsey county, in which he had been a continuous resident since locating there in 1826. He was twice married, by his first mar-



V. S. Smothering

riage being the father of three children. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Aurilla Mercet, he had fourteen children, one of whom was William Perry, the special subject of this brief personal record.

At the age of fourteen years, having completed the course of study in the district schools, William Perry was for three years employed as a charcoal burner at Centerville, Minnesota, after which he attended school two years. The ensuing five years he was identified with the street railway service of Minneapolis, either as motorman or conductor, and has the distinction of having been the first to take a car over the Columbian Heights car line. Embarking then in an entirely new venture, Mr. Perry was for five years engaged in raising pickles near New Brighton. In 1898, in company with his father, he began boating on Lake Johanna, and since the death of his father has carried on the business by himself, having now twenty-one boats in his fleet. In 1908 he began the manufacture of pop corn fritters, which are very popular with the patrons of opera houses, and in this industry clears about \$1,200 each year. In his political views he is independent, voting for the best men and measures without regard to party affiliations.

Mr. Perry married, October 20, 1903, at the Mounds View church, Ida De Mars, who was born in Little Canada, Ramsey county, Minnesota, February 2, 1883, a daughter of Kennedy and Adeline (Lebner) De Mars, natives of France. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have three children, namely: Stella, Archie and Alice.

VICTOR C. SUNDBERG. The largest retail drug corporation in St. Paul and one of the largest in the northwest is the Bodin-Sundberg Drug Company, with its five branch stores in different parts of the city and an aggregate trade of many thousands of dollars. This business was incorporated in 1906, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the officials are: Victor C. Sundberg, president and treasurer; Mrs. H. Bodin, vice president; H. Martin Johnson, secretary; and C. J. Ruddeen and A. T. Sundberg, directors.

The president of this company, as well as most of his associates, is a business man who has been the builder of his own success. Twenty years ago, when he first located in St. Paul, he was a young man without capital, but his native ability and industry were the sure foundation for a substantial business career. He studied and graduated in pharmacy, and as the result of several years' work accumulated a little capital of about three hundred dollars, which he used to start in business.

Mr. Sundberg was born in Lake City, Minnesota, August 29, 1871. His parents were Peter and Hannah (Peterson) Sundberg, both of whom were born in Sweden. His father came to America in 1869, settling at Lake City, where he has resided ever since and has been engaged in the shoe business. At Lake City Victor C. went through the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1890. While in high school and later he worked in the drug store of M. L. Collins for six years, and thus acquired the practical experience which gave him his start in his career. He studied pharmacy in the Northwestern College of Pharmacy, and was graduated Ph. G. in 1893. This was followed by work which brought him the small amount of capital above mentioned, with which he came to St. Paul in January, 1895, and formed a partnership with Mr. John Bodin at 329 East Seventh street. This store, still conducted at the original number, was the nucleus of the extensive business which is now conducted through four other stores. On the death of Mr. Bodin in 1905

the business was reorganized as above described, and Mr. Sundberg has since been president of this important corporation.

In civic affairs as well as business he takes an influential part. He is a director of the East Side Commercial Club, president of the East Side Commercial Club Building Association, and a director of the Red Men Insurance Society. He is deacon and secretary of the board of the Swedish Lutheran church, and a member of the Work House board. In politics he is Republican, but is not active in party affairs.

Mr. Sundberg was married in Lake City, October 8, 1896, to Miss Mary Anderson. She was born in Lake City the 29th of March, 1872, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Anderson. Six children have blessed their marriage, all born in St. Paul, and named as follows: Carl, Harold, Rudolph, Randal, Helen and Daniel.

JOHN FARRELL. For nearly fifty years a resident of Ramsey county, Minnesota, the late John Farrell was an important factor in advancing its agricultural prosperity, his pleasant homestead on section twenty-eight, Mounds View township, Ramsey county, having been highly improved and comparing favorably in its appointments with any in the community. A son of Thomas Farrell, he was born June 24, 1834, on a farm situated near Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, where he received his early education.

Thomas Farrell came with his family from Ireland to America about 1849, and after living for three years in New York City removed to Hartford, Connecticut, which was his home a few years. Migrating to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1857, he was a resident of that city until his death, in 1858, while yet in manhood's prime.

A lad of fifteen years when he crossed the ocean, John Farrell lived with his parents in New York City and in Hartford, Connecticut, and with them came to Minnesota. Marrying soon after, he and his bride subsequently conducted a boarding house for a number of years, being first located on the Reservation, and later at Dayton's Bluff. On retiring from that occupation Mr. Farrell rented Major McLean's farm for seven years, it being located on the north side of Lake Johanna, and the following four years rented a farm lying on the south side of the same lake. In the meantime Mr. Farrell had invested his accumulations in land, having bought one hundred and sixty acres in section twenty-eight, Mounds View township, paying ten dollars an acre for it. He soon erected a house twenty by twenty-eight feet, one and one-half stories in height, it being the central part of the present home of his family, and when it was finished assumed possession of his property. Working with a determined purpose, Mr. Farrell cleared and improved a good homestead, and as the years passed by he bought adjoining land, becoming owner of five hundred acres of as good farming land as could be found in this part of Ramsey county. There he resided, an honored and respected citizen, until his death, October 17, 1905. Mr. Farrell was a man of honesty and integrity, and faithfully performed the duties devolving upon him as a man and a citizen. He was independent in his political views, and though never an aspirant for official favors took an intelligent interest in local affairs. True to the religious faith in which he was reared, he belonged to the Catholic church, and both he and his good wife were among the charter members of the Catholic church at Mounds View.

Mr. Farrell married, April 27, 1858, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Mary Doran, who was born February 28, 1830, on a farm adjoining that of

his father at Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, and was one of his early schoolmates. She was a daughter of David and Johanna (Curran) Doran, and came to America in 1849, being four weeks and two days on the water. She spent eight years in Massachusetts, and then, in 1857, came to Ramsey county, Minnesota, settling in St. Paul. Seven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, namely: Patrick J., Anna D., Catherine D., John, Nellie, Thomas and Minnie.

Patrick J. Farrell, the first-born, whose birth occurred on the Reservation, May 20, 1860, received a good common school education. He is a member of the Democratic party, and is a citizen of worth and prominence. For fourteen consecutive years he served as township clerk. In 1908 he was elected county commissioner of Ramsey county, and served with such acceptance that in 1910 he was honored with a reelection to the same office. Anna D. Farrell, born at Dayton's Bluff, married Frank G. Marston, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Mary C., Harry, Frank R., John, William and Anna. Catherine D. Farrell was graduated from St. Joseph's Academy, and, having further advanced her education by an attendance at the University of Minnesota, is now engaged in teaching. John Farrell, the second son of the paternal household, is living at home. Nellie Farrell married George Haas, of St. Paul, and they have four children, John C., Casper, Joseph and Mary. Thomas Farrell lives on the old home farm. Minnie Farrell, the youngest child, was graduated from St. Joseph's Academy, and has been employed for sometime as bookkeeper.

OSWALD SEIDEL, proprietor of a meat market at North St. Paul, Minnesota, was born at Eisenberg, Germany, August 4, 1862, son of Ernst and Christiana (Gabler) Seidel. According to the custom of his native country, Mr. Seidel attended school until he was fourteen years of age and then began to learn his trade. His brother-in-law was a butcher and, this business being young Seidel's choice, he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship, paying his brother-in-law thirty dollars for the privilege of learning and giving him the benefit of his labor. At the end of the three years he received his diploma, showing that he understood every detail of the trade, and soon afterward set sail for America on the steamer "Circassia," which, after nearly thirteen days, landed him at New York City. His first employment in this country was at Port Jarvis, New York, where he worked exactly one year. Then he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued work at his trade. He received fair wages and from the time he began to work at Port Jarvis he made it a point to save a portion of his earnings. In 1905 he found himself in position to go into business for himself. Accordingly he came to North St. Paul and opened a shop, and here he has since conducted a prosperous business, being ably assisted by his son William.

In St. Paul Mr. Seidel married Amelia Geisbauer, who, like him, is a native of Germany, she having come to this country at the age of fifteen years. They are the parents of eleven children, namely: Amelia, William, Martha, Elsie, Walter, Annie, John, Alfred and Elbert, twins, Agnes and Clarence. All are at home except Martha, who is the wife of William Hanlon and lives at Savage, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon have one child.

Politically Mr. Seidel is an Independent, preferring to cast his franchise for the man irrespective of party lines. In religious faith he and Mrs. Seidel differ, he having been reared a Lutheran and she a

Catholic. The only fraternal organization with which he is identified is the American Yeoman at North St. Paul.

LOUIS A. LUGER, president of the Luger Furniture Company, North St. Paul, Minnesota, is a son of John Luger, deceased, who established the business and who was at its head up to the time of his death.

It was at Wabasha, Minnesota, March 10, 1862, that Louis A. Luger was born, and in the common schools of that place he received his education. When he was only nine years of age he began to assist his father, and with the other boys worked nights and mornings, Saturdays and vacations, and on leaving school went to work regularly in the factory. When he was twenty-one he became a stockholder to the extent of \$1000. When the factory was moved to North St. Paul in 1887 he was made superintendent, which place he filled until after his father's death, when he was elected president to succeed his father.

On November 10, 1896, at North St. Paul, Louis A. Luger and Miss Gertrude Lahr, of St. Paul, were united in marriage, and they are the parents of five children, namely; Reynold, Elldon, Lorain, Evelyn and Roberta. Mrs. Luger is a native of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Lahr.

Mr. Luger was reared in the Catholic faith, being confirmed in that church at the age of twelve years. Politically he is a Republican, progressively and enthusiastically interested in public affairs, not, however, being an office seeker or in any sense of the word a politician. As a thorough business man and honorable, upright citizen he ranks with the leading men of North St. Paul.

WILLIAM W. SMITH. A prominent, active and well-known resident of North St. Paul, William W. Smith has for the past few years devoted his time to commercial pursuits, as traveling salesman for the firm of Noyes Brothers & Cutler selling surgical instruments, electrical and medical equipments and hospital supplies throughout all the larger cities and towns of six of the middle western states. Of New England birth and lineage, he was born May 1, 1856, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, a son of Caladon and Nancy A. (Pond) Smith. He is a lineal descendant many generations removed of Daniel Pond, who immigrated from England to America in 1630, settling in Dedham, Massachusetts, and comes of Revolutionary stock, his maternal great-grandfather, Samuel Pond, having served as a soldier in the struggle for independence.

Left fatherless when but two years old, William W. Smith went with his widowed mother to live with a paternal uncle, who afterwards became his stepfather. He attended the district schools pretty regularly until thirteen years old, when his help was needed on the farm. At the age of sixteen years he began earning his own living, and for four years worked as a farm laborer. Going then into a shoe factory in Hopkinton, his native town, Mr. Smith learned the trade of a shoe cutter, which he followed in Massachusetts for many years. Coming to North St. Paul, Minnesota, in the spring of 1903, Mr. Smith subsequently followed his trade in Stillwater, Minnesota, for three years. Having made up his mind to retire from the shoe business at the age of fifty years, he resigned his position as cutter in 1906, but, having strong objections to being idle, he then became an agent for a publishing house, and sold medical works to physicians in different parts of the country, in this way



Emil. C. Schroeder.

gradually drifting into his present relations with the firm of Noyes Brothers & Company.

Politically Mr. Smith is an earnest advocate of the principles promulgated by the Republican party, and while living in Massachusetts was for eight years a member of the congressional district Republican committee. In Ashland, Massachusetts, he served on the board of selectmen, and in Marlboro, Massachusetts, he was nominated to the state legislature, but was defeated at the polls. While living in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, Mr. Smith joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in addition to passing all of the chairs of his lodge became a past grand, and for a number of years was district deputy. He also, while there, became a member of the New England Order of Protection, a life insurance company. In 1908 he assisted in organizing the North Saint Paul Commercial Club, of which he was made the first president.

Mr. Smith married, October 13, 1881, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, Addie Meserve, who was born in that town, a daughter of Clement and Nancy (Colburn) Meserve. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Ethel, born in Hopkinton, was graduated from the Marlboro, Massachusetts, high school, and from the Framingham Normal School in 1903, and subsequently taught school until her marriage, September 27, 1911, to Norman Kendall Tully, of St. Paul; Harold Pond, born in Ashland, Massachusetts, February 8, 1888, was graduated from the North St. Paul high school with the class of 1906, and from the Nicholas Business College, St. Paul, in 1908, and is now in charge of the order department of Noyes Brothers & Cutler; Carl C., born in Ashland, Massachusetts, January 2, 1890, was graduated from the North St. Paul high school with the class of 1908, and is now a member of the junior class of the University of Minnesota; and Rosina Frances, who died at the age of two and one-half years.

A woman of much ability, philanthropic and charitable, Mrs. Smith, with others, organized the Mother's Club, which was founded for the purpose of bettering the home life and welfare of the children, and for two years served faithfully and efficiently as its president. This club started with a few members, and has now about fifty, and is each year adding substantially to its work, in 1911, having been successful in securing public playgrounds for the children. As a child Mr. Smith was reared in the Baptist faith, and Mrs. Smith as a Congregationalist. Both, however, are now, with their children, members of Christ Episcopal Church of St. Paul.

EMIL C. SCHROEDER was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 16th of August, 1868, and is the youngest of the six children born to Henry H. and Sophia D. Schroeder, both natives of Germany, and of that sterling stock which comprised the bulk of our immigration in the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century. They possessed the traits which would enable them to contribute to the prosperity of their adopted country by securing their own advancement, and held that interest in public affairs and in education which are so necessary in the maintenance of standards of intelligence essential to a democratic government.

Henry H. Schroeder was born January 30, 1830, in Schleswig-Holstein. He came to America at the age of twenty-six years and for two years thereafter lived in Chicago, after which he removed to St. Paul and engaged in the furniture business in a retail way. He set up his establishment at No. 16 East Sixth street in 1860, and for thirty-

five years carried on his business at that location. At that date he retired and gave over to his sons the business he had built up, one of the oldest and best established in the city. He died on February 18, 1904. His wife, Sophia Schroeder, was born in Hanover, August 6, 1830. Her family came to America when she was a young girl and after living some time in Chicago they moved to St. Paul in 1860, where their daughter was wedded to Mr. Schroeder. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder, two died in infancy. Louisa is now the widow of Herman Winter, of Graceville, Minnesota. Augusta is the wife of F. J. Behnke, of St. Paul, residing at 647 West Central avenue.

Emil C. Schroeder was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Paul. He went one year to high school, but at the age of sixteen left school to enter his father's furniture store and stayed with him until 1895. When his father retired Emil went into the undertaking business, and his brother assumed the management of the furniture store. Until 1908 he continued to be located at the old home of the establishment, No. 16 East Sixth street, where his father had located so many years previously, but in that year he removed the business to No. 192-6 West Fifth street, where he built his undertaking parlors. Here he has a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty people and the largest and best equipped undertaking rooms in St. Paul, with show rooms on the second floor. The business is prosperous and the concern is one of the most prominent in the city today.

With a true German love for the military life, Mr. Schroeder has been for twenty-five years a member of the National Guards. He first belonged to the First Minnesota, Company D, from 1885 to 1896, and was enrolled in the Fifteenth Minnesota in 1898. He was lieutenant in this regiment and during the Spanish-American war was for four months located at Augusta, Georgia, where his company was mustered out. On his return to St. Paul he joined the company of Engineers. He later became a member of the battery of artillery and served until January 1, 1910.

Mr. Schroeder takes an active interest in politics and is influential in the organization of the Republican party in the Fourth ward, of which he has been chairman for a number of years. He has been a member of that organization for twenty-five years and is counted a power in his party, not alone in his home ward, but in the entire city organization. In lodge circles, too, he is a member of prominence in several orders. He is a member of the Turners, the Sons of Hermann, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In the last named fraternity he was for ten years captain of uniform rank and in the Odd Fellows has been through all chairs and is now presiding noble grand. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of St. Paul.

On September 4, 1907, Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage in St. Paul with Miss Urtilla Colburn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Colburn, of Champlain, Minnesota, where Mrs. Schroeder was born on May 7, 1884. She is well fitted to fill the place which her husband's exceptional abilities have made for them. His success has been of the self-made order, and is of no ordinary character, winning as it has for him a permanent place in the annals of St. Paul's representative men.

CHARLES H. MUELLER. The mission of undertaker, rightly estimated, is not less one of helpfulness and comfort than of the mere burying of the

dead for a price. Viewed in the higher aspect it is on a plane with that of the family physician, and but little less sacred than that of the minister of the gospel. The proper discharge of the duties calls for tact and genuine human sympathy. The conscientious funeral director who labors for a long term of years in a community comes, through association in the most trying times, to know the people intimately and to be their friend, regardless of their social position. Such a man is Charles H. Mueller, of No. 423 University avenue, St. Paul, who although still a young man has become well-known in his line of work. Mr. Mueller was born at St. Paul, January 31, 1884, and is a son of Herman F. and Henrietta (Steuve) Mueller. Mr. Mueller's parents are natives of Germany, and as young people came to the United States, being married in St. Paul, where they still reside.

Charles H. Mueller received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen years began to work for the Northwestern Bedding Company, at a salary of \$2.50 per week. He continued with that concern for five and one-half years, at the end of which time he was receiving \$2.50 per day, in the capacity of shipping clerk, but subsequently entered the employ of the United States Bedding Company in a like position, where he received seventy-five dollars per month. He later became connected with the St. Paul Bedding Company, with which he was connected until that firm sold out, when he began to work at undertaking with Mr. Sleppy, on Selby avenue. For the first three and one-half months Mr. Mueller worked without pay, and he was then put on a salary of thirty dollars per month, and in September, 1905, was given his license as an embalmer, establishing himself in business two months later. He formed a partnership with Mr. Peglow, whose interest he purchased on the 18th of May, 1906, and he now conducts a modern, first-class funeral directing and embalming establishment, and has a place of business that is equipped with all appurtenances and conveniences known to the profession.

In September, 1906, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage with Miss Hermena Beilke, who was born and reared in St. Paul, the daughter of Herman and Wilhelmina (Bahr) Beilke, and one son, Marvin H., was born to this union January 21, 1908. Mr. Mueller is independent in political matters, and has never sought public preferment. Reared in the German Lutheran faith, he is a member of Trinity church of that denomination, and is secretary and treasurer of the German Aid Society connected therewith. He belongs to the University Club and the Association of Commerce, and was formerly a member of the McKinley Club.

WILLIAM BLAKE DEAN. For more than half a century William Blake Dean has been identified with the commercial and industrial activities of St. Paul, contributing to the city's material progress and prosperity to an extent equalled by few of his contemporaries. He has been an important factor in various lines of business, social and religious development, has contributed largely to the advancement of the general welfare, and few careers furnish a more striking example of the wise application of sound principles and safe conservatism. Successful in his private ventures, he has been chosen on numerous occasions to take charge of various branches of work calculated to be of benefit to the city and state, displaying, as a public official, the same conscientious effort and untiring energy that have brought him into such an eminent position in the business world.

Mr. Dean was born September 26, 1838, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; he is a son of William and Aurelia (Butler) Dean, and comes of a family that was founded in this country during colonial times. After graduating from Bolmar's Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1855, Mr. Dean came west to St. Paul, and in 1860 embarked upon his business career by the formation of the mercantile firm of Nicols & Dean, which has continued through the years and is now known as Nicols, Dean & Gregg.

This firm, modest in its inception, gradually branched out, and Mr. Dean soon discovered that to find an outlet for his energy and ability he must enlarge the scope of his operations. It soon became and has remained one of the leading jobbing concerns of the northwest. Subsequently he entered other fields, and it was not long ere Mr. Dean was recognized as one of the leading business men of his adopted city. Some idea of the extent of his activities may be gleaned from the fact that at present he is vice-president of the Second National Bank, and director of the Northwestern Trust Company, the State Savings Bank, Oakland Cemetery, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.

Mr. Dean has ever rendered an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party and its principles, and has at various times been a member of the city board of fire commissioners, the school board, the water board and the library board of St. Paul. He was a national elector of the Blaine and Logan ticket in 1884, and from 1891 to 1895 was state senator, during which time he was the author of the bill for the erection of a new state capitol. He was, moreover, the leading champion of this measure during all the weary months of its difficult passage through the legislature, as narrated in a preceding volume of this work. It is not too much to say that to Mr. Dean more than to any other man is due the credit for building this splendid monument to the prosperity and culture of the state.

At present Mr. Dean is a member of the commission to draft a new city charter, and for several years he has been a trustee of the A. H. Wilder Charity.

Mr. Dean has been prominent in club life and holds membership in the Minnesota, Town and Country, Automobile, Commercial and Informal organizations. With his family he attends the House of Hope Presbyterian church. Financially, politically and socially the career of Mr. Dean has been eminently successful. He has carved his way to prominence and fortune by force of character, the best of business judgment and the highest integrity. His name throughout the state is a synonym for square dealing and honesty. Socially he is one of the most agreeable of men, and his popularity in all circles is unbounded.

On October 18, 1860, Mr. Dean was married in St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Catherine Nicols, who was born in Maryland, daughter of John Nicols, and a member of a family which dates its American ancestry back to colonial days. Eight children have been born to this union: Caroline, who married Frank S. Haupt; Aurelia Butler, who married Stephen H. de Forest; Alice Meeker, who became the wife of John N. Jackson; Mary Catherine, the wife of Dr. A. MacLaren; William John, who married Laura C. Winter; Georgia, the wife of Charles C. Clark; Sidney Butler, who married Marjorie Northrup; and Helen, the wife of Frank W. Lightner.

EDWARD HUTCHINS CUTLER. A record of the successful business men of St. Paul would be incomplete without a record of the activities of Edward Hutchins Cutler, of the firm of Noyes Brothers and Cutler, importers and wholesale druggists, whose residence here covers a period of more than forty years. Successful alike in social and business circles, he has a wide acquaintance in St. Paul, and his career has been such as to gain him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Edward Hutchins Cutler was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 3rd of May, 1848, and is a son of William Jonathan and Lucia (Washburn) Cutler, and a member of a family that traces its ancestry back to colonial days. He received the advantages of an excellent education, attending Boston Phillips, Boston Latin, and Brookline high schools, and in 1863, owing to the ill health of his brother and the necessity for the latter having a change of climate, moved to Minnesota and spent four years on a farm near St. Paul, called "The Oaks," formerly owned by Judge R. R. Nelson. Subsequently he was abroad with his brother for nearly two years, and after the latter's death came back to St. Paul, and in 1870 entered the employ of the young but aggressive wholesale druggists, Noyes Brothers, whose establishment was then located on the south side of Third street, between Jackson and Roberts streets. During the following spring the firm moved to much larger quarters in what was known as the Reeves Building, one block east of their former location, and on the 1st of April, 1871, Mr. Cutler was taken in as a partner under the firm style Noyes Brothers and Cutler, its present name.

Mr. Cutler still holds membership in the firm, the present location of which is at Sixth and Sibley streets, the other partners being Charles P. Noyes, Winthrop G. Noyes, C. Reinold Noyes, William W. Cutler and Thomas E. Ludington. Throughout his career Mr. Cutler has taken a deep interest in all public enterprises and rendered substantial aid to every undertaking intended to benefit his city, county or country at large, and his whole record as a citizen and business man has been such as to justly win him the high esteem of all who know him. He is a director in the First National Bank of St. Paul, and for three years was a member of the Minnesota National Guard. He also holds membership in the Minnesota Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of a number of social clubs, among them being the Minnesota Club, the University Club and the Town and Country Club. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and of the Minnesota Boat Club, being a charter member of the one last mentioned. His religious connection is with New Jerusalem church, and he is now acting as treasurer of the St. Paul Society.

On the 13th of June, 1872, Mr. Cutler was married in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Lucy Carter Dunbar, daughter of William Harrison and Amelia (Hobart) Dunbar of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler have six children, their only son being the eldest. This son, William W., was educated in Harvard College, and later received his degree from the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in St. Paul and practiced in the city for twelve years, at the end of this time deciding to enter the firm of which his father is a member. He has been a member of the firm ever since. He married Martha Carter, of Newtonville, Massachusetts, and they have three children, Edward H. Jr., Lydia Augusta and Henry H. The eldest daughter, Amelia D., was educated in the St. Paul schools and later attended Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut. She

is unmarried and lives at home with her parents. Lucia W., who, like her elder sister received her education in the schools of St. Paul and in Miss Porter's School, also lives at home. Mary Hale married Howard H. Sargent, of St. Paul, a member of the firm of Cochran-Sargent Company. They have two children, William C. Jr., and Howard H. Jr. Mrs. Sargent attended Vassar College. Elinor H. received her education in the public schools of her home city and finished her education at Miss Porter's School. She is now living at home, and is unmarried. The youngest daughter, Ruth, is a student at Vassar, a member of the class of 1912. Mrs. Cutler is an active member of the social life of St. Paul, and is prominent in various clubs and societies. She is a member of the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. In addition she belongs to the New Century Club and to the Town and Country Club.

JOHN ELY BURCHARD. The city of St. Paul is indebted for its present prosperity and commercial activity to many men whose capital and intellect have been instrumental in promoting its growth, but one of the men to whom it is chiefly indebted for its activity in promoting those industries and measures which are the life of a city is John Ely Burchard, one of the brilliant lawyers of the Ramsey county bar, and a man who has been identified with a large number of business enterprises. Mr. Burchard, whose offices are at No. 501 Pioneer Building, and residence at No. 675 Goodrich avenue, was born at Clinton, New York, in 1865, and is a son of Henry and Eliza (Clark) Burchard.

The Burchard family is of true American type and blood and traces its ancestry in this country back to the year 1635, when one Burchard came from England to the American colonies and located in Connecticut. Ely Burchard, the great-grandfather of John E., was a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church, having followed in the footsteps of his father. Henry Burchard was a cousin of Rutherford Burchard Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States.

Henry Burchard was born in the state of New York, and graduated from Hamilton College at Clinton, later attending Harvard. He practiced law in New York and rose to a prominent position in his profession, serving several terms as judge of the surrogate court. He was a colonel on the staff of the Governor of New York at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, and was offered a colonelcy, but declined on account of his ill health. In 1867 he came to Winona, Minnesota, from whence he was sent to the state legislature for several terms, and was subsequently appointed land commissioner of the Winona & St. Peter Railway, with which he was connected up to the time of his death in 1898. His mother was a daughter of Major-General Henry McNeil, who as commissioner for the state of New York, was successful in negotiating most of the treaties with the several Indian tribes of the Empire state, and served as commander of the State Militia during some of the Indian wars. Four of Mr. Burchard's ancestors served in the Revolutionary war.

John Ely Burchard was two years of age when the family moved to Winona, and there he received his preliminary education, graduating from the high school. At the age of seventeen years he entered the School of Political Science at the University of Michigan, and after three years of study went to Marshall, where he studied law. When the Soo Line was opened he went to Sault Ste. Marie and purchased the *Soo Democrat*, and in 1893 was appointed collector of customs, a position which he held



Ed. A. Farnell

for two years, and then resigned on account of the failing health of his father. He afterward became one of the owners and editors of the *Winona Daily Herald*. Returning to Marshall, he began practicing law, served three years as city attorney and a like period as mayor, but resigned in his last term, in 1901, and came to St. Paul. He was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Johnson, with the rank of colonel, and subsequently served as a member of the state Democratic committee for a period of six years and on the executive committee for a like term, and was chairman of the Ramsey county and city Democratic committee for two years. Mr. Burchard has interested himself in various business enterprises, especially in the large holding of lands and timber; is a director in the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a stockholder and director in various banking institutions throughout southern Minnesota for several years. He is also the owner of the Angus Hotel and much real estate in St. Paul and Minnesota.

Mr. Burchard was married in June, 1890, to Miss Mary Hitt, at Urbana, Ohio, where she was born, a graduate of the Urbana high school and a student of Ann Arbor, Michigan, when Mr. Burchard first became acquainted with her. Two children have been born to them, Helen, a graduate of Miss Ely's School, of Greenwich, Connecticut, class of 1912, and Henry McNeil. The family is connected with the Park Congregational church. Mr. Burchard is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and the St. Paul Institute, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Minnesota, University, Town and Country and the Commercial Clubs. He became a member of Bethel Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Marshall, started the Chapter there, where he was the first high priest, and acted as such three years, and subsequently organized the Commandery at that point, being eminent commander thereof until he moved to St. Paul. He took the Thirty-second degree in Minneapolis, and is a member of Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, served as lieutenant-colonel of the Uniform Ranks, and is president of the Northwestern Alumni Association of the University of Michigan. Mr. Burchard is justly considered one of the leading citizens of his adopted city. During his residence here he has conscientiously endeavored to fulfill the duties that have devolved upon him both in public and private life, and how well he has succeeded is thoroughly demonstrated by the universal esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

EDOUARD A. PARADIS. The *Midway News*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is one of the leading periodicals of this section of the state, at all times supporting progressive movements and working for the best interests of the community. Its editor and proprietor, Edouard A. Paradis, has been prominent in the newspaper field for many years, and it has been due to the public spirit and civic pride of such men as he that the Twin Cities have been brought into such close relationship. Mr. Paradis was born at L'Acadie, Quebec, Canada, July 6, 1850, and is a son of John B. and Isabelle (Brouillet) Paradis.

Edouard A. awakened to consciousness on the farm, one and three-quarters mile west of Ste. Anne, Illinois, in the midst of a local religious excitement that completely destroyed the peace of his youthful home, depriving him of all school advantages; on the eve of the most severe financial panic in the history of the country, locally accompanied by repeated crop failures; and amidst the political disturbances incident to the

agitation against slavery, culminating in the greatest civil war in the world's history, in which three of his brothers served on the field of battle. The youngest in a family of thirteen, he was the bone of religious contention between father and mother—his father having followed Le Pere Chiniquy into Protestantism while his mother remained loyal to the Catholic church. For several years Father Chiniquy exploited New England and Upper Canada in quest of donations and contributions, while his parishioners did little but attend "the meeting" every morning, "the distribution" every afternoon, and "prayer meeting" every evening. These, barring "the distribution," which his mother would not countenance, Edouard was made to alternate, more or less, with low mass in the early morning, and catechism in the afternoon. There were no schools in the vicinity but the Chiniquy schools, and these his mother would not permit him to attend. The consequence was that Edouard's early text-books were confined to the Big Catechism and Thomas à Kempis at the side of his mother, and the Bible and The Pilgrim's Progress at the side of his father. Family prayers, if perchance the flames of religious discord waxed low enough, for an evening, to permit the few remaining members of a distraught family to participate, was as good as a festival.

After the death of his father, in 1865, who a couple of years previous had removed to Mومence, Ed. A. suddenly found himself in a lumbering camp, up on the Oconto river in the big woods of northern Wisconsin, having been induced by James Mix, an old friend of his father and a member of the lumbering firm of Mix & Orr, to assist in the taking of a number of horses from Mومence into the logging country, where he was then compelled to remain and work for the company until spring for want of return transportation. Mr. Paradis' antipathy for the despotism of corporation managers dates from this experience, and it was soon further intensified by two years in the employ of the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, raising railroad bridges all over the country. In 1868 he joined with an elder brother, J. B. A., in the establishment of the Mومence *Reporter*. This was sold in 1873, J. B. A. coming to St. Paul to engage in French journalism, while Ed. A. went to Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas, and started the *Clyde Reporter*. The grasshopper plague of 1874 so devastated the country that Ed. lost all he had. In 1875 he came to St. Paul, working at his trade as a practical printer until 1877, when he accepted a position on the *Plainview News*, which he soon afterward bought out and published for ten years.

It is here that Mr. Paradis entered upon a course of reading quite as unique in the matter of breadth as in the matter of depth. Nicknamed "Paradise Lost" long before he knew the meaning of the appellation, he was early attracted to the works of the world's greatest poet and statesman, and for many years carried a midget edition of the immortal epic in his pocket. Milton, Poe, Shakespeare, Goethe, these were Mr. Paradis' favorite poets. That Milton should have had a peculiar fascination for him is easily accounted for by the religious acrimonies about him, amidst a national warfare, the news from which too often laved a restless pillow with a flow of tears. It is the more human Samson, however, and not in the Rebel Satan that he discovered his ideal hero, but it was Milton's prose works that more strongly impressed Mr. Paradis. Darwin, Tindal and Huxley appealed to him early, whom, however, he followed side by side or later with such authors as Dawson, and James L. Meagher and Franz Hettinger. Edouard was just at the right age to

catch Colonel R. G. Ingersoll at the zenith of his celebrity, or of his notoriety; this plant we call intolerance was not autochthonous in the Paradis family and may even outlive *The Midway News*, but Ed. A. has never laid down arms or capitulated. Historians, philosophers, explorers and conservationists were for him but witnesses, not authorities. The decisions he always remitted to his own conscience, and his own conscience, unbeknown even to himself, having been enthroned upon a seat of family jars, it saw little to fear in mere frictions of private opinion. After Bob Ingersoll naturally came Tom Paine, Volney and Voltaire, but from force of habit, with him, the party attacked was ever free to speak for himself, and the consequence was that the radicals were heard in the presence of conservatives such as Thomas Aquinas, Saint Augustine, Parker's People's Bible, the Comprehensive Commentaries and recognized authorities in both the Catholic and the Protestant churches.

On Socialism Mr. Paradis studied Godin and Henry George, and the labor movement in Australia and New Zealand, together with the literature of the day. But these, however, he took up simultaneously with Francis Walker on Political Economy, and other standard works on the subject.

In Spiritualism Mr. Paradis was first attracted by personal friends such as Dr. N. S. Tefft, of Plainview, Major T. M. Newson, Dr. David Day, and others prominent in St. Paul history. Bradlaw first appealed to him on account of his political troubles. Then of course Annie Besant and Sinnett, and Madame Blavatsky. He finally waded into Oahspe, and Jules Bois, and Huysmans, and Richard Payne Knight. In the science of language and in the science of thought he not only waded through all the works of Max Muller on these subjects, but he has absolutely exhausted everything in the St. Paul public library from Andrew Lang to Bopp's comparative grammar.

All his life Mr. Paradis has studied his Catechism, his Bible, his Imitation of Christ and his Pilgrim's Progress, but when all is said and done he has read nothing anywhere that he don't find contained in and reflected through the New Testament. Hence he has a score of New Testaments, of all versions, in French and in English, including the Thomas Jefferson re-arrangement of the Gospels, in Greek, Latin, French and English.

In January, 1888, having sold out the Plainville *News*, Mr. Paradis returned to St. Paul and undertook the publication of what was intended as a political review of the Minnesota country press. Regarding unrestrained publicity and rational discussion as the foundation of a democratic form of government, Mr. Paradis established his new venture upon the science of language, and hence named it *The World*. But soon discovering that the time for such a publication was not yet ripe, he gave up his too pretentious undertaking and returned to local journalism by entering upon the publication of *The Midway News*, at Merriam Park, which he has published to the present time.

To harmonize the activities of local newspaper publishers, whether in the city or in the country, and to protect and to promote the well-being of members of the profession, as well as of their respective constituencies, has ever been Mr. Paradis' highest ambition. For practical politics he has ever had a pronounced aversion. While practical politicians of the more ambitious type have invariably antagonized him personally as well as his paper, the thought of political preferment, with

him, was always a thing to repel, not to encourage. The advancement of the church, regardless of denominational distinctions; of the schools, regardless of class interests; of the medical and legal professions, regardless of differences in different schools; of fraternal societies, of women's clubs, and of commercial and industrial institutions, has ever been the object of his best efforts. In the Masonic lodge, in the Odd Fellows lodge, in the Royal Arcanum he passed all the chairs and served in their respective grand bodies. In the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the St. Paul Press Club, in the St. Paul Commercial Club, in the Minnesota Editorial Association, he was an active and tireless worker. He founded the Northwestern Odd Fellows' *Review* of St. Paul, and was the incorporator and president of the Northwestern Publishers' Association, having for an object the business organization of local newspaper publishers of the northwest, another enterprise defeated by the jealousies and intrigues of practical politics.

When Mr. Paradis first entered upon the publication of *The Midway News* the weekly press was proscribed, in St. Paul, by both the district court and the probate court so far as the publication of legal advertisements was concerned. It was primarily through his efforts that the laws of the state were amended, in 1893, defining the qualifications of a legal newspaper, placing weekly newspapers upon an equal footing with the daily newspapers, and it was through his uncompromising persistency that the charter of the city of St. Paul was finally amended in 1910 making weekly newspapers in the capital city eligible in the matter of doing the official printing for the city.

While "the campaign of education," as prosecuted by the daily newspaper corporations has of late years been increasingly in the direction of instilling into public opinion the will and pleasure of what is popularly known as "the interests," Mr. Paradis' chief ambition and ultimate object has ever been to develop and to formulate public opinion along strictly constructive and progressive lines, and to reflect it back again through the local newspaper press, upon the minds of political and of educational workers.

Mr. Paradis publishes a paper that is up-to-date in every respect, and strives constantly to maintain a high moral standard in all of his printed matter. A staunch Republican, but no office seeker, he has supported the issues and principles of his party and has made his newspaper a recognized force in the political field. The plant, located at the corner of Prior and St. Anthony avenues, Merriam Park, is modern in equipment and well furnished, and compares favorably with others of its size in this section. Mr. Paradis is a booster for the city's interests and especially of those of the Midway district. As a public-spirited citizen, and as a molder of public opinion as the publisher of a clean, reliable newspaper, Mr. Paradis stands high in the esteem and respect of the citizens of Merriam Park, and ranks among St. Paul's most representative men.

On October 8, 1877, Mr. Paradis was married in St. Paul to Miss Sarah J. Hamill, of Madelia, Minnesota, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Anne (Mathews) Hamill. They have no children, and reside at 270 Dayton avenue.

ALFRED P. KEAM, M. D. One of St. Paul's long established physicians, who during the quarter of a century in which he has been engaged in practice in this city has gained an enviable reputation in his profession,

and who is held in high regard by all who know him, is Dr. Alfred P. Keam, whose well appointed offices are located in the Lowry Building. Dr. Keam was born on a farm six miles from Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, December 27, 1854, and is a son of Reuben and Charlotte (Couch) Keam, natives of Cornwall, England, who were married in that country and shortly thereafter came to America and spent the rest of their lives in agricultural pursuits.

Alfred P. Keam attended school at his native place until he was seven-teen years of age, at which time he took a collegiate course to prepare to enter a medical college, having determined to become a physician. Being in somewhat straitened circumstances as to finances, however, for the next three years he taught school, but eventually entered Trinity Medical College, Toronto, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. He at once left for Detroit, Michigan, received his diploma in 1880, and eventually went to Big Rapids, practicing successfully in that city until coming to St. Paul in 1887. So widely known is Dr. Keam that it seems indeed unnecessary to even attempt a delineation of the character of the man. The collective opinion of those to whom he has ministered in sickness and who know his kind and gentle ways in the sick room, and his untiring efforts to alleviate suffering and to combat disease, is the best tribute that can be paid him. He is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society and of the Minnesota State Medical Association, and is fraternally connected with St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., and St. Paul Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias.

On September 20, 1898, Dr. Keam was married to Miss Hattie Hays, who was born at Osceola, Wisconsin, daughter of Captain George and Lucy Hays. Captain Hays, who was a well-known steamboat captain for many years, was appointed by President Cleveland captain of steamboat inspectors of the upper Minnesota rivers. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Keam, namely: Alberta and Alfred.

ROBERT MICHAEL BURNS, M. D. The medical profession is well represented in St. Paul, where are to be found physicians who have gained wide reputations in their chosen field, and among these may be mentioned Robert Michael Burns, M. D., who stands before us as an example of the presevering studious and successful professional man, and not only so, but also as an example of the practical workings of an earnest and sincere philanthropy, so well becoming one whose life has been passed in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow creatures. Dr. Burns was born at Danville, Wisconsin, August 25, 1878, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Mullen) Burns.

Michael Burns, who was a farmer by occupation, died when Dr. Burns was about six years of age, and shortly thereafter the family moved to Columbus, where Robert M. Burns received a good public school education and graduated from the high school in 1896. For the five years that followed he taught school in the country and village, in the meantime beginning to study medicine, and in 1901 he entered the University of Minnesota and was graduated from the medical department thereof in 1905, with a class of about eighty students. He subsequently spent one year as interne at St. Luke's Hospital, and during the next year was resident physician at Mounds Park Sanitarium, St. Paul, but since that time has engaged in a general practice, and he now has a large clientele. On October 27, 1909, Dr. Burns was married at Rochester, Minnesota, to Miss Mary B. Spillane, who was born and reared at that place, a daughter

of John and Helen (Canty) Spillane. A lady of refinement and culture, she naturally has all along been a favorite and social leader in St. Paul, where she is deservedly much thought of. Dr. and Mrs. Burns have one son, Robert E.

Dr. Burns is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society and the Minnesota and American Medical Associations, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is not a politician and has not interested himself in public matters outside of taking an interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community. He maintains a well appointed suite of offices at No. 942 Lowry Arcade, equipped with the latest inventions of his profession, and here also is a fine medical library. The Doctor is a great reader and close student, keeping himself well abreast of the times, and thoroughly posted on all advancements produced by scientific researches in the prolific field of medicine and surgery. In his social life there is no one more popular in the city, or more highly respected. The family residence is at No. 387 Maria avenue.

HON. CALVIN L. BROWN. The life of every public man possesses interest to his fellow citizens, particularly if his abilities have elevated him to honorable offices in which he has displayed honest effort and fidelity in the performance of its responsibilities. Pre-eminently is this true when judicial position is involved, and interest is especially excited when the subject is so well known and honored a man as the Hon. Calvin L. Brown, associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota, who during the twelve years he has graced the bench has proved himself to be one of the ablest men who ever administered justice in the state, which has had many able judges. Judge Brown was born in the town of Goshen, on a farm near Newport, New Hampshire, April 26, 1854, and is a son of Judge John H. and Orrisa (Maxfield) Brown.

John H. Brown, who had studied law in the east, brought his family to Minnesota in June, 1855, and located at Shakopee, where, in 1856, he was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he moved to Wilmar, and in 1875 was appointed judge of the Twelfth judicial district, by Governor Davis, and served in that high office until his death, which occurred in January, 1890. He was a strong party man, sincerely and enthusiastically a Republican, and was called to serve in various minor offices, and acted as county attorney and judge of the probate court for many years. An outspoken, courageous man, he never shirked an important issue, but let the community know exactly where he stood.

Calvin L. Brown attended the public schools of Shakopee until he was seventeen years of age, and later finished the high school course at Wilmar, where at the age of eighteen years he began the study of law, it being a matter of course that he should adopt that calling. His first case in the justice courts, which was tried when he was nineteen years of age, was decided against him, but he was soon to have better success. In 1876 he was admitted to practice before the bar, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Morris, Minnesota, and in 1882 was elected to the position of county attorney of Stevens county, the people showing their confidence in him by three successive re-elections. It is probable that he could have held the office indefinitely had he so chosen, but in 1887 he was appointed judge of the Sixteenth judicial district by Governor McGill. He was still holding that position in 1890 when he received the appointment

to his present office from Governor Lind. Among some of the best known cases brought before Judge Brown have been those of the State *Ex Rel* vs. Bazeille, 97 Minn. p. 11, in which he wrote the opinion sustaining the validity of the inheritance tax; the State vs. Great Northern Railway Company, sustaining the power of the state to increase the rate of railroad taxation and the power of the state to compel railways to construct bridges and viaducts at public highway crossings established after location of railways. In both these cases appeals were taken to the supreme court of the United States, but the judges opinions were affirmed. He has invariably leaned to the side of the public and his decisions receive the most careful consideration. He has been something beside lawyer and judge, for his conduct has been governed always by principle. He has really merited that much abused title of "good citizen." He has stood up fearlessly for the right as he has seen it, and has sought to be just on and off the bench, meeting with a greater measure of success in this direction than is the fortune of most men. Like his father, Judge Brown is a staunch Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes. He is an attendant of the Congregational church, and is one of the trustees of the church which he attends in Minneapolis. Judge Brown is a prominent Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree and taken both Scottish and York Rites, and in 1895 and 1896 was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

On September 1, 1879, Judge Brown was married at Wilmar, Minnesota, to Miss Annette Marlow, who was born in Houston county, Minnesota, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gaston) Marlow. Four children have been born to this union, namely: Alice, who married Dr. B. J. Branton, of Wilmar and has three children—Alice Miriam, Elizabeth and Calvin Franklin; Montreville J., a well-known attorney of Bemidji, Minnesota, who married Miss Minnie Stinchfield, daughter of Dr. A. W. Stinchfield of Rochester; and Edna and Margaret, who reside at home with their parents.

ELWIN A. NORTHPROP. Among the reliable, enterprising and progressive business men of St. Paul, belonging to that class which has done so much to build up the commercial interests of the city during the last decade, may be mentioned Elwin A. Northrop, who is extensively engaged in the coal, wood and feed business, at No. 1056 Ross street. Mr. Northrop was born at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, May 25, 1863, and is a son of Edwin S., and Orrilla E. (Bates) Northrop.

When Elwin A. Northrop was five years of age his father, who had been a lumberman, purchased a tract of land fourteen miles from Black River Falls, and there moved his family, young Elwin growing to manhood as a farmer's son and receiving a good common school education. He remained with his father until he was twenty years of age, at which time he went to Minot, North Dakota, and later moved to Emerald, Grand Forks county, purchasing one hundred sixty acres of land. Shortly thereafter he went back to Wisconsin, and was married at Trempeleau to Miss Ida M. Graves, who was born at Pine River, Wisconsin, a daughter of Timothy Graves. Not caring to return to North Dakota, Mr. Northrop kept the farm but a short time, moving to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where for six years he was employed in different lines of business. In 1895 he came to St. Paul, and for three years drove a team, the five subsequent years being spent in a coal yard for the Northwestern Coal Company, using his own teams to do delivery work. As he had come to this

city with a capital of fifteen dollars, it will be readily seen that Mr. Northrop belongs to the self-made class, and that the success which has attended his efforts has been won without advantages or assistance of any kind. In 1906 he engaged in business at No. 1044 East Seventh street, and a month later built an office at No. 1054 East Seventh. Inside of a year Mr. Northrop purchased his partner's interests in the business and in 1910, needing more space, moved to his present business location, where he also has his residence. He is a shrewd and cautious business man, yet quick to recognize and grasp an opportunity and possessed of ample ability to carry out the projects which he feels will be profitable ones. He is now using three teams of his own, and in addition rents others, and has a large and lucrative trade throughout his part of the city.

Mr. Northrop is independent in politics, reserving the right to vote for the candidate he deems best fitted for the office. His business activities have been such as to demand all of his time, and beyond taking a good citizen's interest in the affairs of the day he has had little to do with public life. When in Minot, North Dakota, Mr. Northrop joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and since that time has been one of its most active members. At present he is serving as a member of the board of trustees and as teacher of an organized Bible class of the Holman church, at Bates avenue and Euclid street, and for five years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, from 1904 to 1909. All movements of a religious or charitable nature enlist his immediate and earnest attention, and he and Mrs. Northrop are well and favorably known in church circles. Mrs. Northrop is a member of the W. C. T. U. and is an earnest worker and supporter of the Missionary Society. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

CHARLES LYMAN GREENE, M. D. The present age is essentially utilitarian and the life of every successful man carries a lesson which, told in contemporary narrative, is productive of much good in shaping the destiny of others. There is, therefore, a due measure of satisfaction in presenting, even in brief resumé, the life and achievements of such men and in preparing the following history of the scholarly physician whose name appears above.

The work and training of Doctor Charles Lyman Greene have brought him into association with the most eminent men in the profession; he has been a teacher for many years; his original research has been fruitful and he has written many important articles, as well as two books of unusual popularity. He is at present engaged in consulting practice in medicine and is chief of the medical department of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Greene was born in Gray, Maine, on the 21st of September, 1862, the son of Dr. William Warren and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Greene. His father was one of the most brilliant and distinguished surgeons in the east, and held the chair of surgery at Berkshire Medical College, at Long Island College Hospital, at the University of Michigan, and at the time of his death was professor of surgery at Bowdoin, Maine's oldest and best known educational institution.

The boyhood of Dr. Charles Lyman Greene was passed in Portland, Maine, where he attended both public and private schools and was eventually sent to the preparatory school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a course preparatory to entering the University of Michigan, his father's alma mater. After finishing one year of the course in liberal



Chas Lyman French

arts, the death of his father changed the circumstances of the family and the boy found it necessary to leave college, return to the east, and find a means of earning his own livelihood. He faced the new situation with characteristic fortitude and philosophy. Possessing his full share of pride and independence, he felt a repugnance about applying to his relatives for employment and after much effort he secured a good position unaided, with one of America's leading life insurance companies. It happened that an uncle of Dr. Greene's was at the head of a rival company, which fact subsequently influenced his career, for the day before he was to report for duty the officer of the company who had promised him the position, summoned him to his office and told him that since he was the nephew of his uncle he must withdraw his offer. The young fellow bore his disappointment without flinching and renewed his efforts to find employment. A friend who knew the circumstances, however, now wrote to his uncle and acquainted him with the affair. The uncle at once sent for him and after commending him for his pluck, declared that since he had been the cause of Mr. Greene's losing his position, it was no more than fair that he should secure him another. He said that he respected his nephew's feelings in regard to the matter of working for a relative and instead of placing him in his own office, he sent him to a man who is now known as one of the world's greatest financiers, who received him cordially and, upon learning the circumstances, took him to Mr. Henry Villard. The latter offered him a position in the traffic department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, under Jule M. Hannaford, whose kindly and helpful interest became later a deep and abiding friendship.

In the year 1887 it became possible for Dr. Greene to satisfy an ambition of long standing and to take up the study of medicine, a hope long deferred. He became a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan and remained there until his senior year, when, being extremely desirous of obtaining a degree in his adopted state, he returned to St. Paul and was graduated from the medical college of the University of Minnesota in 1890, taking the graduation honors of his class. Immediately afterwards he went to London, England, for post graduate study and remained there the better part of a year under the guidance of the most eminent of the physicians and surgeons of that great medical center, who had been life long friends of the young physician's father. He then came back to St. Paul and entered upon active practice and was shortly afterward appointed first assistant city physician. By the assiduous application of which he is capable he had been able to combine with his medical course an internship at the City and County Hospital of St. Paul and thus did double duty all that year. While abroad he served as externe under the famous Doctors Barlow, Cheadle and Owen, in the great children's hospital of St. Ormond, located in London. In 1893 Dr. Greene spent several months studying at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, where he was granted exceptional privileges and advantages by Dr. William Osler, who then became and yet remains one of his dearest friends. During a part of the years 1894, 1895 and 1897 he did post graduate work in Harvard Medical College and has since visited and worked in the greatest clinics of Europe.

Dr. Greene is greatly esteemed as a teacher and executive and has held several educational posts with honor and distinction. In 1892, though but two years out of college, he was appointed lecturer on surgical anatomy in the University of Minnesota, and in 1893, became pro-

fessor in that subject. In 1894 the title of instructor in clinical medicine was added. His interest in the medical aspect of his profession had been greatly stimulated by his association with and admiration for Dr. William Osler, of Johns Hopkins, now Sir William Osler, Regis Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, England, and acting upon the urgent advice and insistence of the latter he took up internal medicine as a specialty. In 1897 Dr. Greene's title was changed to read Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, and in 1903, by unanimous vote of the faculty of medicine, he was made head of the Department of Medicine, with the title of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. His present title is Professor of Medicine and Chief of the Department of Medicine, which carries with it the title and duties of Chief of the Medical Staff of the University Hospitals. The College of Medicine of the University of Minnesota is now generally recognized as one of the most highly organized and effective in America, and according to the testimony of Dr. Greene's colleagues, no small share of the credit for this great achievement belongs to the gentleman whose name inaugurates this review. Dr. Greene was until recently a member of the medical staff of the City and County Hospital of St. Paul and he is at present a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and a trustee of the same institution.

Dr. Greene's professional, fraternal and social affiliations are many and diverse. The former embrace the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the American Therapeutic Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the American Geographical Society, is ex-president of the National Association of Life Insurance Examiners and of the Minnesota State Medical Association, and is a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He belongs to the Authors' Club, of London, England, and to the American Universities Club, also of that metropolis. He belongs to the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul; to the Town and Country Club; the Minneapolis Club; the LaFayette Club, at Lake Minnetonka; the White Bear Yacht Club; the Nushka Curling Club of this city, and is director in the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Greene was married in St. Paul in 1886, to Miss Jessie Rice, daughter of Justus B. and Eliza (Garland) Rice. They have two children, both daughters. Jessie Rice is now the wife of Frederick Ritzinger, one of the best known young business men of St. Paul, their residence being on Grand avenue, this city; and Dorothy is a member of the parental household.

As mentioned in a preceding paragraph, Dr. Greene is well known as a medical author. His book on the "Medical Aspects of Life Insurance" is a standard reference book in that field, written when Dr. Greene was medical director of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, and it, as well as his "Medical Diagnosis," a text-book for students, has gone through several editions. He has also written many articles for publication on various systems, such as Osler's "Modern Medicine" and Forcheimer's "System of Therapeutics," in medical journals and for reading before medical societies. Of original researches made by Dr. Greene we find mentioned in "American Men of Science" and the International "Who's Who in Science," articles bearing upon the early diagnosis of typhoid fever, the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases and treatment of the heart, the relief of pernicious vomiting, and studies of

Asthenia Universalis Congenita, the foregoing winning him election to membership in one of the most exclusive of professional societies—the Association of American Physicians. Dr. Greene's present work is limited to consultations, office and hospital work in internal medicine and more than half his time is devoted to the exacting duties of Chief of the Department of Medicine in the University of Minnesota, and Chief of the Medical Clinic of the University Hospitals. That the life of Dr. Greene has been one of usefulness and achievement is evident in the light afforded by this brief biography. Mrs. Greene also holds a prominent position in the social world of St. Paul. She is a member of the Colonial Dames and of the Town and Country Club, and her charming personality has won her many friends wherever she has been.

RUSSELL G. AUSTIN. Many of Ramsey county's leading agriculturists are carrying on operations on land that has been developed from the wilderness by members of their immediate families, who took the property on government claims and paved the way for civilization by transforming the wild swamp and timber land into a producing, flourishing farming country. Russell G. Austin, who is carrying on operations in sections 3 and 4, Mounds View township, belongs to this class of agriculturists, as his farm was settled by his father many years ago. Mr. Austin was born in the town of Bethel, Anoka county, Minnesota, January 4, 1871, a son of Benjamin F. and Phoebe J. (Cook) Austin.

Benjamin F. Austin was born in the township of Milton, Chittenden county, Vermont, August 9, 1829, and is a son of Ethan Allen and Clarissa (Hill) Austin, the former also a native of Vermont, and a son of David Austin, who was one of seven brothers that served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Ethan Allen Austin was a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet, two inches, but his son when in his prime was but five feet, nine inches tall, but of good build and more than ordinary strength, which has always been a family characteristic. Benjamin F. Austin was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education, and when eighteen years of age left Vermont and went to New York, being employed on the Erie Canal for a part of one summer. Going then to Licking county, Ohio, Mr. Austin was engaged in feeding cattle during the winter, and in the summer months to help drive hogs to Cumberland, Indiana, from which point they were shipped to other cities. In 1849 he went to Canton, Iowa, and during the same year came to St. Paul, hoping to recuperate his health which at that time was very poor, but soon thereafter returned to Iowa. He then went to Rockford, Illinois, spent one summer in Wisconsin, then returned to Illinois, and eventually went to New York, from which state, after one winter, he returned to his home in Vermont. Again feeling the call of the west, Mr. Austin returned to Illinois and then took a trip down the Mississippi river to Memphis, Tennessee, from whence he returned to St. Paul in 1852. He continued to live in St. Paul until the fall of that year, but in the meantime met with misfortune, being first kicked by an ox, and later suffered an attack of typhoid fever. Eventually he went to the lead mines of Wisconsin for about one year, but came back to Minnesota and began to work on a farm. During the winter of 1854 he took up a government claim in Hennepin county, Minnesota, on which he built a house and cleared some of the land, and while living there, April 27, 1856, he was married to Miss Phoebe J. Cook, who was born near Indianapolis, Knox county, Indiana, daughter of John P.

and Sophronia (Smith) Cook, her father having been an early settler near Indianapolis, having come from Ohio. In 1857 Mr. Austin sold his Hennepin county farm for \$1,000 and went to Wisconsin, where he remained for one year, but subsequently went to Jones county, Iowa, and purchased a farm on which he continued to reside for seven years, in 1865 again returning to Minnesota, where he purchased a farm in Hennepin county. In 1869 he took a homestead in Bethel township, Anoka county, but sold this land to purchase 260 acres of wild land in sections 3 and 4, Mounds View township, Ramsey county, for which he paid seven dollars an acre, and here he spent the remainder of his active years. He is now living retired, his farm being owned by his sons. Nine children were born to Benjamin F. and Phoebe J. Austin, of whom six grew to maturity, as follows: Stanley M., who lives near Fairmont, Minnesota, has a family of nine children; Ethan Allen, living in Montana, has three children; John C.; Russell G.; Edith Louise, wife of Charles Eddy, of Minnesota, has three children; and Benjamin F. Jr., living in Minneapolis. John C. Austin, of this family, was born in Iowa, and with his brother, Russell, purchased the homestead from their father, and he now owns 130 acres. In addition to operating his land as a general farm, he buys milk and keeps a dairy, and has been uniformly successful in both ventures, being one of the well known dairymen-farmers of his township. He is now making his home with his aged parents, having never married.

Russell G. Austin was about four years of age when the family came to Ramsey county, and here he was reared to the life of an agriculturist, receiving a common school education by attendance in the district schools when he could be spared from the work on the home place. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Austin took a trip to Montana, but after a few months returned to the homestead, where he continued to live until he reached the age of twenty-eight years. At that time he began to rent land in section 4, and while thus engaged was married, May 23, 1898, in Anoka county, to Miss Josephine M. Domning, who was born at Long Lake, Hennepin county, Minnesota, to Gustave and Caroline (Hohler) Domning, the former of whom now lives in Anoka county, while the latter passed away December 19, 1910. After renting land for two years Mr. Austin returned to the home place, and soon thereafter purchased one-half of the land, for about seventeen dollars an acre. Since taking charge of this land Mr. Austin has made numerous improvements, including the erection of a granary, forty by sixty by eight feet; a shed, twenty by sixty feet, and a modern chicken house, twelve by twenty feet, and his land is in the best possible condition. He thoroughly understands soil conditions in this section, as well as the requirements of the climate, and in addition to being a good, practical farmer, is an excellent business man, and knows how to so conduct his affairs that he gets the greatest possible benefit from his land. Like his father, he is a staunch Republican, and has served as assessor for five years, and as a delegate to various county conventions. His religion is the Golden Rule, as he believes in treating all men fairly and squarely, and receiving such treatment in return. In June, 1911, Mr. Austin purchased sixty-five acres of land, at \$25 an acre, located in Osceola county, Florida, near Kissimmee, a tract of wild prairie land which he expects to devote to the raising of stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin have had three children: Edgar Earl, born August 16, 1902; an infant, born May 15, 1907, who died five days later; and William Milton, born November 19, 1910. Both Mr. and Mrs. Austin

have numerous friends in their community, where the family has long been well and favorably known.

HUGH D. TONER. In the death of Hugh D. Toner, which occurred at his home in Mounds View township, July 13, 1901, Ramsey county lost one of its progressive farmers and a man who had always identified himself with those measures that were calculated to be of benefit to his community. Although he resided in this township but a comparatively short time, he built up an enviable reputation for integrity, industry and sobriety, and when he passed away there were many beside his immediate family to mourn his loss. Hugh D. Toner was born on a farm in Romulus township, Seneca county, New York, September 15, 1859, a son of Owen and Anna (Cassidy) Toner.

Mr. Toner's education was secured in the common schools of his native state, and in 1884 he came to St. Paul, establishing himself in business in that city during the fall of that year. He was married there, February 14, 1888, to Miss May Casey, who was born in St. Paul, daughter of Lawrence and Catherine (Betts) Casey, the former born in county Tipperary, Ireland, and the latter in the city of Dublin. They came to the United States as young people and were married at Johnstown, New York, from whence they came to St. Paul in 1859, and became highly esteemed citizens and large land owners. In 1898 Mr. Toner came to Mounds View township and purchased eighty acres of land in section 8, where he continued to engage in farming until his death. He believed in using modern methods in conducting his farm, and he kept up-to-date in every branch of his work. As a citizen his reputation was equally high, and he had the full confidence and esteem of all with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Toner was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, and liberally supported movements of a religious and educational nature. He was a stanch Democrat in politics, but was never an office seeker. Six children were born to him and his wife: Owen, William, Frances, Hugh and Lawrence, and one child who died in infancy.

AUGUST ALVIN MONSON. Sweden has given to the United States some of its best business men—hardy men of excellent physique and alert mind, ever ready to grasp an opportunity, and always ready and able to carry each venture through to a successful termination. Many natives of that country have settled in Minnesota, and among these may be mentioned August Alvin Monson, proprietor of the Monson Telephone Exchange at North St. Paul, who was born on a small farm in southern Sweden, June 22, 1879, a son of Mons and Cecelia (Nilson) Monson.

August Alvin Monson was twelve years of age when he came to the United States with his mother, and they joined his father in Cass county, Minnesota, where Mons Monson took up a homestead, and there spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. August A. Monson received a good public school education, and when he was twenty years of age went to Motley, Morrison county, where he organized a company and built a telephone system, which he owned three years. His working capital at the time he started to build this line was thirty dollars, which he had earned by working on a railroad, but soon he was taking contracts to build other lines, and three years after he had entered this business he sold his interests at Motley and took the contract to build the Gray Eagle System. He then moved to Minneapolis, where he worked for the

Tri-State Telephone Company, and at the same time was working on a new automatic switchboard, which he succeeded in completing and which was patented by him in 1896. This resulted in the organization in that year of the Monson Automatic Telephone Company, to develop the patents, and the North St. Paul Exchange was built, the automatic switchboard being installed in this village. After eighteen months lack of funds held up the development of this industry, and the company sold out to Mr. Monson, who is now the proprietor, having 140 subscribers and a capacity of 200 lines. Mr. Monson is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and as a brilliant inventive genius, excellent business man and public-spirited citizen deserves the hearty support and co-operation of his business associates. But further than all this he is now pursuing preparatory studies to fit himself for a lawyer.

On October 3, 1908, Mr. Monson was united in marriage at North St. Paul with Miss Nellie M. Losie, a native of Canada, and daughter of Edward Losie, a well-known citizen of Thief River Falls. They have had no children. In political matters Mr. Monson is independent, preferring to choose for himself which candidate will receive his support. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but after coming to this locality transferred his membership to the Seventh Day Adventists, and now attends the church of that denomination in St. Paul.

FRANK E. IRVINE. One of the leading families of St. Paul, Minnesota, is that of Irvine, members of which have been prominent in the business life of the city, as well as in social, religious and political circles. A worthy representative of this old and honored name is found in Frank E. Irvine, adjuster of accounts for the Tri-State Telephone Company, who resides at No. 904 Hastings avenue. Mr. Irvine was born in what is now Irvine Park, St. Paul, April 9, 1856, the eldest son of Benjamin F. and Margaret Cady (Ward) Irvine, and a grandson of George McCarter and Mary (Hurr) Irvine. George McCarter Irvine was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were coming to America from England, and he followed the trade of a carpenter.

Benjamin F. Irvine was born at Dansville, Livingston county, New York, and as a youth learned the trade of carpenter with his father. He first came to St. Paul in 1852, and for a time followed his trade and also engaged to some extent in contracting. On first locating here he made a homestead claim, and later traded this land off in pieces, bartering for furs and other articles, a practice which eventually led up to a big business. He was married in St. Paul, May 14, 1854, to Miss Margaret Cady Ward, and for a wedding trip went to St. Louis by steamboat. She was born at Cady, Harrison county, Ohio, eighteen miles from Wheeling, West Virginia, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Cady) Ward, and came to St. Paul with her sister. Her father was the first white child born in Steubenville, Ohio. After his marriage Benjamin F. Irvine engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Irvine Brothers & Company, and this soon grew into one of the city's most important industries, shipping barge loads from St. Louis, and being compelled to lay in all winter supplies before the river froze, that being the only medium of transportation at that time. A great deal of business was done in shipping liquor to the frontier trade, the Indians and trappers, and a large part of this was done on trust, the firm waiting for their money and generally taking a part of it in furs and skins. When the panic of 1857 came, it found Irvine Brothers & Company in possession of a large amount of St.

Paul script, and this being practically valueless, they were forced to the wall and compelled to go into bankruptcy.

On the failure of the concern which he had labored so hard and faithfully to build up, Mr. Irvine went back to the carpenter trade as a means of supporting his family, and he was so engaged at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He became one of the first to enlist in Company D, Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was elected sergeant of his company. They first went to Prairie du Chien, thence to Chicago, on to Pittsburg, and then down the Ohio river. At Steubenville, Mr. Irvine's wife and children, who had accompanied the regiment thus far, left and were landed on the wharf at 2 a. m., and the following day went to Cady, Ohio, where they made their home with Mrs. Irvine's people while he was in the army. He continued to serve with his regiment for about two and one-half years, and participated in numerous fierce battles, in one of which he was severely wounded in the shoulder. Eventually he contracted bloody dysentery, which disabled him to such an extent that he was incapacitated for the service, and was sent home and received his honorable discharge. When he had partially recovered from the awful strain of army life, Mr. Irvine went to Dayton, Ohio, where he followed his trade in the railroad shops, helping to build passenger coaches, but soon became homesick for the west, and moved as far as LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade for thirteen years in the steamboat yards. In 1877 he returned to St. Paul and followed carpentry here until he was the victim of an accident that deprived him of the use of one of his hands, and he was compelled to give up carpenter work.

Under Governor Hubbard's first administration Mr. Irvine was appointed messenger and postmaster at the old Capitol, and held that office from 1885 until the election of Governor Lind, when he retired. In 1899, while on a visit to the children of his eldest brother at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, on his way to a Grand Army reunion at Philadelphia, Mr. Irvine was suddenly attacked by sickness, from which he had never fully recovered since his army experience, and three days after he was attacked by a cerebral hemorrhage, August 27, 1899, he passed away. He was brought back to St. Paul, and was interred in the family burial plot in Oakland cemetery, August 31st following. He had been a popular comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, many members of which attended his funeral, as did the congregation of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, of which he was for a long period a faithful member. He left a widow, four sons and two daughters; one infant had died in LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Frank E. Irvine received his education in the schools of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and when about fourteen years of age began to earn his own way in the world, learning to scale logs. He soon was able to distinguish the markings, of which there were about 1,800 different ones, and his part of the work was to lie flat on the ground and reach out with a pike pole and catch the logs of his employer as they came by. Later he became a clerk in a grocery store in LaCrosse, but when he had reached the age of twenty-four years he engaged in the feed, flour and hay business with his brother, Lew W. Irvine, under the firm name of Irvine Brothers. After seven years of successful business operations the brothers disposed of their interests and put their money into real estate, but this proved an unfortunate investment and they lost their capital. At this

time Frank E. Irvine took up collecting as an occupation, and this led to his present office, a very responsible position.

On October 21, 1901, at 11:30 a. m., Mr. Irvine was married to Miss Eliza Koelsch, of St. Paul, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Martin) Koelsch, and to this union there has been born one son, Lew Karl Irvine, whose birth occurred February 1, 1904, in St. Paul. Mrs. Irvine died March 30, 1904, and is buried in the Irvine family lot in Oakland cemetery. Mr. Irvine is a Republican in politics, but is not an office seeker and prefers to give all of his time and attention to his business interests. He is a member of St. Paul Spiritual Alliance and a member of the board of trustees thereof, and is also secretary of the State Spiritualists Association of Minnesota. Mr. Irvine is a deservedly popular citizen, and counts his friends in St. Paul by the hundreds. He has prospered materially, but only as the result of continued industry and faithful adherence to duty in the face of disappointments and discouragements.

JAMES FARRELL SPERRY. One of the youngest men in the country to win a national reputation, who is at present helping to make history in no uncertain manner, is James Farrell Sperry, president and treasurer of the Sperry Realty Company, a firm which is known through the length and breadth of the United States. He is still better known, however, as the United States representative of American interests in Mexico, and is rapidly winning an international reputation for the consummate tact which he has shown in handling the delicate situations which have recently arisen in this connection. This association is known as the Asociacion Financiera Internacional, and is an international bureau of finance created by special franchises, granted by the Mexican government on the 29th day of April, 1905, for the purpose of conveying to capitalists throughout the world reliable information concerning investments in the Republic of Mexico. Although Mr. Sperry is not yet thirty years old, he is doing business from the South American tropics to the frozen regions of Hudson Bay. With the hand of a master, he not only keeps a firm grasp on the details of his vast interests, but is able to disregard detail when necessary and see the salient features of a scheme in its entirety, and to comprehend it with him to act.

James Farrell Sperry was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1882, a son of James F. and Mary E. Sperry. His father was a naval officer on the Union side during the war of the Rebellion, and his mother had two brothers who served during this war. Of these D. D. Farrell was enlisted in the Second Minnesota Regiment and George Farrell was a member of the First Minnesota Regiment. The paternal grandfather of James F. Sperry, Jr., was a soldier in the Mexican war, and the family have been marked by many distinctions of patriotism and civic prominence. The original founder of the Sperry family in America was Richard Carvel Sperry, who was a settler at New Salem, Connecticut, in 1620. The mother of James F. Sperry, Jr., was a direct descendant of General Gage, the commander of the British troops at Boston at the beginning of the Revolution, and the military tradition of the family is further enhanced by her grandfather, who was William Farrell, an officer under Wellington, who took part in the decisive conflict on the field of Waterloo. The Farrells are of Irish descent but the grandmother's side were of English blood.

After the completion of his elementary education, Mr. Sperry attended the University of Idaho, where he completed his education, and



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since this time he has been closely identified with a business career. He founded the Sperry Realty Company in 1900, and as the president of this company Mr. Sperry has been one of the most influential factors in the real estate activities of this city. As a general broker his firm handles a large volume of ordinary routine transactions, but his business has been conducted on a much more ambitious scale than the usual brokerage office. He has originated many important deals, and his stimulating influence has had direct results in the improvement of his city. When he sold the Pittsburg building, the highest mark in the real estate values of St. Paul up to that time was reached. In 1909 he handled the transaction for the sale of the Aberdeen and Angus, at eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Much of his attention as a real estate man has been given to colonization work, and in this connection he has handled through his office the sale of a million acres of Canada lands. In all of this activity Mr. Sperry never loses sight of the fact that he is not working for himself alone but that his work means the development of a new country and the consequent providing of homes and work for thousands of people. His sense of citizenship has been consequently developed and no man in St. Paul is possessed of a deeper concern for the public welfare. Before engaging in the real estate business, Mr. Sperry had been interested in mining, and still has interests in this field, being manager of the Electrolytic Copper Company. He is also holder of the rights in America for the American Visseaux Gas Appliance Company, and is entire owner of the Mexican Visseaux Gas Company.

Mr. Sperry is a Republican in his political beliefs, but takes little part except in the casting of his ballot. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and was the successful leader in what was known as the uptown Commercial Club fight.

Mr. Sperry was married at Chicago, March 2, 1907, to Miss Caroline L. Sayre, daughter of Henry B. and Sadie Sayre. They are the parents of one child, James Harry, aged four years.

CARL O. ERICKSON. The vocation of photography is one which has enlisted the best efforts of some of the leading business men of St. Paul, who have set the standard high and by the excellence of their work made the city an acknowledged photographic center. One of those whose activities in this line have made him well known is Carl O. Erickson, of 171-3 East Seventh street, whose residence is located at No. 493 East Maryland avenue. Mr. Erickson was born on a farm in Sweden, August 9, 1875, and is a son of Andrew and Martha Erickson.

Mr. Erickson received his education in the public schools and when he was seventeen years of age decided to come to the United States, feeling that there were better opportunities awaiting him here than in his native land. Spending some time in London, he embarked for New York, at which city he arrived fourteen days afterward. From the latter metropolis he made his way to Superior, Wisconsin, although somewhat handicapped by a lack of knowledge of the English language, but this he was not long in overcoming. He next went to Marquette, Michigan, where he secured employment in a sawmill, and made himself proficient in the English tongue by attendance at a night school. From his earliest boyhood Mr. Erickson had an ambition to become a photographer, and with his carefully saved wages in 1895 he came to St. Paul and became an apprentice in a studio. Two years later he established himself in business on his own account, and for one year was located near Golden Rule, then

moving to his present location, where he has built up one of the best trades of its kind in the city. Mr. Erickson possesses the true artistic temperament that is so necessary to the successful photographer, and some of his portraits have won high praise. He is also the happy possessor of fertility of ideas and a love for his work, combined with a genial disposition that makes friends of all his customers. He is independent in his political views, and has never been an office seeker, although he takes a great interest in the affairs of his adopted country. Religiously he was reared in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran church, and at present is a member of the Church of Augustus Adolphus, at Arlington Hill. His fraternal connections are with Norden Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Mystic Workers, and socially he belongs to the East Side Commercial Club.

Mr. Erickson was married in St. Paul to Miss Josephine Blomquist, who was also born in Sweden, and who came to the United States the same year as her husband. They have had one child, Esther, who was born in St. Paul and is now attending school.

CAPTAIN CLARENDON B. BOODY, a citizen whose career as merchant, soldier and legislator has reflected honor upon himself and his community, has for a number of years served in the office of postmaster at North St. Paul, Minnesota, where his home at Oak Hill, on Pennsylvania avenue, is still the Mecca to which come many of the distinguished friends of his political life, as well as those whose appreciation is entirely of a personal nature. Captain Boody was born on a farm in Jackson township, Waldo county, Maine, December 24, 1843, a son of Redman and Mary (Twitchell) Boody.

Captain Boody was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools, graduating from high school when he was about nineteen years of age. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was soon appointed a non-commissioned officer, serving as such for about a year. In the battle of Franklin, Louisiana, he was wounded in the face by a bullet which struck his jaw, carrying away several teeth and a piece of his tongue, but he was soon back in active service, and never missed an engagement. He also took part in the Red River expedition, and during the siege of Port Hudson his term of service expired, but he continued with his command until the surrender of that point, and received a flesh wound in the shoulder while there. When he received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of the service he returned to the home farm, but it was fully a year and six months before he had recovered his health. As he had been a good soldier, so he settled down to become a good citizen, and his activities were given to the peaceful occupation of farming in Maine until 1887, in which year he sold out his interests and came to Minneapolis. Shortly thereafter he became superintendent and general manager of a tract of 4,500 acres, known as Brookside Stock Farm, where for eleven years he was engaged in raising imported Holstein and Friesland stock and Percheron horses for the Northwestern Importers and Breeders Association. During 1898 Captain Boody came to North St. Paul and worked at carpentry and contracting until December 13th of that year, when he was appointed postmaster, the office then being in the fourth class. On February 10, 1908, Captain Boody came to the present office. From the beginning of the postal service the representative men of each community have been chosen to fill the important office of postmaster.

As so much responsibility rests in their hands, it is necessary for them to be men of strict honesty, reliability and solidity. In political matters he is a Republican, and his first vote was cast for President Lincoln. While a resident of Swift county he served as supervisor and as chairman of the board on several occasions. Captain Boody became a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Benson, Swift county, and is now worshipful master of Fellowship Lodge, No. 257, at North St. Paul, in which he has served in all of the elective chairs twice, also being a representative to the Grand Lodge and a member of the Masonic Veterans Association. He is a member of the United Workmen, in which he has filled all of the offices. As an appreciation of the services performed by Mr. Boody during the Civil war, he is the recipient of a pension of twelve dollars per month.

On December 13, 1868, Captain Boody was united in marriage with Miss Rose A. Roberts, of Brooks, Maine, daughter of John and Harriet (Jackson) Roberts. Three children have been born to this union: Elizabeth A., born in Brooks, Maine, was given excellent educational advantages, and is now her father's assistant in the postoffice; Clara C., born in Swift county, Minnesota, was also given a good education, and is now engaged in teaching a class in the St. Paul Commercial College; and C. Bruce, born in Swift county, Minnesota, about two months before the family came to North St. Paul, graduated from the high school, spent one year in the University of Minnesota, and then went to Washington University for six months, but was compelled to give up his studies on account of ill health. He is now a bookkeeper with a large St. Paul concern.

WILLIAM F. HENNIG. Some of the leading business citizens of North St. Paul, Minnesota, are natives of the Fatherland, from which country they bring the qualities of industry, honesty and thrift, which have always been associated with the German nature. One of the successful business men of this city, William F. Hennig, the proprietor of a first-class grocery establishment on Seventh street, was born in Weissenhohe, Bromberg, Prussia, Germany, October 17, 1878, and is a son of Fred W. and Bertha (Leick) Hennig.

Fred W. Hennig learned the trade of blacksmith in his native country, where for some years he worked in his father's wagon manufacturing shop, and in 1880 he brought his family to the United States, arriving at New York on April 1st of that year, after a trip of fourteen days. Coming through to Wabasha, Minnesota, Mr. Hennig soon secured employment with the Luger Furniture Company as night watchman, and was later promoted from time to time until he became foreman of the wood-working department, accompanying the firm to North St. Paul when they moved to this point, and continuing with them for eleven years longer. In 1899 Mr. Hennig began to engage in farming, and he now lives in North St. Paul and is the owner of a finely cultivated property.

William F. Hennig received a good common school education in the public and parochial schools and on May 7, 1894, he entered the employ of the Luger Furniture Company, his first duties being the packing up of finished goods. He next had charge of the boring machines, but on March 1, 1898, resigned to accept a position with the North St. Paul Casket Company, where he was engaged in covering tops with cloth. On April 11, 1899, Mr. Hennig accepted a position as draughtsman, having taken the mechanical drawing course in a correspondence school, but during the following June became a clerk in the grocery store of which he is now proprietor, then owned by P. W. Schneeweis. On September

4, 1899, Mr. Hennig entered the Globe Business College, from which he was graduated in telegraphy April 3, 1900, and he then became a helper at Amenia, North Dakota, for the Great Northern Railroad. In July of that year he was appointed operator and went to Cottonwood, Minnesota, being later transferred to Granite Falls, then to Russell, Minnesota, to do relief work, and eventually to Willman to see the superintendent, who sent him to Delano as station agent. He remained there until 1901, when he accepted a position with the Luger Furniture Company, as foreman of the woodworking department, and continued with that concern for five years. He was married at North St. Paul, September 2, 1903, to Miss May Kleitz, who was born and reared in Wilson, Wisconsin, daughter of Herman and Catherine (Weber) Kleitz. One child has been born to this union, Catherine, who was born in North St. Paul.

After his marriage Mr. Hennig secured a position with the Great Northern Railroad at Hoople, North Dakota, where he remained for two and one-half years, and then became abstract clerk in the auditing department of this railroad in the St. Paul offices, although he made his home at North St. Paul. After six months he went to work for the Prudential Insurance Company, as solicitor continuing until September 1, 1908, when he became assistant superintendent, a position which he held until June, 1911, at which time he purchased his present grocery business on Seventh street. Mr. Hennig is a man of versatile talents, and his many years of experience in various lines has made him able to engage in almost any line of business and make a success of it. He has a first-class establishment, carrying a full and up-to-date line of staple and fancy groceries, and his fair dealing and progressive methods of doing business have won him a large and lucrative trade, although he has been here but a short time.

In political matters Mr. Hennig is independent, and in 1912 he was elected clerk of North St. Paul. He was reared in the faith of the English Lutheran church, has been a member of the church council, is now treasurer of the North St. Paul congregation and has been prominent in religious circles for many years. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has filled all of the chairs; the Yeomen, of which he is past honorable foreman; and Fellowship Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. He has a large number of personal friends in North St. Paul who will be gratified to hear of his success in anything that he may undertake.

HON. FREDERICK H. MURRAY. No man can attain the honor of occupying the highest office within the gift of a municipality unless he is possessed of more than average ability and knows how to make his work count for something, and if he makes a record during his first term that warrants his second election he has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished. Frederick H. Murray, mayor of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, from April, 1910, to April, 1912, and one of that community's leading men, conducted a sound, business like administration that met with universal approbation, and did much towards developing the interests of his section. Mr. Murray was born in this village, February 13, 1870, and is a son of James C. and Daphne (Beals) Murray.

John F. Murray, the paternal grandfather of Mayor Murray, was born February 21, 1793, in Pennsylvania, and was there reared and married. After the birth of three of his sons, Howsel, James C. and Bryson, he took his family to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where they resided for

a number of years, John F. Murray being a surveyor both in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and the old compass used by him is now in the possession of Mrs. Getty, the sister of Frederick H. Murray. In October, 1854, the family came to White Bear Lake, where the grandfather invested in a large tract of land, a little less than a section, and erected a little log house near the lake, later building near the present outlet of the lake, in which home he spent the remainder of his life.

James C. Murray was born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1828, and was reared to manhood in that state and in Michigan. He was twenty-six years of age when he accompanied the family to Minnesota, and was the builder of a log house on the lake, just west of Clarke avenue, in which Frederick H. Murray was born, but which has since been moved back and now faces on Brice street. It has been modernized and covered with weather-boarding, and it would not be recognized as a log house were it not for the width of its window sills. In the family besides the three sons there was a daughter, who married William W. Weber. The grandfather did not live to see the development that came in later years, but James C. Murray inherited one hundred and twenty acres of his land and was one of those to help lay out the town. He was one of the prime factors in the movement that brought the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad to this point, giving the company all of its trackage through his land, and it is now known as the Northern Pacific. He was the first station agent at this point, and held the office for many years. A Republican in politics, he was one of the early councilmen of White Bear Lake, served for a number of years as a member of the school board, and also acted in the capacity of mayor of the village. He and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which he died August 28, 1910. His four children were as follows: Clara, born on the homestead farm, died when a young girl, and was the first white child buried in Union cemetery; Thomas B. is engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis; Charlotte, who married Harry K. Getty, of White Bear, resides in the old home at No. 210 Lake avenue; and Frederick H.

As a youth Frederick H. Murray worked on the home farm, and when he could be spared attended the public schools, thus securing a fair education. When he was sixteen years of age he went to Minneapolis, where he had charge of the safety deposit vaults of the Nicolet National Bank, where he remained for four years at a salary of forty dollars per month, and at this time became deputy of his brother, who had just been appointed postmaster. After remaining in that position for three years he returned to Minneapolis, where he worked for a grain company until 1900, and at that time was seized with the gold fever, and with eight other enthusiasts set out for Nome, Alaska, supplied with an elaborate equipment, which included a gasoline engine, pump, launch, etc. About three months of gold seeking convinced Mr. Murray that he had lost his predilection for mining, and he returned to the grain business in Minneapolis, continuing therein until 1905, when he retired from business and came to White Bear Lake. He became active in politics here immediately, and in 1910 was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of mayor, and served in that capacity so acceptably that he was re-elected to the office in 1911, the latter election being on the issue of village improvement. Here is a case where election promises were kept, as in addition to establishing a new pumping plant, the city officials have been improving the roads, putting a parkway in the center of the street, and

macadamizing each side, and have also started oiling the latter. An excellent business man himself, Mr. Murray endeavored to conduct the village's affairs upon business lines, and his success was remarkable. He is an attendant and liberal supporter of the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member, and fraternally he is connected with Garnet Lodge, No. 166, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been appointed a trustee.

On June 10, 1902, Mayor Murray was married to Miss Jane M. Fulton, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas C. and Margaret (Fulton) Fulton. They have no children. The beautiful home of Mayor Murray is situated at No. 333 Lake avenue, White Bear Lake, being located on the north shore of this beautiful body of water. Here are held some of the most brilliant functions of White Bear society, both the ex-mayor and his wife being very popular in social circles.

JOHN EUGENE RAMALEY, of the Ramaley Boat Building & Navigation Company, at Cottage Park, on the west shore of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, is one of the prime factors in that progressive element which has so materially advanced the best interests of this locality.

Mr. Ramaley is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was born December 14, 1866, son of John D. and Sarah (Beffon) Ramaley, and when eight years of age was brought west by his parents to Minnesota, their settlement being at St. Paul. Here the senior Ramaley's first business venture was at hat making, in which he was engaged for a few years. Later he established a catering business at the corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets, and which subsequently he moved to Grand avenue, where it is still conducted by one of his sons. About 1885 he built a \$35,000 pavilion on the shore of White Bear Lake, where he continued his catering business and where subsequently he also conducted an opera house and hotel, and in connection with this business he established a fleet of boats. This was the beginning of the present boat manufacturing and navigation business now in the hands of his son John E.

John E. Ramaley in his senior year severed his connection with the high school at St. Paul and entered MacAlester College, as a member of the first class in the preparatory department. He continued his studies in this institution until he reached his senior year. Then, on account of being needed to assist his father, he came to White Bear Lake and took charge of the fleet of sail boats. Soon there was a demand for steamboats. They bought and brought to the lake the first steamboat which plied its waters. While in charge of the boats on the river young Ramaley became a student of navigation, and soon began the designing of boats suited to their needs. About 1891 he built the "Bird" and "Shadow," which became the fastest boats on White Bear Lake. Racing became a popular sport, a demand was created for boats of his build, and about 1895 he began building boats for the market, at first in a small way in a barn, and later having a shop. In 1903 he established his boat works at Cottage Park, and in 1906 he erected his present concrete factory, one hundred and one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions. Here the business is conducted under the name of the Ramaley Boat Building & Navigation Company. About 1900 or 1901 they built the "Wildwood" and the "White Bear," which do excursion business between White Bear and Wildwood. They build all kinds of boats, including racing sail boats and pleasure and racing gasoline boats, which find a market all over the northwest. In the Regatta on Lake Geneva in 1911 Mr. Ram-



Louis H. Foster

aley's boats were in both A and B classes. No other builder has been able to excel his racing boats. The output of his plant is about fifty boats a year, not including row boats, of which there is a large demand. His storage house, which accommodates about one hundred and fifty boats, is the only boat storage on the lake.

Mr. Ramaley, on June 15, 1903, married in St. Paul, Miss Netta Stanton, who was born and reared at Lake City, Minnesota, daughter of Edward Stanton. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at White Bear Lake, and, politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

LOUIS H. PETER. A degree of success in business such as most men attain only at the high tide of their career has been vouchsafed to Mr. Louis H. Peter at the age of thirty-five. He began to lay the foundation of success when a boy, and his steady persistence has won him a place among St. Paul's representative business men, with the best part of his life before him in which to magnify his success.

A native son of St. Paul, he was born in this city on the 26th of March, 1876. His father is Louis Peter, the well known merchant who was one of the pioneers in the business enterprise of the city, having come here in 1871. He was born in Germany, in 1851, so that he was twenty years old when he located in this flourishing small city of the northwest, as it was then. He was engaged in different lines of work until he became acquainted with American conditions and people and then started in the hardware business, which he conducted successfully until a few years ago, and he is now living retired, having been a resident of this city for forty years. His wife's maiden name was Pauline Geisenheyner, also a native of Germany. She passed away in June, 1907, at the age of fifty-five.

As a member of this substantial family circle, Louis H. Peter was reared and attended the schools of St. Paul, and on leaving school entered the hardware and tinware establishment of his father, for whom he worked three years. He then apprenticed himself to the plumber's trade, which has been the basis of his own successful career. Having acquired the technic and skill of the trade, on April 1, 1896, he entered a partnership with John R. McKee. Their firm was a prosperous one for nearly ten years, until on January 1, 1905, Mr. Peter bought out his partner and has since conducted the business on his own account, having one of the principal plumbing establishments in St. Paul. He also became a member of the Builders' Exchange, the Association of Commerce and the Master Plumbers' Association.

Mr. Peter has for some years been recognized as one of the influential citizens of St. Paul, being a leader in business and civic enterprise in his community. He is a director and chairman of the public affairs committee of the West Side Commercial Club. He has been three times elected commissioner of Ramsey county from his home district, and at each election his name has led the ticket. He is a worker for the real progress and welfare of his community, and his zeal is appreciated by hundreds of his supporters. He is very popular socially and a member of many organizations. He is a member of the Roosevelt Club and the Lincoln Club, his politics of course being Republican. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the A. O. U. D.

He has three times represented the state in the Sovereign Lodge of the W. O. W., at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1905, at Detroit in 1909 and at Rochester, New York, in 1911. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Peter was married at St. Paul on the 22d of November, 1900, to Miss Minnie Grunewald. They are justly proud of their three young sons, who are: Henry George, born September 18, 1901, now attending school; Carl Louis, born June 11, 1903, also in school; and Arthur Herman, who was born December 3, 1907. Mrs. Peter has no time for club work as her home duties occupy her time and attention.

ALBERT J. NASON. Among the successful business men of St. Paul whose names are indelibly associated with the realty and financial interests of the city since the commencement of the various movements of recent years which have done so much to develop and extend the city's resources, is Albert J. Nason, president of the Manhattan Investment Company and secretary and treasurer of the Southern Colonization Company. The influence a man exerts in molding the character of a community is told not so much by the length of time he may have resided therein as by his own individuality and activity. Mr. Nason, who has offices at No. 424 Endicott Building, and a handsome residence at No. 2135 Inglehart avenue, was born in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1878, and is a son of Rev. John H. and Louise (Hathaway) Nason.

John H. Nason was born in Homer, New York, there growing to manhood, securing his preliminary education in the public schools and fitting himself for the Congregational ministry. He was married near his birthplace, his wife also being a native of that locality, and they had a family of seven children, three of whom died in infancy, while the others were: Cora A., who died single, in St. Paul, October 14, 1911; Jennie A., who married Albion G. Crooker, and lives at Fairmont, Minnesota; Sabra L., living at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where she has charge of the city library; and Albert J. The mother of these children died at Superior, Wisconsin, in January, 1907; Mr. Nason passed away in the same city, in October, 1908, aged sixty-eight years.

When Albert J. Nason was four years of age his parents moved to Fairmont, Minnesota, went thence to Anoka, and after three years moved to Montevideo, where they continued to reside for three years. The Rev. Nason was at that time called to Superior, Wisconsin, and from the high school of that city Albert J. Nason was graduated with the class of 1895. He then entered Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and in June, 1901, graduated with the degree of B. S. and came at once to St. Paul, where he interested himself in the farm land business. For one year he followed this business alone, and then became associated with Arthur Christofferson, under the firm name of Nason & Christofferson, this being later changed to the Nason & Christofferson Company, which continued in active business for about five years. Mr. Nason is president of the Manhattan Investment Company, organized in 1908, and has been instrumental in organizing some other large land companies. In 1900 the Southern Colonization Company was organized, the operations of which are all carried on in Florida, where the company is building the Kissimmee Valley Railway and locating towns along its route. Mr. Nason is an expert in the real estate line, and in all lines of business shows that he is shrewd and capable, but it is probably as a promoter and organizer that he appears to best advantage. He has that happy faculty of winning public confidence and a long and honorable career has proved that this

confidence has not been misplaced. In all of his operations carried on in the city of St. Paul he has had the best interests of the community at heart, and by his activities has done much to develop this section of the state.

On October 23, 1902, Mr. Nason was married to Miss Mary Ethel Eaton, a resident of Rochester, Minnesota, daughter of William J. and Margaret (Swan) Eaton, and four children have been born to this union, all in St. Paul: Margaret, John, Robert and Philip. Politically a Republican, Mr. Nason takes an interest in the success of his party, but has not allowed himself to be persuaded to enter public life. He is a member of Olivet Congregational church, where he is chairman of the board of trustees, and served as a member of the building committee when the present handsome edifice was erected in 1907. Fraternally he is connected with Summit Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the thirty-second degree, belonging to Minnesota Consistory and Osman Temple.

HENRY H. MILLER. To those who have charge of the realty interests of any community is given in large part the responsibility for the development and growth of the section, and to the astuteness of their operations is due to a great extent the rapid building up of the country lying in the vicinity of St. Paul during the last few years. No man is better versed in realty values than Henry H. Miller, of 317-318 Commerce Building, St. Paul, who has resided in this city since the time he was one year old. He was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, January 2, 1877, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Stein) Miller, of German ancestry.

Henry H. Miller secured his preliminary educational training in the public schools of St. Paul, and in 1893 graduated from the Mechanics high school, after which he was engaged at various employments. In August, 1896, he entered the employ of William C. Read, a real estate agent, and for some time was Mr. Read's only employe and had full charge of the office work, but this business expanded to such an extent that five more clerks were employed, with Mr. Miller as chief clerk. He continued with that firm until November, 1909, and at the time of the death of William C. Miller, Henry H. Miller and a brother of the deceased formed a partnership, this association continuing until June 1, 1911, at which time Henry H. Miller bought his partner's interests, and since that time has continued in business alone, now employing four clerks and doing a flourishing business in real estate, insurance and loans. He has never been an office seeker, but is a stanch Republican in politics, and in 1900, when the original Roosevelt Club was formed, Mr. Miller became a member, and did all in his power to forward Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. He is secretary of the Real Estate Exchange, manager of the New Commerce Building, and a member of the Commercial Club, the Association of Commerce, the St. Paul Automobile Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. Thoroughly conversant with the needs of his adopted city, Mr. Miller is recognized as one of his community's public-spirited men, and has built up an enviable reputation for possessing sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, and as a good manager and friend of progress.

On August 11, 1903, Mr. Miller was married at Minneapolis to Miss Winnifred G. Bradford, a native of that city, and one child, Bradford, was born to this union at St. Paul, March 11, 1905. The comfortable home of the Miller family is situated at No. 129 Macalester avenue.

FRED BEATTY WOOD, adjutant-general of the state of Minnesota, is a soldier whose rise from the ranks has been sure and steady, and who

attained his present prominent position among military men in a little over twenty years. He was born in the town of Ames, Montgomery county, New York, June 14, 1866, and is a son of Eugene and Henrietta (Beatty) Wood. The family resided at different points in New York state until 1877, at which time they moved to Austin, Mower county, Minnesota, where General Wood's home has since been maintained, and where his parents now reside, his father at present serving his twenty-ninth term as register of deeds of Mower county.

In June, 1886, Fred Beatty Wood was graduated from the Austin high school, and in July was engaged by Richardson, Day and Company, of Austin, remaining with them about five years. He was also in the real estate and insurance business in Austin practically all the time he lived there after leaving school. In 1892 he was appointed deputy register of deeds under his father, continuing as such until he left Austin. He was married in that city on Thanksgiving eve, 1892, to Miss Anna Dunkelmann, of Austin, daughter of Rudolph and Catharina Dunkelmann. On May 8, 1884, General Wood's military career began, when he enlisted in Company G, Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, as a private, and in 1885 was promoted to corporal. He became sergeant in 1886; first sergeant, February 14, 1888; regimental sergeant-major, April 19, 1890; first lieutenant of Company G, January 26, 1891; and captain, June 7, 1893. During the Spanish-American war, from April 29, 1898, to November 5, 1898, he served as captain of the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Company G, being stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and on his return rejoined his old company, being commissioned major of the Second Infantry in May, 1899. On January 28, 1905, he became adjutant-general of the Minnesota National Guard, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1908 General Wood was ordered by Governor Johnson of Minnesota to the north shore of Lake Superior, with the Minnesota Naval Militia, on the U. S. S. *Gopher*, to fight forest fires and furnish relief to the settlers on the north shore. After sixteen days of almost superhuman effort the fire was fairly well subdued, when rains came to the tired soldiers aid. In October, 1910, General Wood was sent by Governor Eberhart to Beaudette, Minnesota, with one hundred and fifty officers and men to protect the people, and the government furnished them with shelter and supplies. Twenty-one days later the town was turned over to the Red Cross Society.

General Wood was reared a Democrat. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and has held various offices in the Grand Lodge; Austin Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., St. Bernard Commandery, at Austin, of which he is past commander; and Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Paul. He has been vice-president of the National Guard Association of the United States since 1908. His offices are located in the State Capital, and his St. Paul residence is situated at No. 992 Laurel avenue. His career is too well known to need added comment or fulsome eulogy. Suffice it to say that he is a thorough gentleman, a vigorous executive and a typical soldier.

WILLIAM S. COMBS. Probably no business man in St. Paul now engaged in active service has seen greater changes take place, nor been more closely identified with the development of the commercial industries of this city than William S. Combs, who first engaged in business here more than sixty years ago, and has seen the city develop from a village of 1,000 people to a great industrial center. Not only has he

been prominent in business circles, but in public life as well, and he is one of the best known Masons in the city. Mr. Combs was born March 13, 1831, in New York City, New York, and is a son of Jonathan and Susan (Carman) Combs. The father of Mr. Combs, a native of New Jersey and a cabinet-maker by trade, died during the same year that William S. was born and when the latter was twelve years old he left his mother's home and went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he made his home with A. T. Skillman, in whose bookstore he worked when he could spare the time from attending public school. At the age of sixteen years he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived with a son of his former employer, also the proprietor of a bookstore, and while working in the latter's establishment worked his way through the business college, from which he was graduated when about eighteen years of age. He remained in the bookstore until 1851, when he first came to St. Paul. At that time there were from about 1,000 to 1,200 people in St. Paul. Jackson street, was known as Lower Town, while Upper Town was from Wabasha to Seven Corners, the two places being connected by an Indian trail which is now Third street. In the fall of 1851 the last boat to come up the river brought a stock of goods for a book store, Mr. Combs having gone back to St. Louis to buy this stock. He established himself in business at the corner of Franklin and Third streets, this being the first bookstore in St. Paul, and shortly thereafter founded the first school in the city for the teaching of penmanship and bookkeeping.

In the following January, having sold out his stock and fixtures, Mr. Combs was employed by Governor Sibley, who was then a delegate to Congress from Minnesota Territory, to straighten out his books and make a balance sheet. His work required him to be at Mendota, and while there he occupied a room on the second floor of the Sibley home, which is now an historical structure used as a museum. During the following spring, having completed his duties, he returned to St. Paul.

While in St. Louis Mr. Combs had become acquainted with Miss Carrie White, whose home had been in that city, but who had afterwards moved to Oxford, Ohio, and on May 10, 1852, at the latter place, they were married. In the meantime Mr. Combs had replenished his stock and was again conducting the only bookstore in the city of St. Paul, and he continued successfully in that business until along in the 'seventies although he had made three removals and was finally located in the Governor Marshall building, which had formerly been used for a hardware establishment and was located on Third street, between Wabasha and Cedar. The old building he had originally occupied still bears his name. During the 'seventies he was burned out, the fire starting in the upper part of the building, which was occupied by a tenant, and after that he sold his stock and engaged in the life insurance business. Eventually, however, he purchased a farm at Four Lakes, Washington county, where he resided for about fourteen years, and there his wife died, leaving four children, as follows: William, who died at the age of fourteen years; Frank T.; Helen, who died at the age of thirty-three years at St. Augustine, Florida, is buried in Oakland Cemetery, as is Mrs. Combs; and Harry, who died at the age of twenty-six years and is also buried in that cemetery. Frank T. Combs received a fair education, but on account of failing health was compelled to give up his studies and went to live on a farm. He married Miss Mary Con-

lin, of North St. Paul, and they have three living children. He is now employed by the Western Supply Company.

William S. Combs became a member of the Pioneer Guard as early as 1855, and when the draft was made he was refused on account of physical disability. He reared in the Democratic faith, and was a personal friend and great admirer of Henry Clay. When that statesman met with defeat, Mr. Combs was so disappointed that he cried like a child. He cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860, and has served as a member of the school board for seventeen years, acting in the capacity of secretary and treasurer at different times. He is a devout member of the Presbyterian church in North St. Paul, where his residence is located on Fifteenth avenue.

In 1854 Mr. Combs was initiated into Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of which he is still a member. He served as secretary a number of years, and in 1867 was made grand secretary, serving as such for seven years. He became a member of Chapter No. 1, and gradually took the various degrees, eventually reaching the highest position in Masonry. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. as early as 1852, of which he is not now a member, however, but is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Druids. While serving as secretary of the Grand Lodge Mr. Combs began to realize the need in St. Paul for a dealer in Masonic supplies, and about 1875 he established himself in a business of that kind, in which he has continued ever since, with much success. His place of business is now located at No. 403 Scandinavian-American Bank Building, and here he has directed his affairs with careful outlay and with the ability which has brought him prosperity along the legitimate lines of trade. In prospering himself, Mr. Combs has not been unmindful of those less fortunate, and his liberality has covered not only the usual cases of charity which come to the notice of every man of capital, but he has been generous in his contributions to public-spirited enterprises and has been particularly interested in the erection of substantial public institutions of an educational character. As a man whose whole business career is without the slightest blemish, and as one of the venerable citizens who have watched the city grow from its infancy, Mr. Combs well merits the high esteem and confidence in which he is held.

FRANK B. KELLOGG, of the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, is a lawyer of national reputation and one of whom the city of St. Paul is justly proud. The firm of which he is a factor long since acquired a practice which was second to few in the country and its legal activities have extended into all the highest state and federal tribunals. Most important cases, involving corporate organization and regulation when action is necessary in the northwest, are conducted by it. Mr. Kellogg has a remarkable legal mind; gets directly at the gist of the question; discovers quickly the underlying principles of the law and states his conclusions in clear, terse English. In addition to his professional prestige he holds an unblemished record as a man and a citizen.

By circumstance of nativity Mr. Kellogg is a New Yorker, his birth having occurred at Pottsdam, St. Lawrence county, December 22, 1856. His parents were Asa F. and Abigail (Billings) Kellogg. In 1865, when a lad nine years of age, he left the Empire state and came to Minnesota with his parents. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Olmstead county, where the family made location.



Frank B Kellogg

and in the graded school of Elgin. When it came to looking about for a life work Mr. Kellogg's choice fell upon the law. He first attacked his Blackstone in the office of H. A. Eckhold, in Rochester, in the fall of 1875, and he completed his studies under the direction of Hon. R. A. Jones, who was afterwards appointed chief justice of Washington territory by President Cleveland. Mr. Kellogg was admitted to the bar in December, 1877, and began the practice of law in Rochester, where he continued to live until October, 1887. During that time he was elected city attorney of Rochester, which office he held with satisfaction to all concerned for three years, and county attorney of Olmstead county, the duties of which position he fulfilled for five years. During a part of Mr. Kellogg's decade in Rochester he was in partnership with Burt W. Eaton. In 1886 Mr. Kellogg was candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general of the state, and came within a few votes of receiving the nomination. Moses E. Clapp was, however, the successful aspirant at the convention.

In October, 1887, Mr. Kellogg made the step which gave him to this city, and here he entered into partnership with Cushman K. Davis and Cordenio A. Severance, under the firm name of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, which firm still exists after a period of a quarter century, its offices being maintained in the Merchants National Bank Building. Mr. Kellogg had achieved more than local reputation at the bar before leaving Rochester, as is evidenced by the unanimous support given him by the delegates from Southern Minnesota in his candidacy for attorney general, but his removal to St. Paul and his association with Senator Davis, then at the height of his well earned fame as a lawyer and at the threshold of his national career as a statesman, opened to Mr. Kellogg new and wider avenues of approach to the goal of his professional ambition. That he has made the most of these opportunities and has attained an eminence unsurpassed by any member of the Minnesota bar, in the past or in the present, will be universally conceded.

Mr. Kellogg was government delegate to the Universal Congress of lawyers and jurists in 1904 and was delegate to the national Republican convention held in that year in Chicago. He was the member of the Republican national committee for Minnesota from 1904 to 1912, and while never posing as a "practical politician," has always been a trusted counselor in the innermost circles of his party.

Mr. Kellogg's more recent professional successes have been achieved as a representative of the government. As special counsel, he had charge of the case of the United States against the paper trust and also of the case of the United States against the Standard Oil trust. He was the special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the investigation of the Harriman railroads. Thus Mr. Kellogg has been and is, as an attache of the Department of Justice, connected with some of the most important national litigation, and he enjoys that wide recognition of professional primacy by the bar and the bench which is the true criterion of distinction.

It is current rumor that Mr. Kellogg has been on several occasions favorably considered in connection with appointments as attorney general of the United States, and of justice of the supreme court, but it is doubtful whether he cares to accept either of these positions. He has also been strongly urged for United States senator, but he has declined to be a candidate.

Mr. Kellogg was married in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1886, to Miss

Clara M. Cook, daughter of George H. Cook. They maintain a charming and cultured household at 633 Fairmont avenue, St. Paul.

The subject is a prominent clubman, being affiliated with the following organizations: The Minnesota Club, the Kitchi Gammi, the Duluth Club, the Chicago Lawyers Club and the New York Transportation Club.

GEORGE W. OAKES, who has been for many years closely identified with the business interests of St. Paul and the surrounding country as a prosperous and successful contractor and builder, has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his community, where he is looked upon as an able leader and worthy representative citizen. Mr. Oakes was born on a farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 4, 1844, and is a son of Josiah Carter and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Oakes.

Mr. Oakes received a fair education in the public schools of Ohio, and at the age of seventeen years enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had a long and active war record, participating in a number of fierce engagements and experiencing all of the hardships, perils and privations incident to army life. At the battle of Chickamauga he was captured by the Confederates and sent to Richmond, being later sent to Danville, and then on to the terrible prison at Andersonville, later to Savannah, Milan and Florence, South Carolina, and being held in all for seventeen months. He was released March 1, 1865, after being sick of camp fever for three weeks at Florence, and after his return home was so emaciated that his friends failed to recognize him. After recuperating for six months, during which time he was still too sick to work, Mr. Oakes went to Wayne county, Michigan, and there spent several years, later traveling west to Wyoming, where he secured employment as a member of a construction gang on the Union Pacific Railroad. He spent a year with this gang, and during the latter part thereof began to take contracts for grading and similar work, and then went to Idaho, where he spent the following twelve months in looking over some placer claims in the mining camps. Being successful in this line, he returned to Ohio for a short visit, and in June, 1871, came to St. Paul, expecting to start contracting with the St. Paul & Pacific. At this time, however, the failure of Jay Gould occurred, and Mr. Oakes entered the train service, three months later being given the position of conductor. On February 12, 1874, Mr. Oakes was married to Miss Flora A. Sutherland, of St. Paul, who was born in the state of New York, daughter of Bethuel and Emily (Blish) Sutherland. After spending five years in the train service, Mr. Oakes began to take contracts for railroad construction work, and he has followed this line of endeavor to the present time. His first partnership lasted until 1901, at which time he purchased the interests of his associate, and since that time has been connected with his son, Bethuel S., who is a graduate of the Mechanical Arts high school, is married and has one child. Mr. Oakes' daughter, Edna L., is a graduate of St. Paul high school, while his younger son, Webster C., is also a graduate of that institution and is engaged in work for his father.

In political matters Mr. Oakes is a Republican, but he has never cared for public life. He has been earnest and active in all his enterprises, pursuing each object with an energy and perseverance which are truly remarkable. His record as a private citizen has equalled that of the young

soldier and in every relation of life he is well worthy the respect and esteem in which he is universally held.

TRUMAN S. WHITE. Industry puts an entirely new face upon the productions of nature. By labor man has subjugated the world, reduced it to his dominion, and clothed the earth with a new garment. The first rude plow that man thrust into the soil; the first rude axe of stone with which he felled its pine; the first rude canoe scooped by him from its trunk to cross the river and reach the greener fields beyond, were each the outcome of a human faculty which brought within his reach some physical comfort he had never enjoyed before. Material things became subject to the influence of labor. From the clay of the ground man manufactured the vessels which were to contain his food; out of the fleecy covering of sheep he made clothes for himself of many kinds; from the flax-plant he drew its fibres and made linen and cambric; from the hemp-plant he made ropes and fishing tackle; from the cotton pod he fabricated fustians, dimities and calicoes. From the rags of these, and from weeds and the shavings of woods he made paper on which books and newspapers are printed, and lead was formed into printers' type for the communication of knowledge without end to the world. Not the least of these wonderful evolutions and developments is the manufacture of paper of all kinds, and the material from which it is made, in which connection it is with pleasure that we present a biographical sketch of the late Truman S. White, of the wholesale paper firm of White & Leonard Company, of 402-403 Scandinavian Bank Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. White was born at Oxford, Ohio, September 23, 1841, a son of Prescott and Caroline (Townsend) White. He was three years of age when his people moved to Cincinnati, where they spent one year and then moved on to St. Louis, remaining in that city seven years, and in both places Mr. White's father was engaged in packing work. At this time they returned to the farm on which Mr. White had been born, his father having joined a company of gold seekers from his old home in 1849, who fitted out an expedition for an overland journey to California. After four or five years Prescott White returned to his home, having been unfortunate in his operations, which netted him nothing and consumed what capital he had, including the old homestead farm. In 1855, nothing daunted, he set out with his family for St. Paul, but he never reached that city, as at Rock Island, Illinois, he was taken down with cholera and there died, being buried in the Mississippi river at Rock Island. After his death the family came on to St. Paul, the mother bravely keeping her little brood together, and Truman S. White gave up any ideas he may have had for advanced educational training and entered the employ of William S. Combs, who had married his sister. He continued with him until 1858, at which time he returned to the old homestead, then being operated by an uncle, but after several years returned to St. Paul and again entered Mr. Combs' employ. At the outbreak of the Civil war young White was fired with patriotism and several times attempted to enlist in the Union army, but on each occasion was prevented by his family, and eventually, in June, 1862, he went back to Ohio, and at Oxford became a private in Company C, Ninety-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Sent first to Dayton, Ohio, the regiment then went to Lexington, Kentucky, and joined Sherman's army. At Nashville, Tennessee, while on a foraging expedition, Mr. White received his first wound, a bullet striking him in the right shoulder. He participated in

the battles at Stone River, Tullahoma, Resaca, Dallas, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, where he was wounded in the right thigh, and subsequently served all through the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was then turned back to follow Hood's army and took part in the battles of first and second Franklin and Nashville. On June 5, 1865, Mr. White was mustered out of the service at Camp Dennison, after a brave and faithful service of three years, every day of which found him on duty, as he had no hospital service whatever. Faithful to his duty, brave in the face of danger, cheerful and willing on all the heart-breaking marches, a kind comrade to his fellow soldiers and respectful to his superior officers, Mr. White made an ideal soldier, and his war record is one of which any old soldier might well be proud.

After he had completed his services to his country, Mr. White returned to St. Paul, where he started to work as a clerk with the firm of Averill, Secombe & Company, being their first clerk. Eventually, as this business grew, other clerks were employed and Mr. White was retained as manager, continuing with this firm for ten years. In 1876 he resigned his position to engage in the business on his own account, under the firm name of T. S. White & Company, which was succeeded by White, Stone & Company, and was later consolidated with D. D. Merrill & Company, at which time the St. Paul Book and Stationery Company was organized, Mr. White being secretary and manager of the wholesale department. After two years he withdrew from this firm and established the T. S. White Stationery Company, four years later resigning as the head of this firm to organize the wholesale paper department of the Pioneer Press. On May 1, 1890, the present firm was organized, and to illustrate the wonderful growth of the paper industry in St. Paul it is only needed to note that when Mr. White was a clerk with Averill, Secombe & Company, at that time the only paper house in St. Paul, it did a business of about \$125,000 yearly, while the present firm of White & Leonard Company, which is only one of about fifteen paper companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis, has an annual output amounting to about \$850,000.

On May 10, 1867, Mr. White was married in St. Paul, to Miss Emma H. Holland, of that city, who was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, daughter of John Holland, who came to St. Paul in 1851, where he was one of this city's pioneer financiers. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. White, as follows: Henry Holland, engaged in the paper business, makes his home in Minneapolis, is married but has no children; Helen M., residing at home; Marion, who married F. E. Pfeiffer, of St. Paul, has one child, Marion; and Truman S., Jr., a traveling salesman of St. Paul, is married and has one child, Marjorie.

Mr. White was a Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the field as a Union soldier. He took an active part in the campaign which made C. K. Davis governor, and until 1890 interested himself actively in all measures which had to do with the success of his party, although he never would allow his name to be used as a candidate for public preferment. He was a charter member of the Territorial Pioneers and of the Junior Pioneers, and also of Acker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, having filled every office in that post and served as adjutant general of the state department when Captain Castle was department commander. For about nineteen years was connected with the B. P. O. E., and he was also a member of the Commercial Club and the Association of Commerce. In the conduct

of local progress Mr. White's advice was eagerly sought and freely given, while he himself never failed to bear his full share of the labor and cost of public improvements—material, religious and educational. The death of this honored citizen of St. Paul occurred on the 14th of October, 1911.

HARRY CANNON, M. D. The medical profession is one which offers a wide field for the ambitious young men of today, giving its followers, as it does, opportunities to display their abilities and intellectual gifts, and one who has already gained something more than a local reputation in this calling is Harry Cannon, M. D., a rising young physician and surgeon of St. Paul, who through his zeal and natural talent has won the confidence of the residents of his community and built up a large clientele. Dr. Cannon was born at Weaver, Wisconsin, June 6, 1872, and is a son of James and Eliza (Noonan) Cannon. He is one of twelve children, eleven living, and among his brothers are: Edward J. Cannon, formerly of St. Paul, and now division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway in Spokane, Washington; John M., an attorney at Ritzville, Washington; and George J. an attorney of Spokane, Washington. All three formerly practiced law in St. Paul.

Harry Cannon was educated at Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Iowa, in the J. D. Hess Business College of St. Paul, and in the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in May, 1904. During the years 1895 to 1899 he had served as chief clerk of the state board of land commissioners, at Helena, Montana, and from the latter year until 1900 was a teacher in the city schools of Anaconda, Montana. During a part of 1903 and 1904 he served as interne at the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, and in 1904 and 1905 held a like position in St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul. Dr. Cannon began practice in this city in 1904, and he has been very successful in his work. He maintains a well-appointed suite of offices, with a large medical library and a complete equipment of the latest inventions and appliances of his profession, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the times, subscribing to the leading medical journals and belonging to the Ramsey County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. A close student, a steady-handed surgeon, and a sympathetic physician, he has been remarkably successful, and has thus won the confidence of his patients. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been too busy with his work to take more than a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature. Religiously he is connected with the Catholic church, and his fraternal and social affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, the B. P. O. E., the University Club and others. He maintains his office at 822 East Seventh street, where is also his residence.

CARL OSCAR PIERSON. One of Red Wing's prominent and favorably known citizens and native sons is Carl Oscar Pierson, who since 1889 has been identified with the state board of health, whose offices are located in this place. In ancestry he is Swedish, a stock which has found many representatives in the New World. America, indeed, owes much to this country and has honored and been honored by many noble men and women of this extraction. His name was originally Peterson, but in 1902 he had it legally changed to Pierson to avoid the confusion incident to the large number of Oscar Petersons. His birth occurred in this place February 26, 1873.

The subject's father, Olaf Peterson, was born in Sweden, in 1816, and came to the United States in 1838, when a young man. He received his education in the University of Copenhagen, taking a mechanical course and in Boston invented the first combination and key safe lock. Not long after coming to this country he became foreman of a safe manufacturing company in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1855 he came to Red Wing and organized and brought into existence, in association with his father-in-law, N. Lovgren, a safe factory. This met excellent fortunes until 1873, when it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt as a farm machinery and wagon factory under the firm name of Lovgren & Peterson. He was a man of great originality and inventive genius, and in addition to the safety locks above mentioned invented a square hole boring machine and numerous other valuable devices. This well remembered gentleman, for over half a century a resident of Red Wing, died here in 1906, at an advanced age. The mother, whose maiden name was Ingrid Lovgren, was also a native of Sweden. As far back as the fourth generation the ancestors were mechanics in Sweden.

Carl Oscar Pierson received his education in the public schools of Red Wing and since first embarking as a useful factor in the life of the city has been identified with the state board of health. From the first he has manifested marked efficiency and, proving faithful and able in little things, he was given more and more to do and now holds a responsible position. In 1906 he was made assistant secretary of the Minnesota state board of health.

Mr. Pierson was married in Red Wing, June 3, 1902, his chosen lady being Gerda C. Anderson, daughter of Swan Anderson, of this place. Mrs. Pierson, like her husband, is of Swedish extraction. Their home is one of the pleasant and hospitable abodes of the city.

In his political faith Mr. Pierson is a Republican, although too broad-minded to be blindly partisan. He is a member of the Commercial Club of St. Paul and is a communicant of Christ church, Episcopal, of Red Wing. He is interested in military matters and is an ex-member of Company G, of the Minnesota National Guards.

HON. ROBERT ARMSTRONG SMITH. To speak of the career of Robert A. Smith is a task which cannot be other than pleasant, for his life is one of those whose courageous and honorable achievements make the whole world richer. He has been honored as has no other man in St. Paul and has filled every office entrusted to him with credit to himself and profit to the people. He has seen the city grow from an unorganized village to its present grand proportions, and during his mayoralty every department of its municipal activity has called forth praise from cities all over the land as being worthy of imitation. For more than half a century he has been subjected to the many temptations and the close scrutiny of the man who holds public office, and with the utmost success has kept free from even the shadow of suspicion or discredit.

Mr. Smith was born June 13, 1827, in Booneville, Warwick county, Indiana, and is the son of William and Elizabeth B. (Graham) Smith. His father came from Lincolnshire, England, to America when he was a young man and settled in Booneville. He had been a farmer in England, but when he came to America went into the mercantile business and was for many years one of the leading merchants of that state. His death occurred in his sixtieth year. His wife was a Virginian by



Robert A. Smith.

birth, a member of an old and very prominent family of the Old Dominion, which had migrated first to Kentucky and later to Booneville, Indiana. She had been previously married to a gentleman named Dorsey, who had died. Robert A. was the eldest boy in a family of nine children.

After completing the public schools of Booneville Mr. Smith went to the University of Indiana, which he attended for five years and where he studied law. He received his diploma from the law department in 1850 and returned to Booneville to practice, there forming a law partnership with Hon. William F. Parrott, later representative to Congress from the first district of Indiana. In college he was a member of the Athena Society. In the same year in which he graduated he was admitted to the bar of Indiana and was also elected county auditor of Warwick county, Indiana, his official duties preventing his engaging in practice to any great extent. The term was for four years, but in three years he resigned to become secretary to the territorial governor of Minnesota, Governor Willis A. Gorman, his brother-in-law. He accompanied the governor to St. Paul and while in his service he was also appointed territorial librarian, which position he held until 1858. In 1856 he was appointed by the county board to the office of treasurer of Ramsey county and in the fall of that year was elected as an independent Democrat for the full term. Subsequently he was re-elected four consecutive terms, serving until March, 1868, a period of twelve years.

In 1866 Mr. Smith engaged in the banking business in St. Paul, as a member of the firm of Dawson, Smith & Reed, and in the process of time and the progress of business he became one of the incorporators of the Bank of Minnesota and was later made its vice-president. He was ever rated as a financier of superior capacity and ability and his business methods have always been very popular with all concerned. On various occasions he has made certain real estate investments and his transactions have been largely successful and profitable. Through the failure of the Bank of Minnesota, a failure due to the mismanagement of others, he gave up every dollar of his property, even to the house in which he lived, to pay the bank's creditors. For a number of years his only income was his salary, upon which public life entails demands scarcely conceivable to men in private life.

In 1883 Mr. Smith was elected a member of the city council and served by re-election for four years. During the last three years of this period he was president of the council, and at times ex officio acting mayor. In March, 1887, upon the resignation of the late Hon. Edmund Rice, he was chosen mayor by the council, and in May, 1888, was elected by the people. Subsequent to that he was re-elected six times, a Democrat in a Republican city, his tenure of office being fifteen years and his administration of the city's affairs being distinguished by the utmost progressiveness and good judgment. He is now retired, being in his eighty-fifth year (1912), and is secure in the enjoyment of hosts of ardent friends and admirers. He was a member of the house in the legislature of 1885 and was a member of the state senate from Ramsey county.

On November 2, 1850, at Bloomington, Indiana, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Stone, whose ancestry, like his own, is English. This admirable lady was born near Staunton, Virginia, and possesses the charm of the Southern gentlewoman. Wil-

liam, the eldest son of their marriage, is deceased. Lucy is married to Charles W. Copley, and has three children, Mary E., Robert A., and Mina D. The last-named, now Mrs. Arthur Page, is the mother of two children, Phyllis and Arthur H., Jr.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic orders and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has the distinction of being the oldest member of the lodge in the state. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Methodist and his wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

Some years ago the following interesting tribute to this good and wise man was given in the pages of a biographical volume: "It is idle to say what is so well known, that he has never failed, nor faltered in his duty in any position of trust, public or private, or ever been remiss in his obligations as a citizen or man. The plain honesty and unaffected simplicity of character which seem to be natural attributes of the typical born and bred Indianian—and which are admirable, even if they are 'Hoosier'—are readily discerned to be the chief components in his make-up. He could not swerve from a course of rectitude and duty if he would, and he would not if he could. His face is easily read and proclaims him a man of a high order of intelligence; a man altogether plain and practical, because he is sensible; a man well poised and self-confident, but without a particle of ostentation or assumption; a man inviting confidence and trust and incapable of betraying either. He has made an excellent mayor of the city, has never played the demagogue, the bull-dozer, or the fool, and has carried into his position his natural disposition of fairness and justice to everybody. He has protected alike the property of capitalists from the menaces of the lawless and unreasoning and the rights of poor, fanatical, but well-meaning religionists from the abuse of the reckless and unregenerate. At all times he has been accessible, at all times good-natured, and while comporting himself with all proper dignity and decorum, he would rather resign his office than forego a hearty laugh or any form of innocent recreation. Personally he is universally popular. In late years every office he has held has been thrust upon him. He invariably leads his ticket, and though he has always been a Democrat, without variableness or shadow of turning, hundreds of his political opponents have been his warmest supporters. Mr. Newson, in his 'Pen Pictures,' says that long ago, whenever Mr. Smith was a candidate, 'the Whigs invariably helped him through, and in one case he came out ahead of all his party friends and was the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket.' His popularity with all classes is occasioned mainly by the personal traits of character mentioned, and by his social nature, his liberal disposition, his well known generous and charitable nature, and his recognized general worth."

The long political career of Hon. Robert Armstrong Smith has left him young, according to the test of a beloved writer of modern times, for it has robbed him of no illusions, nor shaken his faith in humanity. He is ready to believe in mankind because he himself has never exchanged manhood for dollars, nor character for real estate.

COLONEL FREDERICK PAUL WRIGHT. St. Paul has an enviable reputation among the great cities of the Union as the home of enterprising citizens whose broad-minded and liberal progressiveness both in the world of business and of municipal affairs is yearly making it more of a center

for the constantly expanding activities of the great northwest. Colonel Frederick Paul Wright holds high place among these makers of a great city.

Colonel Wright was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1855, and it was in that city that he obtained his early education. In 1872 he came to what was then regarded as the west, and was engaged as a telegraph operator in the city of St. Paul, and later went to Jamestown, North Dakota, in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Following his experience in that occupation he entered the wholesale paper house of Averill, Russell & Carpenter, the pioneer paper concern of St. Paul, organized in 1869. After ten years with the house, in which he learned the paper business from top to bottom, and both inside and out of the factory, upon the retirement of Mr. Russell, the senior member of the firm, Colonel Wright purchased an interest in the establishment and the firm became Averill, Carpenter and Company. It remained so until the death of General Averill in 1890, when it was reorganized as Wright, Barrett & Stillwell and was later incorporated as Wright, Barrett & Stillwell Company, its present name. It is now known as one of the largest and best paper houses in the west, its factories supplying paper from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast.

Colonel Wright gained his military title in the Minnesota National Guard, in which he was first enlisted as a private in the First Regiment, where his ability, genial personality and enthusiasm soon found him a captain. He was later commissioned Colonel, the position he held until 1893. In 1892 the popular commissioned colonel of the Third Regiment was chosen to run for mayor of the city on the Republican ticket, the opposing candidate being "Bob" Smith. The result was the election of Colonel Wright by a plurality of over 4,000 votes. Colonel Wright has the honor to be one of five Republican mayors out of the seventeen administrations of that office in the city and the first Republican mayor in twenty-five years, his administration preceding that of Dr. Stewart. His conduct of affairs while in that office was a credit to the city as well as himself, and he gave an excellent example of what true public spirited municipal control should be to mould for the better our great American cities.

On September 25, 1878, Colonel Wright was united in marriage with Miss Belle Irvine, the daughter of John Irvine, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of St. Paul. John R. Irvine was born in Dansville, New York, and came to St. Paul in 1842. He was one of the pioneer bankers, and one of the streets of St. Paul was named in his honor. Mrs. R. L. Gorman, a daughter of John R. Irvine and a sister of Mrs. Wright, was the first white girl born in St. Paul. Only one family, that of Henry Jackson, was living here when Mr. Irvine came, and in the early days the latter was in the fur business, dealing with the Indians. He died in St. Paul in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two sons,—Cushing F. and Douglas H. Wright, both of whom are unmarried. Cushing is associated with his father in the business, holding the office of secretary of the company, while Douglas is engaged as the owner and proprietor of a large chicken ranch of eighty acres, situated between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Colonel Wright is a member of various clubs of St. Paul, including the Minnesota Club and the Town and Country Club, and with the latter Mrs. Wright is also affiliated. His fraternal associations are represented by his membership in the Loyal Legion.

CLIFFORD WILSON BASCOM was born September 20, 1881, at McLean, Illinois. He is the son of Alpheus Wilson and Clara Estelle (Phillips) Bascom, the former being a son of Dr. Bascom, of Kentucky nativity, and the latter a daughter of Samuel C. Phillips, of New York City. The family moved to St. Paul in the 'eighties, and there Clifford W. attended school up to the age of fifteen, at which time his father died, and the boy was of necessity compelled to give up his studies and seek some work to assist in the family maintenance. As his first actual work he was employed with the firm of Noyes Brothers & Cutler, of St. Paul, but he remained with them for a brief period only, his next connection being with the Rice Phillips Laundry Company. He entered their employ in the humble capacity of an office boy, but his natural ability, combined with his ambition, have brought about rapid and continuous promotion, until he is now filling the important position of general manager and secretary to this firm.

Mr. Bascom is a member of the White Bear Yacht and the Lake Side Yacht Clubs of St. Paul. He married Miss Beryl Blair, daughter of Mrs. Ida Martin, of Minneapolis. Their residence is at White Bear Lake, and Mr. Bascom maintains his office at Sixth and John streets.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE. Among the families that have for many years held residence in St. Paul and acquired influence and success in the community, one of the most representative is that of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie, of 601 Dayton avenue. Both of Scotch nativity, they possess the finest qualities of that people and they have the esteem of a large social circle.

Mr. MacKenzie was born November 26, 1856, in Scotland, a son of Simon and Eliza (McBane) MacKenzie, his father being a tailor and spending all his life in his native land. Alexander was reared and educated in Scotland and learned his father's trade, which he followed there until he was thirty-one years old, when he came to America. He was in business in New York City for five years, and in 1890 moved to St. Paul, where he opened his merchant tailoring establishment on Western avenue. He has been in business here more than twenty years and has built up a trade that includes the best class of patronage in the city. Successful in business, he has interested himself in the movements for public welfare and is a loyal citizen of St. Paul. He is treasurer of the Scottish order of clans.

Before her marriage, which occurred in June, 1887, Mrs. MacKenzie was Miss Eliza Clark. She was born at Port Gordon, Scotland, a daughter of Alexander and Isabelle (Hendry) Clark, who came to America and first settled in Canada, in 1887 moving to St. Paul, where Mr. Clark, whose death occurred about two years ago, was one of the leading mason contractors of the city. His son, John Clark, now manages the business. Mrs. MacKenzie is a practitioner of the Christian Science church and one of the prominent representatives of this church in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie have eight children: Grace C.; Linda, who is the wife of James Duncan; Alexander; Benjamin M.; Evelyn; Alice M.; Henry; and Ruth.

HON. H. G. O. MORISON. One of the oldest residents, a prominent lawyer and former public official was taken from St. Paul's citizenship by the death of Hon. H. G. O. Morison on the 1st of September, 1890. He had been identified with the city from pioneer times, and his early as-



W. B. Smith

sociations had been with the men who laid the foundations of the civil government and commercial and industrial welfare of the state. He was well versed in the law, and a large clientage sought his services. He was also active in civic affairs, and both in private and public life was honored and esteemed for many excellences of character.

A native of Maine, he was born at the town of Livermore, January 24, 1817, so that at his death he had passed the span of three score and ten. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Benjamin) Morison. The mother's father was Colonel Benjamin, who, though very young, had served in the Revolution and earned his title by that service. Samuel Morison was a farmer and merchant of Maine, and was also prominent in local politics.

The son during his youthful days in Maine attended the district schools and then finished at Bangor, in which city he also began reading law under Judge Appleton. After his admission to the bar he engaged in practice for some time in his native state. In the meantime a brother had settled on the extreme northwestern frontier and was engaged in running one of the early mills at the Falls of St. Anthony, which was the usual designation at the time for Minneapolis. The young lawyer visited this place and his brother during the early 'fifties. Later, in the spring of 1855, he came west and located in the village of St. Paul, where he was a resident from time to time for a period of thirty-five years and lived to see the early town become one of the leading cities of the west. His first business was in real estate, and later he was appointed internal revenue collector, a government position which he held for several years. After leaving that office he engaged actively in the practice of law, and gave close attention to his patronage until two years before his death, when he retired.

Mr. Morison was married on January 18, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Newel, a daughter of Stanford and Abbie Lee (Penniman) Newel. Her brother, Stanford Newel, Jr., who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, was a graduate of Yale College and Harvard Law School, came out to St. Paul in 1865 and was a prominent lawyer of this city for many years. Mrs. Morison, who resides in the family home at 251 Dayton avenue, is the mother of three children: David W., who lives at home; Samuel B., married, first, Miss Margaret Snyder, and, second, to Helen Neilson, and has two children, by his first marriage, Margaret and Samuel; and Stanford, who manages a coffee plantation in Southern Mexico.

CARL B. SCHMIDT. A prominent member of the legal fraternity in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, is Carl B. Schmidt. He has been in practice since 1901, and since that time his reputation for clear and logical thinking and for honesty of purpose has steadily grown. He has handled many cases of great importance and has been uniformly successful. He inherited his taste for things scholarly from his father, who was a very prominent citizen in Wisconsin, and who died when Carl Schmidt was only a boy. This sad event had much to do with making Carl Schmidt the man he now is, for he had to struggle for everything he obtained. He had to work for several years before he was able to save enough money to study for his law degree, and it was obtained at the price of constant sacrifice and indefatigable effort. Without any doubt his experiences strengthened his character, giving him self reliance and teaching him to read the minds of men, a knowledge immeasurably valuable to a lawyer. He is now in his prime, and

as the years pass he will undoubtedly win places of greater importance, for he has not taken a backward step since he began to climb the ladder of life.

Mr. Schmidt was born on the 20th of January, 1872, in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, the son of Carl H. Schmidt, a prominent newspaper man in his time. Carl H. Schmidt served his country during the Civil war as captain of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment. He was loyal to the Fatherland, but thought that the best service he could render her was to be a faithful citizen of the United States. He therefore was a leader in public affairs in the state of Wisconsin. He was judge of the probate court during the years 1886-1888. In 1871 he was elected state senator, and served in this capacity until 1880, to the great satisfaction of his constituents. He was elected a delegate to the national convention when Grover Cleveland received his first nomination for the presidency. As editor and proprietor of *Der Nordwesten*, a weekly paper published at Manitowoc, he was well known to Germans over a broad stretch of country, and his editorials had a powerful influence over the minds of his countrymen. His death occurred on the 7th of January, 1888.

Carl Schmidt, his son, was educated in the public schools of Manitowoc and of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Upon graduating from the high school, he gladly accepted the appointment of deputy clerk of the probate court, and here it was that the germ of his desire to become a lawyer was planted. He held this position in Manitowoc until 1889, and then, his father having died the year before, he knew that he must give up his ambitions, for a time at least, so decided to prepare himself for a business career. He attended the Sheboygan Business College, and upon completing his course in this institution became bookkeeper for the Manitowoc Manufacturing Company. He held this position for about two years and then resigned to come to St. Paul. In the latter city he entered the Globe Business School, where he took a course in shorthand, and then he went into the employ of the Netherlands American Land Company as stenographer. He remained with this firm for thirteen years, and while he was working in an office all day he was sitting up half the night studying his law books. He worked for the firm until the year in which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Minnesota, this being in 1901. He immediately began to practice as soon as he was admitted to the bar. He became senior member of the firm of Schmidt and Metcalfe. This firm later was increased by the admission of another member, and the name became Schmidt, Metcalfe and Olson. Still later the name of Metcalfe was replaced by that of Newman, and after a time Mr. Olson retired from the association, and the firm became Schmidt and Newman. It is now Schmidt and Waters, the change having been made in April, 1910. The firm enjoys a large practice, which is constantly increasing, and its reputation for fair dealing is unquestioned.

In politics Mr. Schmidt is a Republican, though the constant demand on his time does not permit him to take a very active part in the work of the party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a master workman. He is also a member of the Sons of Hermann, of which he is a past president. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Equitable Fraternal Union of Neenah, having been president of the first assembly in St. Paul. He is very active in promoting the welfare of those of his nationality,

though not a native born German himself. He feels that the German race in America should endeavor in every way to cling fast to those qualities that have made them such welcome citizens of the United States and have won for them successes in every field, and that these qualities can be perpetuated by associations which serve in themselves as reminders of their common heritage. He is consequently a member of and prominent in a number of these. He is president of the German-American Central Alliance of St. Paul, and is first vice-president of the State Alliance of the National German-American Alliance. He is also a member of the Plattdeutscher Verein and of the Teutonia Verein. Loyalty is a keynote in his character, and he is an active member of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota. His membership in the Commercial Club and in the North Central Commercial Club is evidence of his interest in the prosperity and growth of his home city. In religious affiliations he is a Protestant.

Mr. Schmidt was married on the 12th of June, 1893, to Clarice Gertrude Obst. The marriage took place at St. Paul, Minnesota, and the bride was the daughter of August Obst, who won the distinction of having the Iron Cross conferred upon him for bravery displayed during the Franco-Prussian war. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt: Leslie C. P., Elsie Frances and Carl Marvin.

JOHN WAGENER, sheriff of Ramsey county, stands as a public official of the most faithful and efficient type; as popular with law-abiding citizens as he is feared by those whose inclinations take them out of the paths of rectitude. He was former city treasurer of the city of St. Paul and his selection for his present office may be taken as evidence of how well he performed its duties and as an eloquent tribute to his worth and capacity. It has been well said of this gentleman that "He is one of the most progressive officials in the state and his incumbency of office has always been noted for the close attention paid the interests of the people."

Mr. Wagener is a native son of the city of St. Paul, his birth having occurred within its boundaries April 23, 1862, when the Civil war was shaking the Union. He is the son of John and Susana (Hahn) Wagener. He received the advantages of a thorough education, attending the Adams and the parochial schools and subsequently pursuing his studies in St. John's and St. Joseph's Colleges. Being of practical inclinations, he then entered the St. Paul Business College, where he learned much concerning commercial life. When it came to starting out as a factor in the great world of affairs, the young man embarked in the retail grocery business and he has since been engaged in fuel, real estate, rentals and insurance lines. In all he has been successful, as he has been in the public offices intrusted to him by the people.

Mr. Wagener inaugurated his public career in 1894, when he was elected city treasurer, and in this office he continued throughout the years 1895 and 1896, performing its duties with signal promptness and fidelity. In 1897 he was elected sheriff and during his service in this important office he has established a record for efficiency and ability that has not been surpassed. In 1899 he was re-elected on the Democratic ticket, being the only man of his party placed in office that year. When, in 1910, Mr. Wagener again decided to become a candidate for sheriff, his old friends rallied at once, greatly augmented in numbers by new recruits from the younger generation, and he was elected by a substantial ma-

jority over William Gerber, the sheriff at that time running for reelection.

In club life sheriff Wagener is one of the most prominent of St. Paul's officials. He is a member of the Junior Pioneers, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, the Commercial Club, the Sons of Herman, the West Side Commercial Club, the West End and North Central Commercial Clubs and St. Clement's Society. He possesses those social proclivities which make him thoroughly enjoy association with his fellow men and he is held in great popularity in the ranks of all the organizations above noted. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wagener is a stalwart Democrat and since his earliest voting days he has ever been willing to do anything legitimate, to go anywhere, in support of its causes. He has satisfied all parties in his zealous fulfillment of duty and it has been his to gain both success and approbation and the better prize of the friendship of his kind.

He married Miss Julia C. Haggemiller, of St. Paul, in 1887. She is a native of this city, and three children were born of this union, but two died in infancy. The only one living, Martha S.

WILLIAM H. BRADEN. Among the early merchants and business men of St. Paul, one who contributed the activities of many years to the city's commerce was William H. Braden, who died on the 24th of December, 1884. He had begun business here before the war, and thus his family has been identified with the city for over half a century.

The late Mr. Braden was a native of the historic portion of Pennsylvania known as Washington county, where he was born on the 23d of March, 1836. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Baxter) Braden, and the paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The family were among the early settlers of southwestern Pennsylvania.

After his education in the public schools of his native county William H. Braden, with his older brother Jacob B., engaged in the dry-goods business at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. From there they both came west to the territory of Minnesota in the year 1857. Jacob B. Braden and a partner, Mr. Holmes, established a heavy hardware store in St. Paul when the mercantile business of the city was in its infancy. This firm was dissolved after a period of six months, and the firm of J. B. Braden and Brother came into existence and was conducted until the death of the subject. He was a man of success and integrity and achieved an honorable place in the community.

Mr. Braden was married at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Frost, of that town. Her parents were Wesley and Anna (Davidson) Frost, her father being a United States marshal at Pittsburg in 1852 and otherwise prominent in public affairs. The Davidson family was one of the oldest in that section of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Braden, who survives her husband and resides with her family at 24 South St. Albans, has been a resident of St. Paul nearly half a century. Six children were born of her marriage. Anna and Mary are now deceased, and the other four are: William K., with the West Publishing Company and who married Miss Edythe Collins and has one son, William K., Jr.; Louisa Frost, at home; Frank L., at home, a traveling salesman for Gordon and Ferguson; and Harold C., with the McCloud River Lumber Company as paymaster at McCloud, California.

LOUIS JAMES ABERWALD, since 1902 conducting a thriving drug business in St. Paul, was born March 22, 1875, at Rochester, Minnesota. He is the son of Joseph John and Catherine Aberwald, the former of German and the latter of Irish parentage. Their son was educated in the public and parochial schools of Rochester, being graduated from the latter in April, 1893. Immediately following his graduation he started in as an apprentice at the Seven Corners, St. Paul, Minnesota, continuing thus until 1897, when he became a registered pharmacist. He was employed as a druggist's clerk for about five years thereafter. In 1900 Mr. Aberwald was one of the organizers of the Minnesota Retail Drug Clerks' Association, and was active in his membership of that organization. In 1902 he became established in business upon his own responsibility, and has conducted a particularly successful business since that time. He has been secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Retail Druggists' Association for the past six years, and treasurer of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association since June, 1907, in both of which organizations he has been prominent and active in the furtherance of the welfare of the retail druggists.

Mr. Aberwald is a communicant of St. Luke's Catholic church, and in the way of fraternal societies of a religious nature he is a member of the St. Peter Court Catholic Order of Foresters and of St. Paul Council, No. 397, Knights of Columbus.

On October 9, 1906, Mr. Aberwald was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Lawler, the daughter of Timothy Lawler, of Rochester, the marriage occurring in Rochester.

CHARLES WILBERFORCE AMES. One of the most important concerns in the city of St. Paul is the West Publishing Company, engaged in the publication of law books, its present standing and continual progress being largely credited to the experience, executive ability and genius in the combination and concentration of applicable forces possessed by its president, Charles Wilberforce Ames. This gentleman, of national prominence as a publisher, was born in Minneapolis, June 30, 1855, and is the son of Charles Gordon and Sarah Jane (Daniels) Ames. During his youth the family made several changes of residence and the early education of him whose name inaugurates this review was received in Albany (New York) Academy for Boys, the California public schools and the Minneapolis high school. He subsequently matriculated in Cornell University and was graduated from that famous institution in 1878, with a full share of college honors.

Mr. Ames learned the printer's trade in the office of the San Jose (California) *Mercury* from 1869 to 1871, as a boy, and it is possible that the interest engendered at that time in the making of printed matter had something to do with determining his subsequent career. From 1872 to 1874 he engaged in railroad engineering in Minnesota and was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in some topographical work. He was a member of the Pennsylvania state geological survey about the time of his attendance at Cornell. In 1879 and 1880 he assisted his father in editing the *Christian Register* in Boston, and two years later he became associated with the management of the West Publishing Company at the time of its incorporation,—a firm engaged in the publication of law books. His connection with the corporation proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned and he was subsequently made its secretary and still later general manager. He is now president of the company, and to the position he

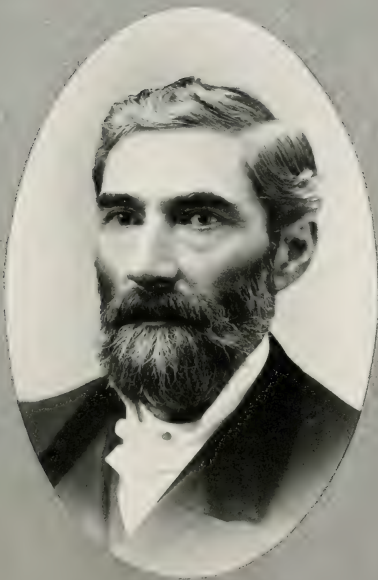
has brought ability of the highest order. In addition to the office above mentioned, he has other interests of wide scope and importance, being a director of the First National Bank, the Northwestern Trust Company and the American Law Book Company of New York.

Mr. Ames is generally recognized as a man of culture and progressive ideas, and he has ever been helpfully interested in all that goes to make a better St. Paul. He believes that one of the most important stones in the foundation of civic welfare is the best school system and advantages procurable. He is a devotee of literature and is one of the most valued members of the board of directors of the public library. Mr. Ames was one of the prime movers in 1908 in the founding of the St. Paul Institute, and he has been president of the board of trustees from the beginning. Mr. Ames is independent in politics, being too broad-minded to esteem mere partisanship above the support of the man and measure best calculated to serve the public good. In his religious faith he is Unitarian and has been for twenty years a trustee of Unity church. He has also been a director and vice-president of the American Unitarian Association (Boston). He is a well known clubman, his affiliations being with the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club, the Informal Club, the White Bear Yacht Club, and the Century and City Clubs of New York.

Mr. Ames was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1883, to Miss Mary Lesley, daughter of Professor J. P. Lesley, the eminent geologist.

ROWLAND BARDEN was, until his death in 1886, one of the most prominent business men in the city of St. Paul and one of the most important grain men and stock breeders in the state of Minnesota. The Barden name has stood for success ever since the days of the founding of the family in America. They came from Scotland in about the year 1640 and were extensive land owners. Samuel Barden, the father of Rowland Barden, left Rhode Island when a young man and, going to Binghamton, New York, purchased a large tract of land, on which the family homestead still stands, in a state of excellent preservation. Samuel Barden devoted his attention to the producing of dairy commodities, which were purchased by firms in New York City. He married Olive Crandall, a granddaughter of George Crandall, of Revolutionary service. Of the ten children born in the Barden home at Binghamton only one is now living—Marcus Barden, of Portage, Wisconsin.

The birth of Rowland Barden occurred at the home in New York state, on October 17, 1827. As his father removed to Michigan sixteen years later, the son there received the education of his later youth and early manhood. In the Kalamazoo schools he was a fellow-student of the Honorable Henry M. Rice and of others who, like himself, later developed into notable men of affairs. On completing his general education Mr. Barden elected to study law. He was graduated from the University of Kalamazoo and almost immediately afterward was admitted to the bar. His early legal practice was conducted in Pardeeville, Wisconsin. There he became much interested in the outlook for grain dealers and presently detached himself from his professional interests in order to give his time to the very promising commercial venture which so strongly appealed to him. From the first he was exceptionally successful; so much so that he presently changed his location to Milwaukee, which offered a broader scope for his operations. In



R. B. B. B.

that city he continued to deal in grain with increasing success. There he remained for the period from 1859 to 1869, and during that time was not only one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, but was also one of its heaviest dealers.

The growing importance of the northwest as an agricultural region induced him to come to St. Paul in 1869 and there he had his headquarters until his death. During the years succeeding his coming to this city he became a conspicuous figure in grain operations in St. Paul and was a charter member and president of the St. Paul Board of Trade.

Mr. Barden was one of the largest grain dealers in the Northwest and one of the first to ship grain over the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad—now the Northern Pacific—via the Lakes to New York. He is properly regarded as one of the commercial creators of the prosperity of this region.

In 1876 he acquired two thousand acres of land near Windon, in Cottonwood county, Minnesota; from this he evolved a stock farm that became famous. It was a center of interest through the adjacent region, was well-known throughout the entire country and even received note across the seas from English tourists. This property was known as the Barden-Barden farm and was especially noted for the Barden breeds of Hambletonian horses and Short Horn cattle. At one time Rowland Barden owned some of the finest horses and cattle in the Northwest, winning at the State Fair a succession of premiums on the same.

Mrs. Rowland Barden, née Phebe Gardner, was a daughter of Joel and Rachel (Freer) Gardner. The Freer family were of French origin, having come in 1728 to New York, and being later represented by their descendants in Michigan. The Gardners were residents of Connecticut where they owned land of considerable extent. From New England they removed to Pennsylvania and later to Michigan. Of the seven children born to Rowland and Phebe Gardner Barden only two survive. The son, Edgar B., who married Miss Etta Patterson, is a resident of St. Paul and, like his father, the subject of this biography, is a successful grain dealer and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis.

The daughter, Clara, married John B. Johnston, a successful business man, whose chief interests are in iron and who is a stockholder in the St. Paul Foundry Company. He is a son of Alexander Johnston, an early settler among St. Paul's well-known pioneers and a prominent politician and newspaper man. Clara Barden Johnston's education was received at the Visitation Convent of St. Paul. There she began her musical education, in which she early exhibited marked talent. Later she pursued advanced study of music in the Cincinnati College of Music. The public appreciation of her gifts has required her appearance as a musical artist in many of the large cities of the United States, and she is recognized as one of the most talented harpists in this country.

In addition to his absorbing family and business interests, Rowland Barden found time for political activities. In the years 1882-1884 he at one time acted as chairman of the state congressional committee. He was twice the Republican candidate for mayor of St. Paul. The first time he was defeated by the Honorable W. Maxfield, the latter winning by 700 votes, and the second time by the Honorable Edmund Rice. Mr.

Barden's significant position in St. Paul, both in his family and in his individual capacities, has been such as to make his name a memorable one.

GEORGE ADAMS. A family whose representatives have lived in St. Paul for over half a century is that of George Adams, whose children, grand children and great-grandchildren live in the city to which he came as a young man. Born in Germany, he came to America with his parents in the early '40s and lived with them at Fort Wayne, Indiana, until he finished his schooling, which he had begun in his native land. The father was a farmer by occupation and his family consisted of one daughter and four sons. George Adams was the only one to come to the northwest. The rest of the family still live in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, and the father and mother are buried there. George Adams came to St. Paul about 1858. He was a tinsmith by trade and he very soon set up an establishment of his own in that line. His was one of the oldest plants of the sort in the city and he built up an extensive and profitable business, which he conducted until two years before his death, when he retired from active work.

On the nineteenth of April, 1860—a date significant in American history—Mr. Adams was married to Miss Louisa Buennamann, the daughter of Hermon and Marie (Hilgman) Buennamann. The father was a merchant in St. Louis, who had come to St. Paul in 1854 because of his health, and was one of the first to bring his family to the "Gateway of the Northwest," then but a mere village. Mrs. Adams had one brother who died in infancy. There were born to her and her husband five children, all of whom are now living. Lou is the wife of Gustav Knauff and has two children, Milford Roy and Reuben Adams. The elder of these is married to Marie Simonet and they have two sons, James Donald and John Adams. Reuben Adams Knauff married Henrietta Young. Two other sons, W. E. and Edward J., are married, the former to Naomi Duncan and the latter to Laura C. Pederson. Edward, junior, and William F. Adams are the children of Edward J. Adams. George H. and Nellie C. Adams live at home with their mother, Mrs. Louisa Adams, at 866 Goodrich avenue. She is blessed in being permitted to see her descendants to the third generation and in knowing that the last, as the other two, will honorably carry on the name which her husband made one of respect in St. Paul. The family are valued members of the Methodist church, of which George Adams was also a communicant.

JOHN ARTHUR BURNS. Prominent among the rising young attorneys of St. Paul is John Arthur Burns, a talented and cultured man, who is devoting his time and energy toward making a success of his chosen profession. A son of Michael and Sarah (Mullen) Burns, he was born in Danville, Wisconsin, May 26, 1882.

Receiving his preliminary education in Wisconsin, John Arthur Burns was graduated from the Columbus high school in June, 1899, with a good record for scholarship. Subsequently coming to St. Paul, Minnesota, he entered the St. Paul College of Law, where he thoroughly mastered each branch of legal learning, and from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1904, while in June, 1905, he was honored with the degree of LL. M. from the University of Minnesota.

While living in Wisconsin, Mr. Burns began his professional career in Otsego and vicinity, where he taught school two years. In 1901 he located at St. Paul, Minnesota, and after his admission to the bar began

the practice of law in this city. Successful from the start, he has made himself known in legal circles, and has held positions of note, in 1905 and 1906 having been corporation attorney for the city of West St. Paul, while since October, 1909, he has served as assistant corporation attorney for the city of St. Paul. He is a member of the Ramsey County Bar Association, and of the Minnesota Bar Association, and takes an active and intelligent interest in each organization.

Politically Mr. Burns is a steadfast Democrat, and religiously he is a Roman Catholic. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; of the Woodmen of the World; and of the Knights of Columbus, in which he was district deputy for the First district of Minnesota from 1908 until 1911. Mr. Burns is a wide-awake member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, and among the athletic sports takes the most pleasure in base ball.

PATRICK KEIGHER. One of the oldest citizens of St. Paul, one who was engaged in business here before the Civil war, is Mr. Patrick Keigher, for many years a well known and successful grocer, but now retired from active commercial affairs.

Mr. Keigher is a native of Ireland, and was born in Roscommon county on the 11th of March, 1837. When a lad he accompanied his parents in their removal to America in 1844, and settled in Schenectady, New York. In the common schools of New York state he received his education. He has had a long and active career, which began when he was fifteen years old. At that age he went to New York City and was employed first as office boy in the office of the American Express Company and later was engaged with Brown Brothers, Wall Street bankers, for about two years. The next two years were spent in a general store in Washington county, New York. Then, on May 4, 1856, when he was nineteen years old, he arrived at St. Paul. What is now a city was then a village, and his early associations were with the earliest business men and affairs of this locality. He began work at a low salary in a grocery store, and by his industrious application and reliable methods made such progress that on July 1, 1860, he established himself in business, at Fifth and Wabasha, and remained thus actively engaged there until 1882. His partner in the grocery business was Christian Franck, the name of the firm being Franck & Keigher. Mr. Franck is now living in Rosstock, Germany. For many years his grocery was one of the popular supply centers of the city, and he continued a progressive merchant up to the time of his retirement. Recently he has been connected with the city water department.

Mr. Keigher by virtue of fifty-six years' residence in St. Paul is one of the members of the Territorial and Ramsey County Pioneer Associations. He has for many years supported and been interested in the success of the Democratic party. His church is the Catholic.

Mr. Keigher was married in April, 1856, to Miss Harriet Redding, and after a happy married life of nearly forty years she passed away on June 19, 1895. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keigher, but only two are now living: Alexander H., who died in infancy; Harriet Amelia, widow of Hugh Fraser, resides in St. Paul, at 109 Summit avenue, and her children are Louise, Harriett, Martha, Robert, Frank and William; William J. died at the age of thirty-five, unmarried; Bernard Francis died at the age of six years; and Louise M. is unmarried and resides in St. Paul. The family residence is at 109 Summit avenue.

No citizen of St. Paul has been more quietly useful or more universally respected by a large circle of steadfast friends than Patrick Keigher.

OSCAR EDWARD KELLER. The city of St. Paul has many examples of the self-made man who started at the bottom of the industrial ladder and worked out his own career, winning success through the force of his own ability, not only in the business field but in public life as well. Prominent in this class stands Oscar Edward Keller, who almost from the outset of his career has displayed a helpful interest in undertakings that would benefit his city. Mr. Keller was born July 30, 1878, at Helenville, Wisconsin, and is a son of John L. and Sophia (Smith) Keller. Mr. Keller's father was also born in Helenville, a son of Bernhard Keller, while his mother, Sophia (Smith) Keller, a native of Rome, Wisconsin, is a daughter of Adam and Margaret Smith, old pioneer settlers of Wisconsin.

Oscar Edward Keller was graduated from the public schools of Jefferson, Wisconsin, and in 1899 came to St. Paul, where he secured a position in a wholesale house. Subsequently he became engaged in the grocery business, and from a small beginning has built up one of the largest trades in East St. Paul. Among the mass of good citizens who discharge their routine duties as tax payers and voters conscientiously and well Mr. Keller has shown himself a man whose tastes and ability incline him to play a more progressive part in public affairs. Primarily a business man, with sufficient private interests to make heavy demands upon his attention, he has found time to give of his best efforts to the advancement of civic welfare, and the example he sets is potent stimulus to public-spirited activity. Entering the political field in January, 1910, on June 5th of that year he was elected assemblyman of St. Paul, and he is now serving as chairman of the city council and a man to be reckoned with in public matters. He has been fearless in advocating the rights of his constituents and the people at large, and every movement for the city's welfare has found in him an earnest and able supporter. Fraternally Mr. Keller is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while socially he is affiliated with the Commercial Club of Dayton Bluff.

On August 31, 1911, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Keller was united in marriage with Miss Alice Grace Seebick, daughter of J. Seebick, a former musical director and school teacher in Texas, and a pioneer of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are consistent members of the Lutheran church in St. Paul, and are well and favorably known in religious circles.

MAJOR JOHN ESPY. For more than thirty years a resident of St. Paul, where he has been known as an able lawyer and man of influence in civic and business life, Major John Espy has had a career of distinction in two states. He is now living retired from the numerous activities which marked his early life, but still holds an honored place in St. Paul citizenship.

A descendant of ancestors who were prominent in the colonial and early state history of Pennsylvania, he is a native of the historic Wyoming Valley and was born at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1842, a son of James and Mary A. (Miller) Espy. The record of this branch of the Espy family in America goes back nearly two centuries. George Espy, a native of the north of Ireland, settled in



John Espy

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1729, and died in that locality in March, 1761. Another progenitor was Josiah Espy, born in the same part of Ireland in 1718, and who was likewise a settler in Lancaster county. A son of Josiah was George, who was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, in 1749, and died in Luzerne county, April, 1814. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, during colonial times, for the district composed of the townships of Hanover and Wilkesbarre. He married Mary Stewart, a sister of Captain Lazarus Stewart. John Espy, a son of George and Mary, was born in 1779 and died March 25, 1843, in Hanover township. He married, April 5, 1809, Lavina Inman, who was born in 1787, and died in Luzerne county in 1876. Her father was Colonel Edward Inman, of the War of the Revolution. The eldest son of John and Lavina Espy was James, who was born in 1811 and died in 1872. In 1841 he married Mary A. Miller, who was born December 26, 1818, and died February 15, 1878, a daughter of Barnet and Mary (DeWitt) Miller. Barnet Miller was a son of Andrew and Christina Miller, of New Jersey, and Mary DeWitt was the daughter of Peter and Hannah (Hill) Devitt, who were of French nativity. Members of the Espy family bore a distinguished part in many affairs. One of them was James Espy, a noted meteorologist, who gave occasion for the following epigram from an eminent French savant: "France has its Cuvier, England its Newton, and America its Espy." Professor Espy was the founder of the weather bureau. During the conflicts between the rival colonies of Connecticut and Pennsylvania for the possession of the Wyoming Valley the Espys were represented on both sides, and later, during the Revolution, members of the family sacrificed their lives in defending the valley against the British and Indian invasions of 1778.

With such a heritage of good ancestry John Espy came into the world. From the age of three to fourteen he was principally under the care of his grandmother, Lavina Inman Espy, who was in many respects a remarkable woman. She had the determination and courage of a daughter of the Revolution whose early life had been spent on the frontier, and through her strong mental gifts and her symmetrical character she exercised a lasting influence over her grandson. When he was seventeen, in 1860, Major Espy began his independent career, and sought his opportunities in what was then the west, in the state of Iowa. He located at Burlington, and a few months later the war of the rebellion came on. Inheriting from many fighting ancestors a martial spirit, he was among the first to enlist for the cause of the Union. In April, 1861, he joined Company E, First Iowa Infantry, a three months' regiment. This regiment was hurried to service in Missouri and joined to the army of General Lyon. It was due to the decisive movements of that general and his associates that this portion of the west was secured to the Union so early in the war. Mr. Espy served in the Missouri campaign, culminating in the crucial battle of Wilson Creek, which in its results was one of the most important Union successes of the war. In this battle, which occurred August 10, 1861, the First Iowa lost 151 men in killed and wounded. A few days later at the termination of the three months' enlistment, the regiment was mustered out.

Young Espy then returned to his employment on an Iowa farm, intending to re-enter the service at an early date. But in the same fall his hand was caught and crushed in one of the first sorghum mills set up in the state of Iowa. This accident rendered him a cripple for life,

and besides preventing his further service as a soldier it gave a new direction to his career. Without the effective use of his hand he found it necessary to train his mental talents for service, and to this end he returned to his home state to continue his studies. He was graduated from the New Columbus Academy of Pennsylvania in 1863 and from Harvey's Institute in 1864, and then entered the noted Albany Law School of New York, where he was graduated a bachelor of laws in 1866.

On April 20, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, and at once engaged in a professional and business career that gave him opportunities for a broad exercise of his talents and services. Wilkesbarre was his home during this period of his life, and he conducted a very profitable law practice in that city. He was also for ten years a director of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, and of the Wilkesbarre & Kingston Passenger Railroad. He was one of the incorporators of the Coalville Passenger Railroad and a director in the corporation until he removed from the state. He was also one of the organizers of the Wyoming Camp Ground, a summer resort under religious influence. In 1871 he was commissioned aide-de-camp, with rank of Major, on the staff of General E. S. Osborn, Pennsylvania National Guard, and served in this capacity ten years. During this time his duties were more than honorary, for he took an active part in the suppression of the riots at Scranton in 1871, at Susquehanna Depot in 1877, and at Hazleton in 1878. Major Espy was a member of the banking house of J. B. Wood & Company of Wilkesbarre from 1871 until the business was closed in 1877 at the death of Mr. Wood.

Major Espy located in St. Paul in December, 1879, and with characteristic enterprise and public spirit identified himself with the affairs of this city. He resumed the practice of law here, for a time occupying an office jointly with Hon. Hiram F. Stevens. Most of his practice was as office counsel, as his extensive real estate and other interests absorbed most of his energies. Major Espy as an investor and business executive has done much for the upbuilding of this city. He improved a large amount of real estate and erected numerous buildings, several of which have been well known in the business district for many years.

Ever since locating in St. Paul Major Espy has been one of the foremost laymen of the Methodist church in this city. He became a member of this denomination in 1866, and his subsequent career has been regulated by his devotion to Christian ideals and the promotion of religious influences. As a member of the board of trustees of the old Jackson Street church, his business judgment was an important factor in the church's history and prosperity. In deference to his opinion the trustees disposed of the old building and bought a new site on Robert street. Real estate values in St. Paul just at that time experienced a rapid rise, so that both the old property and new site were sold to such advantage that the church had funds to erect on a new site the splendid Central Park M. E. church. With the exception of the cost of the Robert street site, the congregation were not called upon for a single dollar, and financially no church in the city has had a more prosperous career than the Central Park. The credit for this has always been assigned to Major Espy's judgment and foresight.

He was also the originator of the enterprise for the purchase of the large tract of wild land at White Bear Lake, and was one of the incorporators of the Wildwood Park Association, which converted, under

his personal management, this tract into a beautiful resort grounds. He and other Methodist associates also organized and established the Mah-tomedi Assembly on lands donated for that purpose by the Association.

In politics Major Espy has always been a strong Republican, and took an active interest in the success of his party both in his native state and in Minnesota. During the campaign of 1884 he was secretary of the Republican state central committee, and the largest Republican majority given in this state up to that time was cast for Blaine and Logan. For himself he has always refused political preferment and his only office since taking up his residence at St. Paul was one term as county commissioner of Ramsey county.

Major Espy was married on the 23d of March, 1868, to Miss Martha M. Wood. She was born at Wilkesbarre, March 12, 1843, daughter of John B. and Sarah (Gore) Wood. Her father was a successful merchant and banker of Wilkesbarre. Her mother was a descendant of John Gore, who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and her great-grandfather and five of his sons had fought against the British and Indians in the Wyoming Massacre. Major Espy and his wife were the parents of four children: John B. W., born January 23, 1869, married and has a daughter, Martha Wood, born May 2, 1896; Lila Wood, born June 23, 1872, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where she won the degree of Bachelor of Science, and on the 5th day of November, 1905, she became the wife of Harrison T. Yeaton and lives in Chicago; Maud M., born February 12, 1875, was an artist of great promise, and her death occurred August 12, 1903; Olin H., born July 29, 1877, enlisted as a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, while attending the University of Minnesota. He made a splendid military record with his regiment in the Philippines, and, returning, was mustered out with his command in St. Paul, at the close of the Spanish-American war. He is engaged in business in this city. He married first, October 10, 1906, Mary Grace Armstrong, daughter of F. G. Armstrong, M. D., of Camden, Indiana. She died August 13, 1908. He married for the second wife, on the 27th of April, 1911, Lenore A. Greenwood, daughter of Frank and Katherine Greenwood, of Newport, Ohio.

In the winter of 1896, in obedience to the directions of his physician that a change of climate was necessary for the restoration and improvement of the health and strength of his invalid wife, it was decided by Mr. Espy to spend several months on the Pacific coast, and it so happened that they arrived in San Francisco just prior to that appalling disaster—the earthquake and fire, on April 18th. Hoping that the terrible conflagration might be stayed before it would consume their hotel, for more than a day they watched with the deepest anxieties the horrors of that vast throng of terrified and stricken people as they were silently and mournfully making their escape, but the rapid approach of the demon of destruction made it inevitable that heroic attempt be made for the preservation of their lives. After abandoning all their luggage, and taking only a few sacred valuables which they could carry on their own person, on that sultry hot day in the midst of a dense smoke, with dire forebodings and heavy hearts, they undertook that long and sad journey to the place of safety which subsequently proved to be a great calamity to them. As the strain of carrying Mrs. Espy a part of the distance proved too much for his strength, and within a short time after they had started on a European trip, Mr.

Espy was prostrated with two strokes of paralysis, which almost deprived him of his eyesight and which is to be deeply deplored as it has deprived him of the activities of an active life. This great affliction proved too great a strain for Mrs. Espy's feeble strength, and within a few months thereafter, on the 9th day of February, 1907, she died, and her remains were interred in Oakland cemetery at St. Paul.

On December 16, 1908, Mr. Espy wedded Isabel T. Hoyt, daughter of James H., and Elizabeth S. Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut. The third attempt to make an European trip was undertaken January 22, 1909, by Mr. Espy, accompanied by Mrs. Espy. On the following day they suffered a thrilling and trying experience, enduring the most terrible strain of being among the passengers who were on the ill-fated shipwrecked steamship "Republic," and rescued by its sister steamship "Baltic."

Alexander Ramsay was a warm personal friend of the Major, whom he appointed a member of the Historical Society. His membership covered a period of twenty-seven years. For some time he was connected with Christ church and for seventeen years was a vestryman therein. To Major Espy belongs the honor of being the originator of the living flag for children of the national encampment.

MAJOR JOHN KELLIHER. The citizenship of St. Paul has been adorned by many men of distinction in the different walks of life, and those familiar with the city's history readily refer to prominent names that have been associated with sterling civic qualities and large achievements in affairs. One who had spent many years of his life here and had attained this ready recognition was the late Major John Kelliher, whose death on August 13, 1908, marked the passing of a citizen who had contributed to the prosperity of the city and who in earlier years had earned fame and rank by brilliant military service.

The late Major Kelliher was a native of Canada, born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, May 12, 1840, but when he was four years old his parents moved to a farm at Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, where he spent the rest of his youth. He was educated in the public and private schools, finishing with a course in a commercial college at Providence, Rhode Island.

He had just attained his majority with the beginning of the Civil war. It was the youth of the nation that was hurried to its service and bore the brunt of the four years' fighting. He enlisted on the 26th of July, 1861, and became sergeant of Company F of the Twentieth Massachusetts. That state contributed to the Union cause no braver or more faithful soldier, and through merit and courage he won his successive promotions. From first sergeant he was promoted second lieutenant, December 13, 1862; first lieutenant, September 5, 1863; captain, November 11, 1863; major, December 24, 1864, and was mustered out with the latter rank July 15, 1865.

He participated in many of the great battles of the war. His first engagement was at Ball's Bluff, and then he was with Sumner's division in all the battles of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, including Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and Malvern Hill. He was in the terrible fighting at Antietam. In the disastrous attack on Fredericksburg his regiment was the second Union regiment to cross the river and the first to engage with the enemy, and it was here that he won his promotion to second lieutenant. He was at Chancellorsville under Hooker; at Gettys-

burg he was severely wounded in the right leg, but recovered to participate in all of the heaviest engagements of the Wilderness campaign. At Spottsylvania Court House on May 18, 1864, his right arm was nearly shot from the shoulder and his face mutilated by a shell. All the summer was spent in hospital, but as soon as he could be out he had rejoined his regiment, in November, and a little later was promoted to major and placed in command of the regiment. During the winter and early spring of 1865 he was with his regiment in the operations before Petersburg and Richmond, and he was with Hancock's Corps when the final surrender came at Appomatox.

A battle-scarred and honored veteran, Major Kelliher returned to Massachusetts, and on the 28th of July, 1866, was commissioned by President Johnson a first lieutenant in the Forty-second Infantry of the regular army. Thus his military career was extended four years longer, and was spent in various parts of the country. He was assigned to duty at New York harbor, at Fort Niagara, at Fort Gibson in the Indian Territory, and had considerable special service in staff duty, recruiting, etc. It was as recruiting officer that he first came to St. Paul in July, 1869, and his few months' acquaintance with the city later caused him to return to it as a permanent residence. In December, 1870, at his own request and in accordance with the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of captain. He was also complimented with a commission as brevet-major, to date from March 2, 1867, in recognition of "gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia."

For a year after his retirement Major Kelliher was engaged in the study of law in the city of Boston. In 1872 he returned to St. Paul, and with this city his life was identified until its close. He became an important factor in the business affairs of this city, was founder and proprietor of a carriage factory, in 1888 built and for some years operated the Washington Foundry, and in various other ways contributed his enterprise to this city. He was also extensively interested in real estate in the city and vicinity. He was a director of the Seven Corners Bank, was a life member of the Chamber of Commerce, and to the end of his life remained an influential and honored figure in this community.

On the 27th of October, 1873, Major Kelliher was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Irvine, who survives him. Mrs. Kelliher is a native of St. Paul, where she was reared and educated. She is a member of a prominent old family of the city, and her father was John R. Irvine, whose name has important distinctions in the early history of St. Paul. Eight children were born to Major and Mrs. Kelliher, and six of them are living, namely: Hattie Bell, John G., Robert J., Shirley I., Grant and Alexander S.

J. BAILEY JETT. A venerable and highly esteemed citizen of St. Paul, J. Bailey Jett came to this city not many years after its incorporation, and has watched with pleasure and gratification its growth and development, as opportunity occurred lending his influence towards the advancement of its material interests. A Virginian by birth, he was born September 3, 1832, in Westmoreland county, a son of James and Ethelswitha Jett. His father, a farmer by occupation, served as a private in a Virginia regiment during the war of 1812.

An ambitious student in his youthful days, J. Bailey Jett was given superior educational advantages for his day, attending first the public

schools, later the Rappanhannock Academy, and in 1856 being graduated from William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, Virginia, with the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Law. Beginning the practice of his profession in his native state, Mr. Jett became known as one of the leading lawyers of Stafford county. Energetic and progressive, he became prominent in public affairs, and in addition to serving as commonwealth attorney for Stafford county, Virginia, for eight years, and as judge of the county courts of Stafford and King George counties four years, represented his district in the Virginia state legislature in 1860 and 1861. He subsequently espoused the cause of the south, and during the war between the states served in the Confederate army as captain of a company of infantry.

Politically Mr. Jett has always been a loyal Democrat, with States' rights views. Fraternally he is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Honor, of St. Paul, of which he was secretary until 1906. Religiously Mr. Jett is an Episcopalian, and has been associated by membership with both the Church of the Good Shepherd, and Christ Church.

At Fredericksburg, Virginia, in February, 1856, Mr. Jett was united in marriage with Lucy, daughter of John L. Chinn, and they are parents of six children, namely: J. Bailey, Jr., who is unmarried; Edith, widow of Roulhac Ruffin; Mary L., unmarried; Dora C., unmarried; Elizabeth C., wife of David R. Frost; and James Eveleth, who married Effie Gaskin.

WILLIAM J. SLEPPY, prominently engaged in the undertaking business in St. Paul, where he has permanently resided since 1871, is a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, born on the 6th day of February, 1843, and is the son of Christian and Catherine (Vandermark) Sleppy, both natives of the old Keystone state. The father of Christian Sleppy and the grandfather of William J. of this review was an early owner of coal lands in the Wyoming valley, the family being one of the earliest to become established in Pennsylvania when that state was in a primitive state of colonization. In his youth Christian Sleppy learned the trade of a mason and became a contractor of considerable prominence in his section of the state. He erected the courthouse at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and was there connected with the building of many another public and private building of significant importance. He lived to the fine old age of eighty years, his death occurring in 1899, some years after the death of his wife. Eight children were born to this worthy couple, all of whom yet survive.

The fifth born of the eight children of Christian and Catherine Sleppy was William J. Sleppy. He gave regular attendance at the public schools of Wilkesbarre until he was about fourteen years old, when he went to work as clerk in a drug store in his home city. He continued thus until 1861, when, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Union cause, becoming a member of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment. He actively participated in all the engagements of the Peninsular campaign from Newport News to Harrison Landing and was discharged in the fall of 1862. With the springtime of 1864, however, the young man could no longer be withheld from further action in the conflict and he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, his service closing at Appomattox, with the surrender of General Lee. During the time of his enlistment he proved

himself a valiant soldier, and his military record is one of which he may be justly proud.

With the close of the war Mr. Sleppy was employed in Pennsylvania and Minnesota in the railway business for some months, then going to Philadelphia, where he became connected with a drug business, there remaining for a year, after which he made his first visit to St. Paul. His stay here was not of long duration, but the attractions of the place held him in bond and in 1871 he again visited the city, since which time he has been a continuous resident, and he has built up a stable and solid business in the years of his association with the city, the growth of his operations keeping pace with the phenomenal development of the capital city. During the first years of his residence here he was identified with the furniture business, conducting a thriving establishment until 1894, in which year he discontinued his business in that line and opened an undertaking place at No. 495-7 Selby avenue, where he has continued to be located, and he is one of the leading undertakers of the city, with a volume of business at once indicative of his reliability and business enterprise.

Mr. Sleppy was united in marriage in August, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Stees, a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia G. Stees, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Kathrine S. Sleppy.

Mr. Sleppy is identified by membership with Summit Lodge, No. 163, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member and a past commander of Acker post, G. A. R. He is also a member of the Commercial Club. As an enterprising, progressive and valued citizen and a man of refined tastes and sterling character, he is one who invariably gains the warm regard of all who have occasion to meet him in either a social or business way.

HENRY E. OSGOOD. The lumber interests of Minnesota have always been one of the state's leading industries, but it has only been within comparatively a few years that the vast resources of the forests have been fully developed and the product thereof properly utilized. Some of the leading business enterprises of St. Paul have grown from small concerns started by men of keen business perception, who were far-sighted enough to see the possibilities and opportunities offered by the great fields of timber, and in this connection may be mentioned the Osgood & Blodgett Manufacturing Company, the efficient vice president of which, Henry E. Osgood, ranks high among St. Paul's representative business citizens. Mr. Osgood was born at Ellsworth, Maine, February 9, 1857, and is a son of Benjamin Silsby and Lucinda (Silsby) Osgood.

Benjamin Silsby Osgood was born at Columbia, Maine, October 9, 1825, a son of Stephen and Lovicia (Leighton) Osgood. After securing his education in the common schools of Aurora, Maine, he entered the lumber camps of that state, and at the age of twenty-one years started to learn the trade of carpenter. Subsequently he became a millwright, and was so engaged until 1856, at which time he removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, and there operated a sawmill until 1874, when he came to St. Paul, and with his brother-in-law, Harvey Blodgett, established the firm of Blodgett & Osgood, with a small box factory and planing mill. The business of this company grew rapidly, and in 1892 the firm of the Osgood & Blodgett Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with Mr. B. S. Osgood president and general manager, and to-

day it is recognized as one of the leading concerns of its kind in the northwest. This company is a wholesale and retail dealer in lumber, and manufactures hard-wood flooring, interior finish, doors, windows and packing boxes, and its product is shipped to every state in the Union. Mr. Osgood is a man whose activities in the industrial field greatly advanced the manufacturing interests of St. Paul, while as a private citizen his social qualities made him a delightful companion. His uprightness of character, genial and wholesome manners, and frankness of intercourse with men attracted hosts of men to his friendship. He is an independent Republican in his political views, and religiously is connected with the Presbyterian church, where he served as a member of the board of trustees. He was married (first) to Lucinda Silsby, who died January 29, 1901, and he was again married to Ella S. Brown, a native of Massachusetts.

Henry E. Osgood received his early educational training in the public and private schools of Hudson, Wisconsin, and during 1874 and 1875 attended the St. Paul high school. From 1876 until 1883 he was associated with a wholesale drug house, and in January of the latter year became connected with the Osgood & Blodgett Manufacturing Company. In April, 1883, he was given an interest in the business, and later was elected vice-president and secretary, which offices he now holds.

JACOB WALES BASS, one of St. Paul's pioneer citizens and also one of the most respected and honored of the men who have helped in her upbuilding, was born in Braintree, Vermont, January 2, 1815. He was the youngest of a large family of children and his father, Isaac Bass, a farmer, died when Jacob was but seven years old. The boy received the educational training provided by the New England country schools, but finished his schooling at the age of fourteen, as his widowed mother was not in affluent circumstances.

From the age of fourteen until he was twenty-one Mr. Bass was in the employ of a Boston boot and shoe house, and then he determined to go west and take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the opening up of the virgin regions. When he informed his family of his intention they used every argument to induce him to abandon so wild a project, but their arguments fell upon deaf ears. Even the offer of the barren home farm in the Green Mountain state did not tempt him. Perhaps he knew too much about its agricultural possibilities. He arrived in Chicago, then a mere village, in 1836 and remained there a year, after which he secured a farm in the vicinity of Racine, Wisconsin. His place was within two miles of the present college grounds and he lived there until the winter of 1838-39, when he moved still further westward and in the spring located at Platteville, which at that time was the center of the Wisconsin lead mining industry. He was obliged to go to St. Louis on a business trip shortly after coming to Platteville, and on his return he stopped for a time at that other center of the lead mining interests, Galena, Illinois. From here he proceeded to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he decided to locate. Until 1844 he remained in that city, where he operated a ferry across the Mississippi at the head of the island and was employed by the government to transport supplies from the river to Fort Atkinson, Iowa. In this latter venture he came much in contact with the late Hon. Henry Rice, ex-United States senator and a well known citizen of St. Paul.

In 1843 Mr. Bass went into the lumber business with his brother-in-



J. Buss

law, Benjamin F. Brunson. They purchased a certain mill property from a prominent trader and mill operator of that district, Mr. H. L. Douseman. For \$12,000 they bought an old mill, the dam and boom at Chippewa Falls, all the mill sites on either side of the river and all the timber tributary to the Chippewa river. The purchasers expended several thousand dollars additional in putting the plant into good working order and for a short time they operated it successfully and were justified in expecting large returns as time went on. But "unstable as water" their enterprise proved, for in the spring of 1847 occurred a rise in the Chippewa, such as the Indians and the oldest inhabitants declared to be without parallel in experience or tradition. In twenty-four hours, the river rose thirty-six feet and when it subsided, there was nothing left except the naked frame of the mill, "snubbed" to a pine tree. Lumber, logs, machinery,—all were gone. The property rights were disposed of to Mr. H. S. Allen, of Menominee, Wisconsin, in consideration of a few hundred dollars and the cancellation of all indebtedness of the firm.

Mr. Bass' first view of the site of St. Paul was in the winter of 1840-41, when he made a trading trip from Prairie du Chien to Fort Snelling. He was obliged to camp in the snow during this journey and to endure not a little hardships, but the venture was a success from a monetary standpoint and he made some investigation into the character of the country. The confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers impressed him as the destined site of a great city and seven years later he came with his wife and child to the inconsiderable little hamlet, St. Paul, and made a permanent location. He conducted the first hotel in the place, in a small building he bought from S. P. Folsom, which stood at the corner of Third and Jackson. The "St. Paul House" was not an imposing structure, being constructed of tamarack poles and not according to any recognized style of architecture, but it constituted the only hotel the settlement had for some time and became a historic building. It served as the capitol building of Minnesota territory, for in it Governor Ramsey and other authorities held their meetings and directed the state affairs of the territory. Mr. Bass conducted the hotel until 1849, when he sold it and went into the commission business, at the foot of Sibley street. Until 1855 he conducted this establishment and then went into the real estate business, to which he devoted himself for the remainder of his life. He was successful in this undertaking, although his success was not unchecked with reverses. His judgment in commercial matters was excellent and his misfortunes were due to circumstances which were out of his power to anticipate or to control. He had the ability which is rarer than that of making money; the power to lose it without losing one whit of his courage and energy. Material prosperity was his ultimately and he enjoyed the fruits of his success in his declining years.

Mr. Bass' private life was of that spotlessness which we are proud to think of as characteristic of the New England colonists and their descendants. Much of his life was passed in localities where standards are sometimes lax, because they are far from the dominion of custom. But Jacob Bass brought into the wilderness the lofty ideals of conduct which were his by inheritance and in all changes of fortune and circumstance he was loyal to those standards and never swerved from "the straight, hard pathway" upon which they led him. He had the polish and courtesy which mark a man of truly gentle and kindly nature and

all who came into contact with him remembered their meeting with pleasure. Though fond of adventure, he shrank from publicity and the only office he was ever persuaded to accept was that of postmaster of St. Paul from 1849 to 1853. Ostentation of any sort was distasteful to his modest and gentle disposition and in his charitable works that were especially characteristic of him. Only those most intimate with him had any idea of the extent of his benevolences, and only they knew the depth, and the sweetness of his character. Everywhere a benign presence, it was in his home that his nobility and kindness were best displayed. During the last years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, but few were aware of the fact and no one ever heard him speak of his illness or complain of his sufferings. His last illness was a brief one and he died at his home in St. Paul, April 18, 1889, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mrs. Bass is the daughter of the Reverend Alfred Brunson, a pioneer missionary, whose devoted life left its impress on this section of the northwest. Her brothers, Benjamin and Ira B. Brunson, surveyed the town site of St. Paul and were active in the early history of the town. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Bass was an ideal one and during its forty-seven years they shared all experiences and together endured the hardships of pioneer life and enjoyed the comforts which prosperity afforded. They were a couple of rarely congenial tastes and dispositions and so had a companionship which yielded both of them unflinching interest and happiness. Mrs. Bass' refined tastes and charming manners made her not only a companion to her husband, but a person of the greatest popularity among people of the loftiest habits of mind and fitted her to share the success which she so royally helped her husband to attain. Until his last moment she was with him and, sustained by her presence, he passed into the other life. Two sons were born of their union, Colonel Edgar W. Bass, for twenty-five years professor of mathematics at West Point, and now living retired in New York City, and Frank Burr Bass, a prominent business man of St. Paul.

PARIS FLETCHER. The late Paris Fletcher, whose career in the real estate and insurance field gave him prominence among the citizenship of St. Paul, was a man of versatile ability and the finest integrity of character, and among his many associates in this city will long be remembered both for what he did and for what he was.

Paris Fletcher, who died September 7, 1908, was a son of Albert A. and Delia (Murray) Fletcher, and was born at Bridport, Vermont, July 7, 1863. In 1882, at the age of nineteen, he was graduated from the civil engineering department of the Chester Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, and immediately came west with the intention of practicing his profession, that of engineering. Instead, the range cattle industry as conducted in those days exercised a compelling fascination over him, and he bought a cattle outfit and for five years conducted the F Quarter Circle ranch near Forsythe, Montana. He succeeded at ranching, but in 1887 moved to St. Paul and with Mr. Charles E. Clarke formed the partnership which continued up to the date of his death, the offices of the firm being in the Hale block.

The late Mr. Fletcher was one of the board of directors of the Capitol National Bank. His standing as a business man and citizen is fitly summed up in a brief quotation from the resolutions passed by the board, in which they record "the high esteem in which Mr. Fletcher

was held by all, his faithfulness in the discharge of duty, his unswerving integrity, sound judgment and unfailing courtesy made him a member of this board whose loss all deplore. To all that pertained to the advancement of the material and social interests of this city, Mr. Fletcher gave liberally of his time, means and influence. His lovable character endeared him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance, and those who knew him best appreciated most highly his sterling qualities."

Mr. Fletcher married Carolyn Anna, the daughter of William Gardner Gates, of St. Paul. Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Colonial wars, of the Sons of the Revolution and a prominent member of the Real Estate Board. He was also a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Minnesota Club, the Commercial Club and the White Bear Yacht Club.

WILLIAM GARDNER GATES. One of the oldest citizens of St. Paul, William Gardner Gates has been prominent in the business and civic affairs of this city for half a century. Few names have been better connected with the larger activities of the community, and though he has been retired from business for some years his influence and work are continued through his sons.

Mr. Gates, who was a son of Horace B. and Hannah (Gardner) Gates, was born at Janesville, Onondaga county, New York, May 22, 1830. He attended the Onondaga Academy and was graduated from the Methodist College at Cazenovia, New York, and had an excellent preparation for his business career. At the age of twenty-six, in 1856, he came west, at first to Clinton, Iowa. He first became acquainted with St. Paul in 1857, when it was a small frontier town. At this time he did not locate permanently, but for several years his business headquarters were at Belle Plain, Minnesota, where he had a sawmill and later a grist mill.

In 1862, with his brother-in-law, Frederick Driscoll, he came to St. Paul and founded the *Union*, one of the early newspapers of this city. He was secretary and treasurer of the company and made a success of the newspaper business. When the *Union* was merged with the *Press*, he retired from active journalism, and then engaged in the grain business with D. C. Shepherd and Commodore Davidson. This was one of the large grain firms of the northwest, and he remained actively connected with the firm until the early 'eighties. For a number of years now Mr. Gates has lived quietly at home, a semi-invalid, and yet with his cheerfulness and serene character making life brighter for all of his many friends. Mr. Gates during his active career was for a long time secretary of the board of trade, and bore an influential part in many movements for the commercial and civic welfare of his home city.

In October, 1853, Mr. Gates was married to Mary Elizabeth Brown. Their happy married life was continued for the unusual period of fifty-five years, until the death of Mrs. Gates on December 14, 1908. She was a daughter of Colonel Johnson B. Brown, of Rochester, New York. There were five children, of whom three now survive. The second son, Willard Frederick Gates, passed away September 13, 1911, at the age of thirty-nine. He had been a lifelong resident of St. Paul and for the past twenty years had been connected with the Hackett-Walther-Gates Hardware Company. His widow and one daughter, Carolyn Fletcher, survive him. Of the living children, Horace B. is the president of the Hackett-Walther-Gates wholesale hardware house. He married Miss

Jessie Hackett, and their two children are: Louis H., who married Lorena French, and Frederick H. Mrs. Paris Fletcher is the only daughter of Mr. Gates. Gardner B., the youngest son, is a hardware merchant of Bismarck, North Dakota. He married Miss Agnes Bradish, and they have one son, William Fletcher.

OTTO C. MACKLETT. Among the old and prominent families of St. Paul is the one of which the late Otto C. Macklett was the head, and now represented by Mrs. Macklett of 719 Dayton avenue. In the death of Mr. Macklett, which occurred on May 31, 1896, one of the city's prominent merchants and public-spirited citizens passed away. He came here in the early days before the war, was comparatively poor, and by the exercise of his ability and industry achieved a substantial place in the citizenship of this community.

Otto C. Macklett was born in Germany, December 20, 1840, a son of Herman Charles and Maria (Penshorn) Macklett. There were two children, Mr. Macklett's sister, Augusta, becoming the wife of the late Hon. A. R. Kiefer, whose name was closely identified with the history of this city. The father of the family embarked his wife and two children, Otto then being a boy, on a sailing vessel bound for New York. On the way the father died and was buried at sea. His widow and two children landed at New York, and then resided several years in Chicago and in 1856 arrived in St. Paul.

The late Mr. Macklett obtained his education partly in German schools and finished at Chicago. Coming to St. Paul as a boy he began his career as a clerk in a household furnishing goods store, learned the business thoroughly, and afterwards engaged independently as a merchant in carpets and wall paper. This business was conducted under his name for many years. Some years before his death he retired from business, ranking at the time among St. Paul's citizens of business success and integrity. He was a member of the Turners Society and the German Singing and Musical Society, and was one of the popular members of the city's social circles. His recreation he found in the sports of the field and woods, of which he was very fond. His family church is the Episcopal.

Mr. Macklett was married in 1865 to Miss Caroline Maul. She was born in Baltimore, a daughter of John George and Mary Elizabeth (Laines) Maul. Her father, who was a native of Germany and came to this country with his parents, was a contractor, and died at an early age. His family consisted of three children, of whom Mrs. Macklett is the last survivor. Her brother, John G., has two children, and her sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of John Mathies, of St. Paul, and had five children. Mrs. Macklett has been a resident of St. Paul since 1857, so that she belongs among the pioneers of the city. She has one daughter, Clara Augusta, who is the wife of Mr. F. W. Hurty, of St. Paul.

COLONEL A. R. KIEFER. A prominent career of business and public activities was closed with the death, on May 2, 1904, of Colonel A. R. Kiefer. For many years he represented and directed some of the large business concerns of St. Paul, he was honored as mayor of the city and served in Congress, and had many distinctions and achievements, through which his name is permanently identified with the history of St. Paul. He was not only one of the earliest but through his residence here one of the most influential of the German-American citizens of St. Paul.

The late Colonel Kiefer was born on the river Rhine at the village of Marienborn, Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1832. After his education in German schools he came to America and arrived in St. Paul on the 3d of June, 1855. He was by no means a capitalist when he came here. Though in later years he acquired a handsome fortune, he had earned it all through the gradual accretions of business success. In business he was known as a man of sound judgment, energetic enterprise and integrity. Before the war he took an active part in the then limited commerce of St. Paul and also as a public official. In 1857 he was elected inspector and collector of the wharf, a position which on account of the pre-eminence of river transportation was then of much importance. During the same year he and Fred Emmert built the old Emmert House, then the largest German-American hotel in the city.

Practically from the beginning of its organized activities Colonel Kiefer was a member of the Republican party in this state. In 1859-60 he served as enrolling clerk of the lower house of the legislature. With the outbreak of the Civil war he became one of the organizers of the German Company, recruited from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and New Ulm, every member of this company being of German nationality. The company could not be accepted for the First Minnesota Regiment, but held its organization and with the call for the Second Regiment its services were among the first to be accepted. The company had honored Mr. Kiefer by electing him its first captain. On the 8th of July, 1861, Captain Kiefer and his men were mustered into service as Company G of the Second Regiment, and in October the regiment left for the front. The first battle was at Mill Springs, Kentucky, on January 19, 1862, and after that Captain Kiefer was at the siege of Corinth and in many of the operations through the Mississippi valley. For a time he was on detail service as provost marshal. Much to his regret his military career was interrupted by protracted disability, which finally compelled him to resign his commission in the fall of 1863. On his return to St. Paul Governor Swift commissioned him colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment of state militia. In 1863 he was the successful candidate, in a strong Democratic district, for a seat in the lower house of the legislature.

Colonel Kiefer was engaged in the wholesale trade at St. Paul from 1865 to 1878. In the latter year he was elected clerk of the Ramsey county district court, and until January, 1883, served with an efficiency in that office which was long afterward associated with his name. Colonel Kiefer was elected mayor of St. Paul and in 1892 his district elected him its representative in Congress, serving four years.

For a number of years Colonel Kiefer was prominent in real estate activities of the city. He did a great deal of building and improvement. He assisted in the organization and for a number of years was president of the Capital Building Association, one of the first organizations of the kind in this city. His name will always be identified with the history of insurance in St. Paul. He was president of the German-Scandinavian Hail & Storm Insurance Company, was vice-president of the German-American Hail Insurance Company, and was identified with other organizations of the kind.

Colonel Kiefer was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Hermann, the A. O. U. W. and other societies. He married Miss Augusta E. Macklett, a sister of the late O. C. Macklett. They were the parents of five children, of whom one survives, Evelyn, now Mrs. Harry Brock, of St. Paul.

EDWARD J. BRENNAN. In the midst of a successful career as railroad contractor, a business in which his father before him had already established a high reputation for the family name, the late Edward J. Brennan was taken away by death, on January 8, 1907. He was one of the ablest men in the contracting line in the northwest. He succeeded his father in the business, and the best illustration of their standing is the fact that they seldom offered bids on construction work for the railroads. The railroad managers knew the reliability and thoroughness that characterized the work of the Brennans, and secured their services whenever possible without any negotiations.

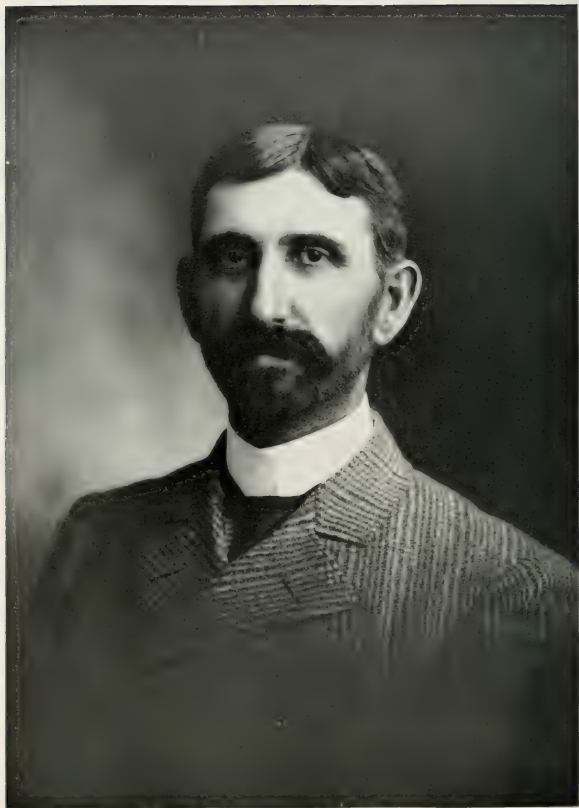
Edward J. Brennan was born at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, November 13, 1858, so that he was not yet fifty when he died. His parents were Patrick and Mary A. (Quinn) Brennan. His father was a native of Ireland and came to America when young, living in New York a time before moving to the west. He started in as a workman and rose to be a contractor who directed the work of hundreds of laborers.

The son Edward at first attended school in Owatonna, Minnesota, and later graduated from the Pillsbury Academy in that city. When he was nineteen years old, having gained considerable experience in several occupations, he joined his father and soon became his capable assistant, and when Patrick Brennan retired his son Edward took his place as manager of the business and continued it in the same successful manner. His business headquarters and residence were located at St. Paul from the time he was twenty-one years old. Most of his contracting was done for the Great Northern and the "Soo" lines, in fact most of the track construction of the latter road was done by the Brennans.

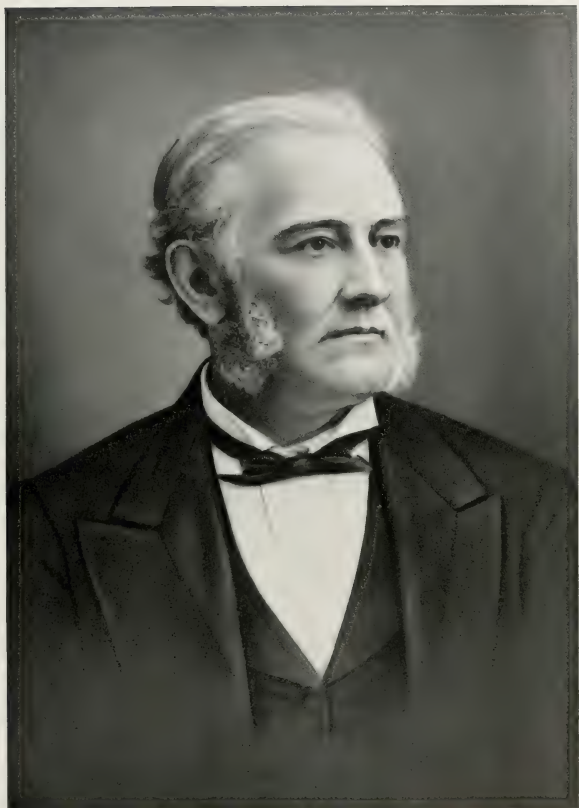
On November 15, 1887, Mr. Brennan was married to Miss Jennie O'Toole, who, with their three children, survives him. The family residence is at 1026 Portland avenue, and the three children who will soon bear the responsibilities of affairs in a worthy and creditable manner are: Ruth and Edward, both in college; and Robert, attending St. Luke's school. Mrs. Brennan's parents were William and Anna (Hennessey) O'Toole. Her father, who came to this country from Dublin, was a paper manufacturer of Milwaukee and a citizen of high standing. Mrs. Brennan and children, as also her husband during his lifetime, are members of St. Luke's church, and he was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus.

HON. JOHN STOUGHTENBURG PRINCE, long the president of the Savings Bank and ranking among the best known citizens of St. Paul, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7, 1821, the son of Joseph and Charlotte S. (Osborn) Prince, both natives of New England. Mr. Prince was a descendant of the Reverend John Prince, who, early in the seventeenth century, was rector of the parish of East Shefford, Berkshire, England, and he was the eighth John Prince to be descended in regular succession from this clerical progenitor. The second of that name came to America in 1632, or thereabouts, settling first at Watertown and later at Nantasket, now called Hull, Massachusetts. Joseph Prince was born in Boston in 1778, passing away in 1833 in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was known for many years prior to his death as a well-to-do merchant, but in the latter years of his life he lost heavily in a New Orleans trading venture.

In 1831, when John Stoughtenburgh was ten years of age he spent a year with his grand-parents in Mendon, Massachusetts, and, returning



EDWARD J. BRENNAN



John S. Ponce

to his home in Cincinnati, he began work at the tender age of eleven years with a commission house in that city. Naturally bright and ambitious, in a comparatively short time he acquired an unusual knowledge of business, and by devoting some of his spare hours to practical studies he was able to receive a fair education of common school proportions. As a young man he saw the wisdom of getting into a business on his own responsibility, and he began by making some small investments, his first venture being a stock of furs which he sold at a handsome profit.

In the meantime his widowed mother had contracted a second marriage. Gabriel Franchere was her choice, a man of education and refinement, widely experienced in the fur trade in the northwest. Of his life and work it is fitting that a few brief words be entered here. Mr. Franchere was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1786. He was known to be one of the founders of Astoria on the Pacific coast, being one of a party sent out by John Jacob Astor in the good ship *Tonquin*. He remained at Astoria until the post was taken by the British ship *Raccoon* during the War of 1812, after which he returned to Canada. In the year 1819 Mr. Franchere published in French an account of his experiences during his journey to and from Oregon, this work being heavily drawn upon by Washington Irving in the preparation of his well known "*Astoria*." An English translation of Mr. Franchere's work, entitled "*A Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America*" was printed by Redfield in 1854. He became connected with the American Fur Company in 1842, and later was with the firm of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Company, but at the time of his demise he was the senior partner of the firm of G. Franchere & Company of New York City. Mr. Franchere was a man of splendid instincts and was possessed of a high degree of culture and education. His kindly nature and bearing endeared him to all with whom he became associated, and his entire life, although for the most part of good works, prompted by instincts of integrity and morality. He passed away in 1862, at the residence of his step-son, John S. Prince, in St. Paul.

In 1840 Mr. Prince entered the employ of the American Fur Company, remaining with that company for a period of two years, when it closed out its interests by transfer to Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Company of St. Louis. While associated with this company Mr. Prince was located at Evansville, Indiana, his duties taking him in many directions, but that city remaining his headquarters. With the transfer of the business to the Chouteau people, Mr. Prince entered the services of the new company, becoming its purchasing agent for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and what was then the territory of Wisconsin. In 1854 he came to St. Paul in the interests of his company, after which time he was a continuous resident of this city.

Shortly after his establishment at St. Paul, Mr. Prince built a saw mill on the river in what was then the lower part of the city, and this mill he operated with success for a number of years. He gradually became absorbed in a number of real estate transactions which resulted in a most profitable manner, and in the years of his residence in St. Paul he was prominently connected with many enterprises of the city of both industrial and financial nature. He was one of the promoters of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company. Of the latter named company he was a director from its inception until the time of its transfer and was prominent in the administration of the company. When the Savings Bank was organized,

Mr. Prince became its cashier and later its president, which position he held after 1876.

Mr. Prince assumed his full share of public service, and never shirked any of the responsibilities which naturally fall to the lot of a man of his ability. In 1857 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota, and took an important part in the framing of the Organic Act of the State. When Governor Sibley was elected in 1858 he promptly appointed Mr. Prince to a place on his military staff, with the rank of colonel, and in this capacity Colonel Prince commanded the state forces in the Wright county war of August, 1860. At the head of three companies of militia, Colonel Prince proceeded to Monticello, the scene of the disturbance, where by his skillful handling of the situation he was able to restore law and order in a brief period, returning to St. Paul without having shed a drop of blood in the establishing of proper conditions.

In 1860 Mr. Prince was elected mayor of St. Paul, filling that office by re-election in the years of 1861, 1862, 1865 and 1866. His first two administrations, coming as they did in the early part of the Civil war, gave Mr. Prince an opportunity for notable services in his capacity as mayor, and his greatest distinction in life was perhaps attained as mayor of St. Paul during that period of strife. He presided over the war meetings held after Sumter was fired on, and aided in every way in raising volunteers and in the support of their families, and from the beginning to the close of the struggle his every act of official and private life was in support of the cause of the Union. During the Sioux Indian war the conduct of Mr. Prince was particularly praiseworthy, using his official power in the wisest and most effectual manner in the quelling of the outbreak and in the aid of those affected by the uprising.

Mr. Prince was mayor in 1865, and his was the privilege to convene the city council in special session and to direct that body in the plans for a proper celebration of the consummation of the labors of four long years of struggle, and throughout the several terms as head of the city government, he accomplished much in the way of improving and upbuilding the civic government. His service in that period has exerted an influence down to the present day. As president of the assessment commission for one year and of the board of public works for a period of three years, he performed further valuable services in behalf of his city. He was instrumental in the erection of a number of representative buildings, and in many other ways assisted in the material advancement of the community.

Mr. Prince was married on May 2, 1844, to Miss Emma S. Linck, of Evansville, Indiana. Twelve children were born of their union. They are: Maria, Francis, John Frederick, Charlotte, Antoinette, Mary, Frances, Joseph, Emma, Laura, Grace and John Sibley. Of this number, Maria, Francis, Joseph, John Frederick and Laura are deceased; Charlotte is now Sister Mary Evangelista of the Convent of the Visitation, St. Louis; Antoinette is the wife of the late Brigadier-General Morgan, U. S. A.; Mary is the wife of Dr. J. C. Markoe, of St. Paul; Emma is the wife of Frank Bingham, a son of Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham; Frances is still in the family home; John Sibley resides at Mexico City; Grace is now the wife of Louis N. Chemidlin, of Mexico City, Mexico.

Mr. Prince died at his residence, 487 East Eighth street, St. Paul, September 4, 1895. Mrs. Prince now resides at 576 Holly avenue.

JAMES SCHOONMAKER. Endowed with natural talents of a high order, James Schoonmaker early determined to enter upon a legal career, and through a systematic application of his abilities to the profession of his choice has achieved a splendid success, being now one of the leading attorneys of St. Paul. A native of New York, he was born in Woodburne, Sullivan county, of sturdy and thrifty stock, strains of Dutch, German and Scotch blood tracing through his veins, each bearing its impress for good on his character and attainments.

A bright and ambitious student in his youthful days, Mr. Schoonmaker was graduated from Alfred University, in Alfred, New York, in 1882, with the degree of M. B., and three years later, in 1885, received the degree of M. A. from the same institution. From Alfred he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he entered the law office of Pinney & Sanborn, and attended the law school of the Wisconsin University, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On leaving this University Mr. Schoonmaker came to St. Paul in search of a favorable place in which to locate, and he has since remained in this city, his legal abilities having won him a place of prominence and influence among the able attorneys of Ramsey county. A stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party, he has never shirked the responsibilities of public office, having served as special judge of the municipal court of St. Paul from 1885, with the exception of one year, until 1890. Enterprising and active, Mr. Schoonmaker is also identified with two substantial enterprises, being vice-president and director of the Phoenix Laundry and the Profit Sharing Laundry, both of which are located in Minneapolis.

Faternally Mr. Schoonmaker is a life member of the supreme body of the United Order of Foresters, of which he was supreme ranger from 1898 until 1900, and of which he has been supreme counselor and one of its executive council since 1904; he is a member and past master of Braden Lodge, No. 168, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of the Minnesota Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of St. Paul; past chancellor of Washington Lodge, Knights of Pythias, now consolidated with St. Paul Lodge, No. 2; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Knights of the Macabees and of the Modern Samaritans of the World. Although not a member of any religious organization, Mr. Schoonmaker is Unitarian in his beliefs.

On July 1, 1886, at Cameron Mills, New York, Mr. Schoonmaker was united in marriage with Harriet E. Warner, who is of Dutch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Schoonmaker have no children of their own, but Mrs. Schoonmaker's niece, Harriet M. Warner, has lived with them since she was three and a half years old, and is known as Harriet M. Schoonmaker. Mrs. Schoonmaker is prominent in social circles in St. Paul, and is identified with various organizations of a social nature. She is now serving her second term as regent of St. Paul Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; she is chairman of the house and grounds committee of Sibley House; president of the N. W. Whist Association; she served ten years on the executive board of the Schubert Club, and has held the offices of federal secretary, recording secretary and served on the press and by-laws committees.

PARKS RITCHIE, M. D. In years of practice Dr. Parks Ritchie has been prominently identified with the profession in this city since 1881. Successful, of high professional attainments and personal character, his

career has been an inspiration and example to the younger members of the profession, and through personal and official associations he has encouraged and aided many hundreds of young men now practicing medicine in this state and the northwest.

Born in Indiana, December 15, 1845, Dr. Ritchie is a son of James and Hannah (Parks) Ritchie. His father was a native of Kentucky and spent his life in the Presbyterian ministry, most of his career being passed in Indiana. The Ritchie family is of Scotch origin, and in America dates back to the Revolutionary times. In Scotland, prior to the revolution which deposed King James and placed William of Orange on the English throne, this branch of the Ritchie family emigrated to the north of Ireland, and to this day members of the Ritchie family are numerous and influential in Ireland. Many of them came to the United States, and from the Atlantic coast one branch found its way to Kentucky, where the Rev. James was born.

During his youth Dr. Ritchie attended the Franklin Academy in Indiana, and in 1864, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Regiment and saw one year of service in the rebellion. In 1868 he began the study of medicine and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1870. His early practice was at Petersburg, Indiana, two years; Wellington, Kansas, two years; and at Martinsville, Indiana, about eight years.

Since October, 1881, he has been in continuous practice in St. Paul, and is now the dean of the profession in that city. Outside of a large and profitable general practice he has gained noteworthy distinction as a medical educator. For the past twenty-three years he has held the chair of obstetrics in the University of Minnesota, and from 1897 to 1906 was dean of the medical department. He has been president of the Ramsey county Medical Society, and is an ex-president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, ex-president of the State Medical Society, ex-president of the American Medical College Association, and a member of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of other orders and societies, and his church is the Presbyterian.

Dr. Ritchie was married in 1871, at Petersburg, Indiana, to Miss Emma Bates. Mrs. Ritchie is a native of Indiana, and her family ancestry is English. They have one son, Harry Parks Ritchie, M. D.

HARRY PARKS RITCHIE, M. D., who has also gained distinction in the same profession as his father, was born at Wellington, Kansas, March 2, 1873. Having determined when young on a medical career, he was carefully trained in the best schools of the country, and few men have begun their professional career with better equipment. Most of his early education was obtained in St. Paul, where he graduated from the high school in 1890. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated Ph. B., in 1893. His medical studies were pursued in the University of Minnesota, where he graduated M. D., in 1896, this being followed by a year of hospital work in the City and County Hospital of St. Paul.

During 1897 he was associated with Dr. A. MacLaren, but since that time has been busy with a large and growing practice in medicine and surgery. Like his father, he has taken prominent part in medical education. He was instructor in physiology at the University of Minnesota, 1893-96, instructor in gynecology, 1899 to 1908, and since 1908 has been



JOHN A. JOHNSON

instructor in surgery. In the City and County Hospital he has been one of the gynecologists since 1902, and is associate in surgery on the staff of the University Hospital.

Dr. Ritchie's career has been exceedingly varied and active, and few men of his age succeed in accomplishing so much service. In addition to his other activities he has a military record. He served as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon with the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers all during its service in the Philippines. Later he was major surgeon of the First Regiment of Minnesota from 1902 to 1908, and is now a retired officer of the National Guard. In politics he is a Republican, and is affiliated with the Masonic order. His clubs are the Town and Country, the Minnesota and the Commercial. He and his family belong to the House of Hope church of St. Paul.

Dr. Ritchie married in St. Paul, April 24, 1902, Miss Elizabeth Winter, a daughter of E. W. Winter, now a resident of New York City. The Doctor and his wife have four children: Elizabeth Louise, aged eight; Wallace Parks, aged six; Edwin Winter, aged four; and Priscilla Burbank, born in 1911.

JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON. With the untimely passing of John Albert Johnson on the morning of September 21, 1909, Minnesota suffered a loss so acute, so far reaching and so lasting that the great northwestern commonwealth will not wholly react from it in many years to come, and his name will go down in modern history as the best loved governor and one of the most truly admirable citizens the state has ever been privileged to know. His death called forth sorrowful expressions on all sides, and was regarded not only as a state, but as a national loss. "The Lincoln of the Northwest" he has been called, and fittingly so. For he possessed many Lincolnesque qualities of gentleness, simplicity, integrity and tenderness, with the ability to inspire great and unselfish love in the hearts of men. These words of eulogy extracted from one of the leading journals of Minnesota are a frank and simple statement of an undeniable truth: "No death in Minnesota ever was felt so deeply and widely as that of Governor Johnson. We speak advisedly. Greater men have died in the maturity of life and fame, with their work done and their span rounded out. He died in the vigorous prime of life with the best promise of performance before him. What he might have done can never be known. Grief and affection measure it generously. He departs at what might have been the climax of popularity that has had few parallels in the United States. He will remain a romantic legend of political success without compromise of taste, dignity or honor; of high public purpose fulfilled without loss of personal popularity. That might not have endured. But he loved service above reward; achievement more than applause. To such a man death comes as untimely as to his lovers."

Governor Johnson bore the distinction of being the only chief executive of the state who was a native of it, and his election to that high office for three consecutive terms is unanswerable evidence of his sterling worth, and of the secure place he had found in the hearts and homes of the people of his state. Despite the hardships of his early life, he had been able all his days to retain the sweetness of temper and cheery optimism which is the natural right of childhood, and was a man of splendid mental balance and unerring wisdom. The unhappy conditions attending his youth he never denied. Neither did he make capital of them, posing as a "self-made man" and flaunting his high attainments in the

face of the people; he rather was constrained to admit, regretfully enough, the shortcomings of his father, and to lay stress upon the noble mother who endowed him with the mentality and character which made him what he was. The life which was begun with a struggle for existence at an all too early age, was finished in the midst of a similar struggle, although in later years his efforts were not so much for himself as for the benefit of others.

This Swedish-American man of deeds was born in a cabin near the little village of St. Peter, on the 28th of July, 1861, son of Gustave and Caroline (Haden) Johnson. His father was of a worthy Swedish family, and he inherited considerable wealth, but it appears that he squandered his patrimony in his young manhood, and when he was thirty-three years of age his relatives sent him to the northwest of the United States in the hope that in a new land he would start life anew and make something of his mis-directed life. He settled at St. Peter, became a blacksmith, and after a time married. For a time he continued in the straight path, but his old habits were permitted to master his better instincts, and the growing family was plunged into abject poverty as a result of his indiscretions. At his death he left three sons and a daughter, the elder sons having helped their mother to support the home for some time before his death. John A. was the second born, and he early felt the neglect and privation which made it necessary for the children of the home to become breadwinners. It is entirely consistent with the character of the late governor that when these painful circumstances of his boyhood were unearthed and brought into his first gubernatorial campaign, he refused to deny the parentage of a drunken father and a mother who "took in washing." The first he admitted sadly enough and without comment; the second with a proud lift of the head and the words which brought such ringing applause: "Took in washing? Yes, she did; until I was old enough to go out and earn something. But she never took in any washing after that." That Governor Johnson was largely indebted to that mother for the splendid heritage of mental and moral qualities which was his is attested by many of the older inhabitants of St. Peter who knew the family intimately. The worthy attainments of her son in later years were ample recompense to this brave woman for her sufferings in early life, for she lived until 1906, thus privileged to have a part in the honors heaped upon him by his state.

John A. Johnson was twelve years of age when the family circumstances compelled him to become a breadwinner, and his first work was performed in a grocery store in his home town, from which he finally graduated into the village drug store. He passed ten years in that drug store and his work in the capacity of clerk enabled him not only to become a thorough pharmacist, but gave him the opportunity to acquire something in the way of an education, which had been denied him in his boyhood. He was an omnivorous reader and he exhausted every library within his reach, both public and private, and proved his knowledge thus gained by his connection with debating and literary clubs. Mr. Johnson remained in the drug business until he was twenty-five, and his withdrawal from that field of activity was the result of an offer made him by four leading Democrats of the place to advance him the purchase price of a partnership in the *St. Peter Herald*. Mr. Johnson was entirely inexperienced as a journalist or a newspaper man, but his friends recognized in him qualities which they believed could be utilized to advantage in such a venture. Thus in 1886 he became the editorial partner in the *Herald*, and in

a short time was a recognized force in the journalism of the state. In 1891 he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association, and became its president in 1893, when he was thirty-two years old. He entered into politics, and although he was beaten for a seat in the state legislature in 1888, ten years later he was elected to the state senate over C. J. Carlson of the Gustavus Adolphus College. After his four years' term in the upper house of the legislature he was re-nominated, but beaten by another Swedish-American, C. A. Johnson. It was in 1904 that John Albert Johnson was first nominated for governor, his Republican opponent being Robert C. Dunn, who had just completed a fine record as state auditor. Mr. Johnson made one of the most sensational runs known in the history of Minnesota, going into office with a majority of 7,862 votes, and taking his seat as the third Democratic governor in forty years. His first administration was marked by his ever increasing popularity with the people, and he will be remembered as one of the supporters of the two-cent fare bill. His appointments also met with invariable approval, and in 1906 the people acknowledged his own trite expression "one good term deserves another" by commencing his second term with a plurality of more than 72,000 votes, said to be the most flattering vote ever accorded to a candidate for governor of Minnesota. This striking success of a plain, unvarnished and practical man soon brought him into national prominence, accompanied by the usual attentions from magazines, lyceum bureaus, etc. The University of Pennsylvania also conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. June 17, 1907. In the fall of the succeeding year he was again elected governor, by a plurality of more than 28,000, and he was still deep in his campaign for the initiative and referendum, a license tax on corporations outside the state which did business within, for the increased taxation of home corporations and for the proper regulation of all business and financial organizations which enjoyed the protection of the state laws—in short, he was still laboring valiantly and honestly for what he claimed to be truest Democratic doctrine, when he was stricken down by his last illness.

On June 1, 1894 Mr. Johnson wedded Miss Elinore M. Preston, a young woman who had been educated in the Catholic sisters' school at Rochester, and came to St. Peter as a teacher of music and drawing in the parochial schools of that place. A woman of education and rare refinement, she was a devoted wife to the last. She was a daughter of John and Josephine (Matteson) Preston, and was reared by her grandparents in Wonewoc, Wisconsin.

The body of the deceased governor lay in state in the rotunda of the capitol for twelve hours on September 22, 1909, and seventy-five thousand people passed through to take a last farewell of all that remained, and the people of Minnesota suspended all worldly activities as the body of their beloved governor was laid to rest in Green Hills cemetery, St. Peter.

The foremost men of the day, of state and national prominence, have made public utterances indicative of the great heart and mind of Governor Johnson, and the people of his state need no reminders of the worth of the man they loved and honored, and whom they still mourn.

In his private life Governor Johnson was a member of various fraternal societies, prominent among them being the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and the St. Peter lodge of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the Minnesota, Commercial and Nordin Odin Clubs, and was prominent in all. In earlier years he served for seven years in

the Minnesota National Guards, retiring from the service with the rank of captain.

THOMAS S. MCDAVITT, M. D. The ability and skill of the medical profession in St. Paul are of the highest order, and many of its members rank among the best in the country. In the special departments of practice the city is not behind any of the large centers, and among those who have contributed to this reputation the well known eye and ear specialist, Dr. Thomas S. McDavitt, has for many years lent distinction to the profession. In his special branch of medicine Dr. McDavitt is a product of the best clinics and schools of Europe and has brought to his patronage the highest talents and attainments of the age.

Dr. McDavitt was born in the city of St. Louis, May 15, 1857. His parents were Virgil and Caroline (McGinnis) McDavitt, natives of Kentucky and Illinois respectively. His father likewise made a remarkable record as a physician. He was a graduate of the Louisville Medical College in 1850, and continued in practice for over half a century, until his death in 1903, at the age of seventy-four. The last twenty-five years of his life were spent in Quincy, Illinois. The mother is still living, vigorous at the age of seventy-six, and spends much of her time in traveling.

In the common and high schools of Macomb, Illinois, Dr. McDavitt gained his early schooling, and then prepared for his profession in the Chicago Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1879. The first ten years of his career were spent in general practice at Winona, Minnesota. He then decided to devote himself to special practice of eye and ear. For this purpose he went abroad and in the renowned medical centers of Paris, Vienna and Berlin attended the clinics and lectures of the foremost specialists of the time. With this equipment he returned to America and in 1891 opened his office at St. Paul, where he has since ranked foremost in his special work. Dr. McDavitt is a member of the Ramsey County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and at the present time is secretary of the State Medical Association, also secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner; and is also identified with other social and fraternal organizations.

In 1884 Dr. McDavitt married Miss Harriet Easton, who was born in New York state. They have three children: Esther, who is the wife of Dr. Carl Smith, of St. Paul, Sarah and Elizabeth.

CHARLES P. ARZT, M. D. A man of scholarly attainments and undoubted ability, Charles P. Arzt, M. D., has gained unmistakable prestige in his profession, and is numbered among the foremost physicians and surgeons of St. Paul. A native of Germany, he was born in Wurtemberg, April 11, 1870, of excellent ancestry.

His father, the late Philip Arzt, was born, bred and educated in Germany, and there married Anna Bauer. Immigrating with his family to America, he located in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1876, and here followed his trade of a cabinet maker until his death, in 1886, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years. His wife survived him, passing away in St. Paul in 1905, at the age of sixty-six years.

Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Paul, Charles P. Arzt was graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1895, and the following years was an interne at a Minneapolis hospital, where he acquired both knowledge and experience

of value. Locating then at Mountain Lake, Minnesota, Dr. Arzt practiced medicine there most successfully for a few months, after which, in 1897, he settled in St. Paul, where he has built up an extensive and highly remunerative practice, his professional skill and ability being widely recognized.

Dr. Arzt married, January 14, 1911, in St. Paul, Louise Bollinger, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Bollinger. The Doctor is a member of both the Ramsey county and the Minnesota State Medical Associations. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen; and to the Mystic Workers of the World. He is independent in politics, voting for the best interests of county, city and state, regardless of party prejudices, and religiously is a faithful member of the German Methodist Episcopal church. His offices are located at 204 Pittsburg Building.

NICHOLAS MARTIN HABBERSTAD. Many of the most thrifty and highly respected citizens of Minnesota were born in countries across the sea, and to Norway especially is she indebted for many of the early pioneers of the state. Prominent among the people who came in 1869 were Nels and Martha Habberstad, the parents of Nicholas Martin Habberstad and who arrived in St. Paul on July 10 with their family, having been three nights and two days in coming by steamboat from Red Wing.

Born in Eidsvold, Norway, Nicholas Martin Habberstad was a child when he came from his native land to Minnesota, scarce old enough to remember many of the incidents connected with his ocean voyage. He was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, and when a boy of twelve years old he sold papers on the streets of this city. At the age of seventeen years he found employment as a clerk. Subsequently learning the machinist's trade, he organized the Excelsior Manufacturing Company in 1893, and carried on business in that line for six years. Establishing himself in the real estate business in 1899, Mr. Habberstad has since been identified with the buying, selling and transferring of valuable properties, in his various operations meeting with good success. In 1887 he filed on government land in Ramsey county, and still retains title to the property, which has greatly increased in value. He is now a director in the St. Paul and Larder Lake Mining Company, which he was influential in organizing in 1909, and with which he has since been prominently identified.

An active member of the Republican party, Mr. Habberstad was a delegate to the convention that, at its meeting in Duluth, nominated A. C. Cole for governor, and is now a member of the eleventh precinct, eighth ward committee. He is a member of the Sons of Norway, and takes a genuine interest in the society. In his religious affiliations he is a Methodist.

Mr. Habberstad married March 23, 1887, in Pepin county, Wisconsin, Sophia C. Christ. Her father, the late Andrew Christ, located on land in Pepin county, at Lost Creek in 1868, and on the farm which he cleared and improved was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Habberstad are the parents of six children, namely: Nora Charlotte, Allethe Mabel, George Norman, Ruth Sylvia, Martha Caspara and Pearl Olive, all of whom reside with their parents. Mrs. Habberstad is a member of the Daughters of Norway and other clubs and societies.

JOHN A. HEALY. A man of brains and energy, John A. Healy has availed himself of every opportunity for developing his natural abilities, and now occupies a conspicuous position among the leading business men of St. Paul, where he is engaged in the plumbing, heating and electrical business. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Faribault, Rice county, October 14, 1872, of Irish stock.

Patrick Healy, his father, was born in Ireland, and as a young man immigrated to the United States, locating first in one of the eastern states. About fifty years ago he, following the pathway blazed by the very early pioneers, came with ox teams to Minnesota, and was here a resident until his death, at the age of eighty-three years, in St. Paul, where for a number of years he had lived retired from active pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hope, was born in Ireland, and died in 1898 in St. Paul.

Coming in childhood with his parents to St. Paul, John A. Healy attended the public schools until thirteen years old, when he began working at the plumber's trade with T. P. Admison. He was afterwards in the employ of other plumbers until proficient in his trade, and still later worked at other employments for a few years, continuing until his health failed, when he traveled for a time. About eight years ago Mr. Healy embarked in business on his own account in St. Paul, on Selby avenue, beginning in a modest way, and has continued here since, each year enlarging and increasing the volume of his business, which includes heating, plumbing, and the general development of electrical power. Mr. Healy has had a wide experience in his line of industry, having worked in all branches from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, operating in New York, Virginia, Utah, Wyoming, Washington and many other states. He has accumulated much property, being a holder of timber land of considerable scope in the state of Washington, owning, also, the building in which his business is located, and other city property and being greatly interested in mining properties. He is a vice president of the First National Bank, Aitkin, Minnesota.

Mr. Healy married in 1906, in St. Paul, Josephine Oslan, and they are the parents of three children, namely: John A., born August, 1907; Charlotte, born in 1908; and Edward, born in December, 1910. In his political affiliations Mr. Healy votes with the Republican party. Religiously he is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and socially he belongs to the Commercial Club.

ARTHUR J. DOHM. Though not yet thirty years of age, Dr. Arthur J. Dohm has made a name and a record for himself in the city of his birth. The name is one not unknown in St. Paul, for his father, Frederick W. Dohm, came to the city in 1852 and was a pioneer here in the undertaking and decorating business. In the Civil war he served in both the First and the Second Minnesota Volunteers, being one of the valiant army of citizen-soldiers whose convictions are of the sort that will send them to the cannon's mouth when their existence is threatened. Later Mr. Dohm enlisted in the ranks of those who fight the ever present enemy of the city, fire, and was a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. He also belongs to the National Guards and is still one of St. Paul's active and useful citizens. His wife, Rose Muggley Dohm, died in 1908. She was the mother of five sons and five daughters, of whom Dr. Arthur Dohm is the youngest.

Arthur was born on July 17, 1884, in St. Paul, and he early selected

the medical profession as his life work. He had the fondness for the scientific element of this work, as well as an interest in its human side. He realized the vast possibilities that the field of medicine and surgery opens to the trained and competent practitioner. After finishing the course in the public schools of St. Paul he went to the State University, and in 1906 he graduated from its medical department. For some months after graduation Dr. Dohm was engaged in hospital work, and only gave this up to accept the appointment of police surgeon. He still holds this office and has discharged its duties in a manner which has set a standard of efficiency for those who are employed in public work. He has given to the performance of his tasks there the utmost of his more than usual talent.

In addition to belonging to the State, the County and the American Medical Associations, Dr. Dohm is active in the lodges of the Modern Samaritans, the Knights of Columbus and the Columbian Knights, of which last body he is secretary.

Dr. Dohm was married in March, 1910, to Miss Anna C. Cody, who is a native of Illinois. The future of Dr. Dohm is one about which anyone might well be sanguine. His conscientious manner of discharging his responsibilities, added to his native ability and his interest in his profession, make his attainment of a lofty place in the great profession he has chosen a matter about which none who know him have dissenting opinions.

HON. ANDREW RYAN MCGILL. For more than forty years Andrew Ryan McGill had been a strong and positive force in the life of the state of Minnesota, and his career throughout was marked by honorable, useful and distinguished service, both to the state and to the communities wherein he resided, and in his death at St. Paul, on the 31st of October, 1905, this city and state lost one of its most eminent citizens and public men.

Fifty years ago Mr. McGill was a school teacher at St. Peter, a town that has the notoriety of furnishing many eminent men to Minnesota. Soon afterward he was a volunteer soldier in the Civil war. Ambitious and persevering in his aspirations, he was successively county superintendent of schools, publisher of a paper in St. Peter, insurance commissioner of the state for thirteen years, was elected tenth governor of Minnesota, and at the time of his death was serving as state senator from the Thirty-seventh district, and also was postmaster of St. Paul.

Andrew Ryan McGill was born in Saegerstown, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1840. Of Irish ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Patrick McGill, came from Belfast to America in 1770, at the age of seventeen years. He and an older brother served in the War of the Revolution, and after the war settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. A few years later the family joined the western movement of thousands of Scotch-Irish settlers to the western border of Pennsylvania, and Patrick McGill secured a large tract of land in what is now Crawford county in 1792, and on the "Old Homestead" founded by him his children and grandchildren were born. His youngest son was Charles Dillon McGill, father of Andrew. Charles Dillon married Angeline Martin, a woman of strong character, whose influence had a great deal to do with the success of her son Andrew. Her grandfather, Charles Martin, was of English birth, but fought with the colonies dur-

ing the Revolution, and was afterward appointed by President Washington as a lieutenant in the second U. S. Infantry. This position he resigned and was then appointed a major general of the Pennsylvania state troops and stationed as commandant at Fort Le Boeuf in north-western Pennsylvania. In time of peace, the office having lost its importance, he resigned and became a citizen of Waterford (a town that had grown up around Fort Le Boeuf) and was appointed its first postmaster, which office he was filling at the time of his death in 1820. His son, Armand Martin, the father of Angeline Martin McGill, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also resided in Waterford.

Governor McGill was reared in the beautiful region of the Venango Valley of Pennsylvania. As a boy in the schools of his native town he made an exceptional record of scholarship. When he assumed control of his own course in life at the age of nineteen, he resisted the inducements of his father to remain on the farm, and began teaching at Rimersberg, about fifty miles from his home. From Pennsylvania he followed the Ohio valley to Kentucky, where he continued as a teacher at Newport until all social and civic activities were disturbed by the Civil war and his own position, on account of his views touching slavery, became unpleasant. By the direction of an old friend he came to Minnesota and located in St. Peter, June 10, 1861. He arrived here with scant means, but with characteristic energy in less than a month had organized and opened a select high school. As an educator he was one of the best of that time in the state, and many citizens came under the influence of his instruction and were the better and stronger for it.

Mr. McGill had already determined upon a career of large usefulness, and the first step in his advance was through the study of law. This course was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. On the 19th of August, 1862, he became a private in Company D of the Ninth Minnesota, and was later elected first sergeant. His service was on the frontier during the Sioux outbreak. He served with fidelity for one year and was discharged for serious disability August 18, 1863. He was restored to comparative health and strength after months of careful nursing, but he was not considered fit for re-enlistment. He was one of the eleven Minnesota governors who saw service during the Civil war or during the Sioux war of that period.

After his military service he returned to St. Peter and was elected and served two terms as superintendent of schools of Nicollet county. In 1864 he purchased the *St. Peter Tribune* and became its editor. Later he was elected clerk of the District court, and the duties of this office permitted him to resume the study of law in the office of Charles S. Bryant. On May 8, 1869, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Horace Austin, and when, a year later, Judge Austin became governor, young McGill was appointed his private secretary.

In December, 1873, Mr. McGill was appointed by Governor Austin to the office of insurance commissioner, a post which he filled for thirteen years by appointment of the successive governors, Davis, Pillsbury and Hubbard. His work in this office was valuable to the state, and through his wide information he became a recognized authority on all insurance matters. As a public man he now possessed an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, and his services and his personal character had won for him a large and intelligent following. In 1886 his friends announced him as a candidate for the Republican nom-

ination for governor, and against three well known citizens as his competitors he was chosen in the convention on the fifth ballot.

As Governor McGill's biographer, General James H. Baker in his "Lives of the Governors of Minnesota" states, the following campaign was made on the issue of high license, then practically a new question in this state, and indeed in many other parts of the country. The organized liquor interests had been able to defeat a high license bill passed by the previous legislature, so that the question was still a live one. The Republican convention at which Mr. McGill was nominated took a stand for high license and local option, thus concentrating all the opposition in support of the Democratic candidate. The Prohibition party, refusing to "compromise with evil," in effect gave its support to the Democrats. It was an intense campaign, and when the ballots were counted McGill had a plurality of 2,600 over the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated governor on January 5, 1887, and at once gave his unflinching support to the carrying out of the work planned in the previous campaign. It was his steady and unfaltering resolution, combined with strenuous personal work, that held his party to its campaign pledges, and by which he was able to sign the high license bill in February, 1887. This law subsequently became a model for other states, and still remains on the statute books of Minnesota. Its operation was such, and the general point of view changed so much in the course of a few years, that the former enemies of the law became thoroughly reconciled to and even advocated its provisions.

Governor McGill during his term of office gave his attention to many other problems. He urged the simplification of the tax laws, the abolishment of contract prison labor, and the establishment of the Soldiers' Home. He also advocated the greater supervision of railroad rates, and was the first governor to recommend the abolition of free passes. He was an industrious, conscientious worker, and the amount of positive beneficial legislation accomplished by him gives his two year term a distinction such as few similar periods possess in the history of the state.

Because of his valuable services and by the custom of politics, Governor McGill deserved a renomination. General Baker says: "The convention (of September, 1888) having thus cordially endorsed Governor McGill, proceeded to stultify itself by rejecting his unqualified right, under all party usages, to a renomination. It is not too much to characterize the action of the convention as the most flagrant piece of wrong ever perpetrated by a political party in the state of Minnesota. It was simply a transcendent injustice." In 1907, at the memorial service held in the state senate, one of the senators spoke as follows: "Parties, like men, have their sins of omission and commission to account for, and one of the dark spots on the Republican party in this state was the treatment of Governor McGill. * * * Although for the time being, apparently discredited by his party, he became more popular and has ever since been held in higher esteem than ever before."

On retiring from the office of governor he was for a short time engaged in the banking and trust business at Minneapolis, retaining, however, his residence in St. Paul. In 1898 and again in 1902 he was elected to the state senate from the Thirty-seventh district, and was a member of this body at the time of his death. His work as a legislator was as business-like and public spirited as his career in the governor's office. He was the pronounced enemy of vicious legislation and applied him-

self zealously to the promotion of needful reforms. Largely through his influence a monument was erected to the Minnesota soldiers who fell at Vicksburg. He was one of the organizers of Acker Post, No. 21, G. A. R. In 1900, by suspension of the presidential rule, he was appointed postmaster of St. Paul, thus holding a state and federal office at the same time. Among other public affairs to which he gave the support of his personal service were the public schools, and he was at one time president of the St. Paul board of education.

Governor McGill was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Evelyn Bryant, daughter of Charles S. Bryant, the well known lawyer and author, under whom Mr. McGill studied law. Her death occurred in 1877, and she was survived by two sons and one daughter: Charles H., born in 1866; Robert C., in 1869, and Lida B., in 1874. In 1879 he married Miss Mary E. Wilson, an accomplished and highly educated woman, who was a daughter of Dr. J. C. Wilson, a physician of Edinborough, Pennsylvania. Two sons were born of this union: Wilson, born in 1884, and Thomas, in 1889. The four sons of Governor McGill are now prosperous business men in the "Twin City." Mrs. McGill still resides in the old homestead at 2203 Scudder avenue, and through her own personality and the influence of this home maintains many of the old associations and quiet benevolences which were so highly appreciated during her husband's life.

In closing this memorial sketch we heartily endorse the tribute of General Baker as follows: "Governor McGill was justly esteemed as a citizen and a man. His affections bound him to his country and to his friends and family. Always kind and considerate of friend and foe, with a personal deportment beyond the reach of criticism, his constant civilities won upon all. Anger and resentment were unknown to him in his conduct of life. He was always and at all times, and above all, a gentleman. He was truly the gentleman in politics. Modest by nature, he was indifferent to publicity and notoriety. Above all, he possessed a spotless character; and character, like gold, passes current among all men and in all countries. His private life was pure and sweet and his friendship a benediction."

HON. RICHARD AMBROSE WALSH. St. Paul's legal fraternity is an institution of which it may well be proud and one of its ablest representatives is Hon. Richard Ambrose Walsh. Born in what was then Dakota county, he began his practice in 1883 in St. Paul and here ever since has found the field of his activities. He quickly won recognition for stanch integrity and perseverance, which brooked no obstacles, and today he stands high in the regard of people and colleagues, and none is better entitled to that regard. In 1891 he was sent as representative to the legislature, and although he was the youngest member of the house his career was distinguished for the inauguration of some fearless and valuable legislation. He carried with him well-defined and unfaltering ideas of duty to his constituents, which were apparent in his accomplishment, and his gifts in this line would doubtless have ripened in the warmth of further political preferment had not personal considerations led him to withdraw from public life.

Richard Ambrose Walsh was born on January 9, 1862, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Wheeler) Walsh. The father was born near the city of Waterford, Ireland. When a youth the glowing accounts of American advantages and opportunities came to his ears and he concluded

to cross the Atlantic in quest of his share of them. He was eighteen years of age when he left his native land and for a time after arrival lived in New York, but later he became impressed with the idea that the great northwest offered better things and he came to Minnesota in the spring of 1858 and here eventually he became a contractor. The mother was also a native of county Waterford.

The early days of Richard Ambrose Walsh were passed partly amid rural surroundings, partly in the city, and from the city high school he received his advanced public school education. The law offered an attraction to him, as it so frequently does to those who are by nature fitted to ornament the profession, and at the age of twenty or thereabouts he began his studies in the law office of Kerr, Wilson and Benton. In the autumn of 1883, after examination by the supreme court he was admitted to the bar, here "hung out his shingle," and here has ever since resided, witnessing the wonderful development of the city and at the same time contributing his share to it. He practices in all the courts of state and nation. In 1891, as previously mentioned, Mr. Walsh was elected by the Democratic party to the state legislature and served in that body for two terms. Although unusually young for such preferment, his abilities were apparent and he received appointment to the important committees. One of his accomplishments was the introduction of a bill which became a law requiring street railways to enclose the front of cars for protection to motioneers. He also instituted investigations to ascertain the causes for the high price of certain commodities and pointed out much needed reforms. In 1894 he was the nominee of the Populists for judge of the district court and received more than 9,000 votes, notwithstanding that the opposition had both the Democratic and Republican nominations. He has always taken a firm stand for whatever he considered to be for the best interests of the community and society in general and has always endeavored to follow after the things that make for harmony, although never hesitating to champion what he considered right. In his political career he sacrificed his own financial welfare for the sake of his principles and the people's interests, but after a time decided to abandon politics and devote himself to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Walsh laid the foundations of a happy married life by his union with Miss Margaret McManus, their marriage being celebrated in St. Paul on July 21, 1884. She is the daughter of Patrick H. and Rosana L. McManus, *nee* McBride. They have become the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom survive, viz: Ambrose R., Mary, Harry, Rose, Sarah, Margaret, Thomas, William and Theodora. They are communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Walsh is a member of the Commercial and other clubs. His offices are at 206 and 207 Scandinavian American Bank Building and his residence at 20 West Isabel street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

F. C. SCHULDT, M. D. Holding high position among his professional brethren in St. Paul is Dr. Fred C. Schuldt, a man widely read in his profession and applying his acquirements to practical uses. He is still to be counted among the younger generation, his birth having occurred at Batavia, Illinois, November 26, 1875. On both sides of the house he comes of German stock, a fact which is indicated in his name. His father, Fritz Schuldt, was born on February 10, 1850, at Bergen, on the island of Rugen, Prussia. He came to this country at the age of twenty-one years and located first in Chicago, being there at the time of the great

fire. He was employed there for some time and then came to Minnesota, where he secured farming land, and where he is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. His homestead is located near Lakefield. The mother, whose maiden name was Albertine Groener, was also born in Germany and came to America with her parents when a child. She met Mr. Schuldt in Chicago and their marriage was solemnized in Batavia, Illinois, where they resided for a time, and where the birth of Fred C. Schuldt occurred. The mother was born on August 29, 1854.

Dr. Schuldt received his preliminary education in the schools of Batavia, Illinois, and during his school days the family removed to Minnesota, locating in Jackson county, and in the high school of Jackson he continued his studies, being graduated from that school in 1898. He then taught school for three years in Minnesota and subsequent to his pedagogical work he matriculated in the University of Minnesota. He had reached the decision of adopting the medical profession as his own and made the necessary preparation in the medical department of the above institution, receiving his medical degree in 1903. Following that the young doctor became an interne in St. Joseph's Hospital at St. Paul and continued as such until 1905. When ready to begin independent practice he established himself on University avenue, his first office being within a block of his present location, which is adjacent to his residence.

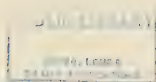
Dr. Schuldt was married in St. Paul on August 8, 1907, the young woman to become his bride being Miss Lucy Eisenmenger. They share their pleasant home with one daughter, Dorothy, born November 14, 1908.

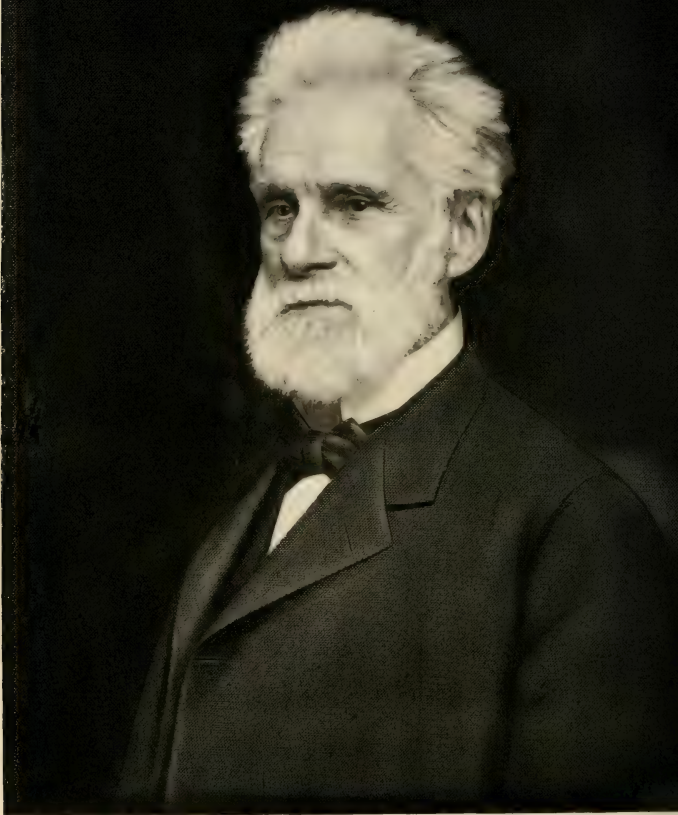
Dr. Schuldt is a Republican in political conviction and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is connected with the Ramsey County and the State Medical Associations, and finds his favorite diversion in amateur photography, in which he has been very successful.

JAMES C. FERGUSON, M. D. Prominent among the younger members of the medical profession of St. Paul may be mentioned James C. Ferguson, M. D., who although he has been located in practice here but a comparatively short time, has by his ability built up a large practice and won the utmost esteem and confidence of the residents of his community. Dr. Ferguson is a native of Fort Totten, North Dakota, and was born October 19, 1875, a son of James B. and Grace (Cory) Ferguson.

James B. Ferguson, a native of Canada, came to the United States as a young man and entered the medical profession, being engaged in practice at the outbreak of the Civil war. During that struggle he served as a surgeon in the Union army, and after the close of hostilities accepted a position as contract surgeon in North Dakota for the United States government, an office which he held for many years. He is now living retired. His wife, whose maiden name was Grace Cory, was born in New York state.

James C. Ferguson received his primary educational training in the public schools and later entered the Cooperstown (New York) high school. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1901, and spent one year in the City Hospital, St. Paul, and one and one-half years in St. Joseph's Hospital, after which he entered general practice in this city. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and fraternally is connected with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. At the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Dr. Ferguson became a





D. B. Johnston

member of the Fourteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, acting in the capacity of sergeant, and he is now a member of the National Guards.

In March, 1911, Dr. Ferguson was married to Miss Elsa Kueffner, of St. Paul, daughter of Otto Kueffner, who has been a well-known resident of this city for many years. Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson are well and favorably known in religious and social circles of St. Paul, and have many warm personal friends.

DANIEL S. B. JOHNSTON. In the name of Daniel S. B. Johnston the citizens of St. Paul recognize a personality of remarkable force, one that has had an influence notably broad, deep and far-reaching in the evolution of the city and its institutions. During his already long life, the major part of which has been spent here, he has given evidence of being a man of exceptional intellectual power. Had he chosen to live the life of a scholar all his days, he would doubtless have been a luminous figure in more than one of America's educational institutions; had he continued as a journalist throughout his earthly span of years, he would probably have wielded a signal influence upon national opinions; being destined, instead, to a career of financial upbuilding, his success has been such as to make his name unusually prominent among St. Paul's wealthy men, as well as a power for good in the community.

Mr. Johnston's progenitors in the paternal line are of Scotch and Dutch origin, but American for at least four generations past, having been of New York and New Jersey colonists and of Revolutionary service and rank. Daniel S. B. Johnston was born in New York state, on May 17, 1832. From his very boyhood a vigorous ambition distinguished him from most of his fellows. At the earliest possible age he began school-teaching, following the stimulating task of imparting knowledge to others during the winters and a part of the summers as well. Only those who are of his generation and are somewhat familiar with similar experience realize how slight was the remuneration for such work in those days. Daniel S. B. Johnston's pay for his task of instructing was usually from twelve to fourteen dollars a month. It was natural that with his temperament of looking always onward and upward he should choose to seek better things. In the Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, New York, he had been educated to a point which made him eligible to entrance upon the work of the sophomore classes of the best colleges. When he came west he had not definitely determined upon what life career he should enter. The undeveloped west was teeming with opportunities. With energetic D. S. B. Johnston the difficult thing was not action but rather choosing what avenues of action he could most willingly forego; for ambition and versatility presented difficulties as well as advantages. He came to Galena, Illinois, then a place of particular importance and a transportation center; from there he made the trip to St. Paul on the "Lady Franklin," arriving at his destination July 21, 1855. When on the way to Stillwater, where he intended visiting and consulting with an uncle, he was overtaken by Reverend D. E. Van Ingen, of St. Paul, a man who was full of zeal for the religious and intellectual welfare of the young community where he labored and who recognized in the eastern youth material which seemed to promise much for the development of the vicinity. Young Johnston returned to St. Paul with the clergyman and was his guest for two days. From there he went to St. Anthony, where

another minister, Reverend J. S. Chamberlin, invited him to make the parsonage his home until he could organize a school. The trip to St. Paul had left young Johnston fifty dollars in debt; when he reached St. Paul he had four cents. His educational work promised philanthropic and intellectual satisfaction, but little remuneration. He nevertheless began this important enterprise, carrying it through the autumn and winter. Closely associated with that beginning are associated, both in location and in the germ of its system, the later evolution of the University of Minnesota.

In 1856 Mr. Johnston became interested with his friends, George F. Brott, J. W. Prentiss, J. C. Moulton and E. DeMortimer, in a scheme which seemed to promise great wealth; one which was carried out with tremendous courage and extreme privation; and one on which he can still discourse with great fluency and with an enthusiasm greater than he felt at the time of its culmination. Were it not disproportionate to the length of this biography as a whole, we should be constrained to record every word of his fascinating narrative of his attempt, with others, to make a fortune in a land site speculation in the year 1856. Into that experience of a few months was crowded a whole volume of emotions and sensations, anticipations and discouragements, hopes and disillusionments. The mid-winter journey with ox-teams and half-breed guides from St. Paul to the point where the Bois des Sioux and Otter Tail rivers head the Red river of the north entailed thirty-one days' trials and deprivations new indeed to Mr. Johnston and his two companions. Only three of the company of five made the trip. In spite of their careful preparations for the long tramp, which included many layers of uniquely combined clothing and two loads of provisions for the men and the oxen, discouragements were often almost overwhelming. The bitterness of the extremely cold season and the burned prairie expanses with their drifts of snow, which were sometimes eight feet deep, often fifteen rods wide and at times crusted to a depth of four inches, meant real suffering for the cattle and no little discomfort to the men. Of their start in a blinding snowstorm, of the stop at Colonel Emerson's (an incident reminiscent of a little story which Mr. Johnston tells with keen relish); of the stops at St. Joe, Cold Spring and Richardsons' Seven Miles, where most of the men had to make their beds on the floors; of their passing beyond the last house, so far as they knew, between them and the Pacific; of their subsequent camping for each night's rest (sometimes sleeping amid a blizzard which would not permit their tent to stand) with bedding of swamp reeds and prairie grass, to which were added their buffalo skins, overcoats and water-proofs—all in addition to the clothes worn constantly during the day and necessarily retained at night; of their strenuous efforts to shoot buffalo when sighted, even in storm, because of the monotony of the steadily lessening pork rations; of the compulsory pauses when fog or storm made it impossible for the guides to see the North Star; of the special difficulties of the latter part of the tramp, when both men and beasts were staggering with weariness and half-frozen feet—all this can be told adequately only by one of that party of fifty-eight years ago. As to how the site was finally reached—that of the first projected town, which was to be called Breckenridge; how it was at first impossible to survey it because of the strong wind which made it impossible to straighten the tape line, their chief mathematical instrument; how later the site was blocked out by means of this simple measure, a compass

and the very crooked stream; how the log hut was built; how supplies decreased or were spoiled; how the river's overflow made necessary the piling of all provisions on the bed until a cabin could be built on higher ground; how the days were spent in illness, almost in starvation, while waiting for the recruiting members of the party; how the return to St. Paul was accomplished—this again is a real story only from the lips or pen of one of the participants. And the climax, after the financial panics of 1857 and the effect of the war upon speculation and other enterprises—the fact that Mr. Johnston's two hundred lots (as indeed the entire town of Breckenridge) were so far from the subsequently built railroad as to be nearly worthless—is after all an anti-climax, though a humorous one in Mr. Johnston's narrative. It can hardly be said that the episode belongs to the constructive elements of Mr. Johnston's career, as externally seen, but every experience affects character positively or negatively, and this one had doubtless its own psychological effect upon the development of his financial acumen and ultimate success.

His next encounter with Fate was conspicuously successful, for journalism was one of Mr. Johnston's especial talents. He was first associated with Judge Atwater, who later sold out to C. H. Slocum and our subject. They continued together for about three years, during which time their successful paper, *St. Anthony's Express*, became very well known. After this period Mr. Johnston investigated the possibilities of the milling business, but passed from that to a position as book-keeper for Orrin Curtis, who was agent of a steamboat company on the levee, as well as a prominent insurance agent in those days. He had gained considerably broader business experience in this position and was well fitted for the next position that he accepted. This was the state agency in Minnesota for the Phoenix Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, the salary being one thousand dollars a year—a good figure for the year 1864. His success in this work brought him the advanced salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year as state agent for Kentucky. Mr. Johnston worked in Kentucky until he had matters well lined up for his company and then resigned to accept the position of special agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with headquarters in St. Paul. In 1868 he became western superintendent of the Widows and Orphans branch of this company at a salary of five thousand dollars per year. His field was at that time enlarged to twelve states, which made a central location in Richmond, Indiana, the most advisable. In that region fever and ague so impaired Mr. Johnston's health that he was compelled in 1872 to return to St. Paul. In that year he became vice-president and general manager of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which General H. H. Sibley was president and some of the most prominent men of Minnesota among the directors. Still broken in health, Mr. Johnston was obliged to resign his position in the spring of 1875. He then started a farm loan agency, in which business he loaned nearly two and a half millions of dollars for eastern investors. This loan agency was the foundation of the land business in which Mr. Johnston and his sons are now engaged.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Johnston and his sons bought 476,000 acres of land east of the James river of North Dakota. Their holdings previous to that mammoth purchase, together with what they have since acquired, have aggregated about 200,000 acres more. Since 1898 they

have disposed of all but about 140,000 acres and have placed a population of more than thirty thousand in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Mr. Johnston is the president of the firm, which is known as the D. S. B. Johnston Land Company. Its other successful enterprises include a large lumber yard, a bank and two grain elevators (of seventy thousand bushels capacity) at Marion, North Dakota.

Mr. Johnston's interests are not circumscribed by his business affairs, but extend into many spheres of religious, literary, benevolent and municipal activity. He is one of the founders and zealous workers of the People's church, was co-worker with his first wife in organizing the Woman's Christian Home of St. Paul, the builder of the Mary Johnston Memorial Hospital in Manila and the donor of the costly site for the building of the Young Women's Christian Association of St. Paul. The publications of the Minnesota State Historical Society contain his elaborate and accurate "History of Minnesota Journalism," a highly important work which but for his interest and diligence in its production would have been neglected until too late for accomplishment. Many other lines of useful public service have been made vital and efficient through his efforts.

Mr. Johnston's domestic life has been lived within the long period of his association with this city. His first marriage was with Miss Hannah C. Stanton, and to them were born two sons, Charles and A. D. S. Johnston, who are now their father's closest associates in business. After the death of Mrs. Johnston in 1879 he married two years later Miss Mary J. King, of Canandaigua, New York. Subsequent to her decease in 1905 he was united,—in 1909, to Miss Eda Worth, of Canandaigua of the same state. It is needless to say that the Johnston family is conspicuous among the "first families" of St. Paul.

MRS. D. S. B. JOHNSTON. Hannah Coffin Stanton was a daughter of Dr. Nathan Stanton and Ruth H. Coffin. She was of Quaker parentage, and was born in North Carolina October 16, 1839. Soon after her birth her parents removed to near Richmond in southern Indiana. From there they came to St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis, in the summer of 1855, and in August of that year Miss Stanton was a pupil of D. S. B. Johnston in the preparatory department building of the State University of Minnesota, which stood near the Winslow Hotel, where the Minneapolis Exposition Building was afterwards erected. She was married to D. S. B. Johnston January 1, 1859, who was then editor of the *St. Anthony Express*, and she became the mother of Charles L. and A. D. S. Johnston, who are now living in St. Paul. Mrs. Johnston died on the 10th day of January, 1879.

The life work of Mrs. Johnston culminated in the organization of one of St. Paul's most beneficent charitable institutions, the Women's Christian Home. To its establishment she devoted so much of her physical strength, mental energies and nervous vitality, that she died at the early age of thirty-nine after witnessing the solid foundation of the institution, which has since grown to enduring proportions. Hence on the pages devoted to her biography will very fitly be spread a condensed record of the successful launching of this noble enterprise.

The Woman's Christian Association had been started by Mrs. Johnston, at a preliminary meeting held in the study of Dr. Brown, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul. The meeting was called in June, 1872. At that preliminary meeting it was decided to



*Mrs. Hannah C. Johnston
Organizer and President of the
Woman's Christian Home of St. Paul*



call a meeting of ladies and pastors of the city churches to organize a Womans Christian Association for St. Paul. This meeting was held on the 22d of July, 1872. A constitution was adopted and managers and officers were elected.

The managers were Mrs. N. C. Patterson, A. W. Neall, A. W. Oakes, C. E. Blake, Parker Paine, J. Hale, H. Knox Taylor, William White, James Davenport, R. Hall, W. Howard, C. Weide, J. E. Morehouse, C. M. Terry, D. D. Merrill, J. W. L. Corning, A. E. Clark and Miss Anna Ingersel. The officers were: president, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston; vice president, Mrs. W. J. Dyer; treasurer, Mrs. John H. Randall; corresponding secretaries, Miss Mary Pumphrey and Miss C. H. Hoffman; recording secretary, Miss Nellie Mattocks. Very few of these managers and officers are now living.

Mr. E. W. Chase was elected City Missionary and one hundred and seventeen active lady members from the different churches of the city were enrolled.

An Industrial school, said to be the first in the city, was organized with about fifty girls in attendance at various times during the first year. A Helping Hand Society was also started and some thirty women and children were assisted before the close of the first year.

One day in December, 1872, a girl of sixteen came to Mrs. Johnston for help; her father had died when she was six months old and her mother when she was two years old. She was homeless, no kin on earth that she knew—betrayed—an outcast; lying, foul mouthed, and thievish. She was helped and saved. One by one other tempted and fallen ones came. Finally, in August, 1873, five girls all inmates of houses of ill fame, came in a body seeking help to turn from lives of shame. It came to this, either a refuge for such girls had to be provided or they had to be told that the Christian women of St. Paul could do nothing for them. Mrs. Johnston saw her line of duty open and without hesitation she determined to follow it.

August 27, 1873, a meeting of the women of the churches of the city was called at Plymouth church to meet the officers and members of the Womans Christian Association for consultation. Forty women responded. Mrs. Johnston presided and Mrs. Mary C. Rand of Winona, lately gone to Heaven in a chariot of fire, Mrs. Ruth H. Stanton mother of Mrs. Johnston, and others spoke as to the urgent need of such a home. It was moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to nominate twelve ladies for a board of managers of the Christian Home of Minnesota. Mrs. Col. Griggs, Mrs. John H. Randall and Mrs. H. S. Fairchild were appointed. They nominated the following board: Mrs. W. J. Dyer, Mrs. James Davenport, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Dr. Murphy, Mrs. A. N. Patterson, Mrs. Dr. Kelly, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. C. K. Davis, Mrs. William White, Mrs. Dr. Flagg, Mrs. Geo. J. Becker, and Mrs. Frank Farwell. For reserves the following ladies were nominated, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. John Mattocks, Mrs. E. M. Deane, Mrs. Col. Griggs, Mrs. R. P. Lewis and Mrs. Morehouse. They were elected.

The election of officers held by the managers August 31, 1873, resulted in the following choice:—for president Mrs. D. H. Valentine, vice president Mrs. H. C. Manson, St. Paul, Mrs. Mary Rund, Winona, Mrs. Geo. A. Brackett, Mrs. Dr. Lindly and Mrs. Crocker of Minneapolis; Mrs. Chauncey Hobart and Mrs. Lewis of Red Wing; Mrs. Baldwin, Lake City; Mrs. M. L. Wilkinson, Mankato; Mrs. Isaac Staples,

Stillwater; Mrs. Baldwin, Faribault; Mrs. Blake, Rochester; Mrs. Stephen Gardiner, Hastings; Mrs. J. H. Strong, Northfield; Mrs. Heberton, Duluth; and Mrs. Isaac Lincoln, Shakopee. The corresponding secretary was Mrs. C. K. Davis; Recording secretary Mrs. C. E. Parker; treasurer Mrs. Frank Farwell.

Mrs. Valentine declined to serve as president and Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston was nominated and chosen in her stead. She could not do justice to both positions, and feeling specially called to rescue work, she resigned the presidency of the Womans Christian Association, and Mrs. James Davenport was elected to succeed her October 8, 1873. Mrs. W. P. Murray, Mrs. Charles Weide and Mrs. A. M. Pettit were added to the board of managers. October 15th a house at the corner of Bradley and Woodward streets was rented, completely furnished for forty dollars a month until May 2, 1874. Mrs. Ruth S. Stanton was elected as matron for two months at fifty dollars a month with ten dollars a month to be retained by the home until the managers were better able to pay.

The home was opened October 20, 1873, with two inmates. Soon another applicant for help came from one of the dens of the city; then another and another until the little home was crowded. Two hundred dollars had been subscribed at the August meeting and one hundred and fifty dollars were given by business men in response to circulars asking aid. February, 1874, came, and found the treasury empty. Mr. William P. Murray, whose wife was on the board of managers, was consulted as to the best way to obtain money to carry on the work. He told them to appeal at once to the state legislature, then in session, for an appropriation and based the application upon the fact that the institution was state-wide in its aims and helps, and to say that vice presidents were already at work in its interest in all the important towns in the state. The application was strongly opposed in some quarters on the ground that it would open the doors for a flood of like applications. The nervous strain upon the managers while the canvas among the members was in progress was fearful, especially so upon Mrs. Johnston, and was really the cause of her temporary withdrawal from the presidency in September of the following year. The pleadings for help by this noble band of devoted women resulted in a state appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars. Hon. E. W. Durant of Stillwater, was chairman of the Senate Committee of Ways and Means during that session, and to him the managers were specially indebted for very efficient help in getting the appropriation. The state aid, and nearly four hundred dollars made by selling meals at the state fair, lifted the home for the time out of its difficulties.

Soon however a large house had to be secured to accommodate the necessary appeals for help, No. 11 Nash street was rented. June 4, 1874, they moved the home to the new location.

On November 5, 1874, Mrs. Johnston was re-elected president. In December, at the solicitation of her husband, who saw the disastrous effect of the strain upon her health, she tendered her resignation, but the managers appealed so earnestly that it was withdrawn. Another year of increased work and responsibility followed. The next annual meeting approached, and September 5, 1875, Mrs. Johnston again resigned, and this time made it imperative. Mrs. H. D. Gates who afterwards served so long and faithfully, was chosen in her place, but Mrs.

Johnston received no vacation. She was placed at the head of the board of managers, and her work went on.

January 4, 1877, Mrs. E. M. Vanduzee was elected president. Again the home was thronged. During the year from October, 1876, to October, 1877, it sheltered forty adults and thirteen infants.

July 14, 1877, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston and Mrs. C. D. Strong were appointed a committee to go out into the state, present the interests of the home, and establish auxillary societies where most desirable. Such societies were established at Mankato, St. Charles, Farmington, Stillwater, Lake City, Northfield, Hastings, Wabasha, Rochester, Reeds Landing, Red Wing and Winona. One inmate was sent at once from Mankato and another from Stillwater. From this long tour the committee returned with a bill of only eleven dollars and seventy-five cents for traveling expenses.

January 3, 1878, Mrs. Johnston, in spite of her protests, was again elected president and on January 10, 1879, she died, a martyr to the work of establishing the Womans Christian Home. For two years between November, 1873, and November, 1878, she had been relieved of the duties of the presidency, but she went right on exhausting her nervous forces in this cause so dear to her, and died at the age of thirty-nine, while her store of vitality, if wisely and carefully used would have lasted her till eighty.

And yet, had she used her store of vitality in that way, notwithstanding all of self sacrificing work of the other managers, where would the Womans Christian Home be today? Her husband looks out from the beautiful and finely fitted building just erected west of Como park, and then backward over the thirty-three years' record of hundreds of lives made happy for time and eternity and says, the price his beloved companion paid for her share of it was none too great.

December 5, 1878, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston was again elected president, but she was already engaged in a desperate struggle for life in her last illness. As a tribute of respect for her worth her place as president was not filled by election until the next annual meeting in November, 1879.

January 14, 1879, at a special meeting of the Womans Christian Home the following resolutions were adopted.

"Resolved that in the death of our beloved president, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston the Womans Christian Home has lost a most zealous and earnest supporter and untiring friend.

"Resolved that while we recognize the hand of God in removing this valued friend and co-worker from our number we sincerely mourn the loss of her example in the exercise of that loving charity and Christ-like forgiveness and forbearance, which ever emanated from her life, and that it shall be our prayer that her death be sanctified to our good in the exercise of greater zeal and faith and to the eternal good of the inmates of the home and of that class for whom she so faithfully labored and prayed.

"Resolved that in her death the poor, the unfortunate, the erring have lost a faithful friend and every good work a warm advocate.

"Resolved that we extend to the bereaved family our warmest sympathy in their affliction; that while they mourn the light and joy gone out from their family circle, they mourn not as those without hope knowing that their loss is her infinite gain.

"Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also to the city papers for publication.

"MRS. L. L. TAYLOR,

"Corresponding Secretary."

FRED DRAKE ROGERS, M. D. Each year finds the percentage of fatal diseases decreasing, the medical profession making more and more progress in efficiency; each year tremendous strides are made toward the goal of the medical fraternity—complete mastery over disease, and this rapid advance in medical science has been brought about through the self-sacrificing efforts of the physicians of today, who are bringing to their work the enthusiasm that invariably makes for ultimate success in any line of endeavor. St. Paul has its full quota of efficient medical practitioners, and among these may be mentioned F. D. Rogers, M. D., who was born in a log house which his father purchased from the Indians, located five miles from the present site of the Court House, St. Paul, August 13, 1869. His father, Ezekiel G. Rogers, was born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and came to the state of Illinois with his parents when he was three years old, in 1836. In 1855 he came to St. Paul for a short time and in 1857 came to reside permanently, and settling on Rogers Lake. He studied medicine with the intention of following it as a profession, but at the outbreak of the Civil war gave up all thoughts of becoming a physician and enlisted in the Union army in August, 1861. For one year he was engaged in fighting the Indians, and then went south with Company K, Eighth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and fought valiantly during the remainder of the war. On his return to Minnesota, having no money with which to establish himself in business, he went to farming and continued therein until 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis. He was a member of the legislature for two terms. Mr. Rogers married Arabella Rogers, of Pennsylvania, who died on the 7th of November, 1901, and lies buried at Forest cemetery, St. Paul. They had three children, namely: Frank W., who was born in Illinois; Carrie Gertrude, now Mrs. G. H. Staples; and Dr. Fred D.

Fred D. Rogers received his preliminary education in the schools of St. Paul, later attended the normal school at Madison for two years and Hamline University for one and one-half years. Eventually he entered the medical department of the Minnesota University, from which he was graduated in 1902. In 1903 he commenced practice in St. Paul, and he has continued to maintain offices in the Moore Building to the present time, building up a large and lucrative practice. A close student, the Doctor has advanced in his profession along with the progress made in the science of medicine, keeping himself fully advised as to the great discoveries and inventions being constantly made. He is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society and the Minnesota State and American Medical Associations, and in both professional and private life has the esteem and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact. He has not entered the political field, but is a friend of progress and heartily supports all measures calculated to be of benefit to St. Paul.

On January 16, 1904, Dr. Rogers was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Fraser, a native of Minnesota, and two children have been born to them: Mildred Arabella, born January 12, 1907, and Drake E., born



Guyerson M.D.

November 21, 1909. Mrs. Rogers received her education in the schools of Mankato. The family residence is at 1015 St. Clair street.

DR. CARL ALFRED INGERSON, physician and surgeon, is very prominent in social and musical as well as professional circles in the city of St. Paul. He was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, on the 11th of February, 1884, and was the son of Peter and Caroline (Jurgenson) Ingerson. His father, who was a native of Norway, came to this country about 1879 and located at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business, which proved very profitable in his hands. Later he and his wife retired to an extensive farm, on which they now reside. Mrs. Ingerson was also born in Norway, but she came to the United States when she was very young and lived in Wisconsin until her marriage.

Dr. Ingerson received his early education in the public schools and the Central high school of St. Paul in 1904. After his graduation he continued his studies, matriculating at Hamline University in 1905. He was devoted to music at this time and became a member of the Danz's Orchestra. His connection with the orchestra of the Metropolitan Theatre of this city lasted for several years. At the end of that time medicine appeared to have greater attractions than music, and in 1909 Dr. Ingerson entered the University of Marquette at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to pursue a medical course. Upon the completion of his course he became an interne under Dr. Boekmann at the Lutheran Hospital in St. Paul. After one year of the hospital work he took up general practice, locating in the central district, and has acquired a very lucrative practice. He is connected with the police department in his professional capacity, and in 1910 was appointed police surgeon for the city. Dr. Ingerson's achievements indicate the inauguration of a career of promise.

The number of organizations which count him a member testifies to his popularity and good-fellowship. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum, the Sons of Norway, the Theatrical Mechanics Association, the Musician Union, the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Association and the Ramsey County Medical Association. In political affairs the Republican party is the recipient of his steadfast support and loyalty. Although Dr. Ingerson is an accomplished musician and is fond of society, outdoor sports of all kinds are attractive to him, and he has accumulated some valuable farm lands in Wisconsin, to which he can retire when city life grows too burdensome. He is a popular and successful young man, of whom much may be expected.

MARTIN LUGER. As an example of the successful American business man, Martin Luger, who is secretary and treasurer of the Luger Mercantile Company, is deserving of more than ordinary mention in this volume. During the years that he has been in business in North St. Paul he has been identified with some of the large concerns here, and in every connection has made himself known as a man of integrity, probity and business honor. Mr. Luger, who belongs to one of the best known families of this city, resides on North Twelfth street, North St. Paul. He was born in the city of Dornbirn, Tyrol, Austria, November 16, 1870, and is a son of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Dietrich) Luger.

Mr. Luger attended school in his native country until he was fifteen years of age, and at that time began to serve an apprenticeship at the cabinet-making trade, at first receiving about forty cents a day and later being advanced to about fifty cents. Like many of his countrymen who could see nothing ahead of them but long years of hard work, with little prospects of ever accumulating a fortune, he decided to come to this country, and this determination was strengthened by his dislike of having to spend three of the best years of his life in the Austrian army. Consequently, when he was seventeen years of age he left his home and made his way to the United States, landing at New York City and coming directly to North St. Paul, where his uncle was engaged in business. Securing employment with the Luger Furniture Company, he spent two years with that concern, being foreman for one year, and then became head foreman in the St. Paul Table Company, an industry operated in conjunction with the furniture company. From North St. Paul he went to Grand Rapids, where six months later he became foreman of a factory, but returned to North St. Paul and was made assistant superintendent of the Luger Furniture Company. Subsequently he organized the Luger Mercantile Company, dealers in lumber, coal, wood and ice, at North St. Paul, his uncle and two cousins taking stock therein, and in 1901 this company put up the building in which are located the offices and grinding plant, and in connection with the other operations the firm also does planing, etc. In 1910 Mr. Luger took a trip back to his native country to visit his old home, and his observations while there only confirmed his belief that his decision to come to the United States to try his fortune was a wise one. This belief is strengthened by the fact that he has accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods, and is now in a position of substantiality among his fellow citizens. He is a self-made man in all that the word implies, and takes a justifiable pride in knowing that all the success that has come to him has been brought about by his own efforts. Mr. Luger's mother died while he was visiting her, but his father still survives and makes his home in the old country.

On January 25, 1896, Mr. Luger was married in North St. Paul to Miss Susannah Classen, who was born in Washington county, Minnesota, daughter of John Classen, and seven children have been born to this union, as follows: Leo, Roman, Aloeses, Norbert, Arnold, Jerome and Julia. Mr. Luger is a progressive Republican in his political views, but has never been an office seeker. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, and now belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which he was chief ranger and treasurer for several years, and is now past chief ranger. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America.

REV. LELAND P. SMITH. A venerable and highly esteemed citizen of St. Paul is the Rev. Leland P. Smith, at the present time chaplain of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and former pastor of numerous Minnesota churches, and a veteran of the Civil war. His character and personality have made him a beloved pastor and friend, and citizens of all creeds esteem him for his zealous work and public-spirited attitude towards all movements for the general good.

Rev. Mr. Smith was born June 25, 1845, at Amada, Michigan. He received his elementary education in his native place and drank deeper of the "Pierian Spring" in Rock Island, Illinois, and Minnesota. His par-

ents removed from Michigan to Illinois in 1855, in 1856 came to St. Paul, and later went to Scott county, Minnesota. As was the case with most young men of his day and generation, his youthful days were disturbed by the coming on of the Civil war, every day the Nation approaching nearer the dread "Valley of Decision." He was a patriotic youth and all his sympathy was with the preservation of the integrity of the Union, and at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was sent to the western part of the state to protect the settlers from the Indians and while in that section he took part in six different engagements with the Redskins. A number of his companions were killed and wounded. After two years of such warfare the company was transferred to Helena, Arkansas, St. Louis, Mo., Mobile, Alabama, where they remained until the close of the war.

At the close of the great conflict between the states Rev. Mr. Smith returned to St. Paul and was mustered out of the service with his regiment. Shortly afterwards he went to Washington, D. C., with his parents. In the national capital he again resumed his studies and after completing his general education he studied for the Methodist Episcopal ministry and in due time was ordained. His various charges were in chronological order as follows: Agency City, Brooklyn Center, Redwood Falls, Hutchinson, Clear Water, Red Wing City, Elgin, Read's Landing, Hopkins and Minnehaha Falls, all of these being located in Minnesota. He was everywhere recognized as an enlightened and valuable speaker and pastor. Since February 17, 1895, he has been chaplain of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, and is greatly beloved by the "boys."

The subject's father, David M. Smith, was born in Connecticut and followed the trade of a blacksmith. In course of time he followed the trend of migration to the northwest, locating in Minnesota and proving a stanch and true citizen to his adopted state. At the outbreak of the Civil war he also took up arms for the protection of the settlers against the Indians, who at that time were exceedingly hostile to the whites. They had, in fact, determined upon driving the white settlers out of the Minnesota Valley. David M. Smith participated in that memorable battle of Birch Cooley. The Indians, five hundred strong surrounded the small company of soldiers of which Mr. Smith was one, and death seemed inevitable, as the Indians were five to one. After holding out for two days re-inforcement arrived for the white men and the Indians were driven off with great loss to themselves. During the siege Mr. Smith was severely wounded, being shot through the thigh and arm, the latter being rendered permanently helpless. After his recovery and discharge he secured a position at Washington, D. C., in the government service, which he held for a number of years, dying in office at the age of sixty-two years (in 1880). His demise occurred in Washington. The maiden name of the mother of Rev. Mr. Smith was Hannah Stewart, and her death occurred in Michigan at the age of sixty-seven years.

On November 1, 1870, Rev. Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Eva F. Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Bell, their union being celebrated in Faribault county, Minnesota. This happy and congenial life companionship has been blessed by four children. Alfred Leland Smith, born July, 1871, died in August, 1872, near Mankato, Minnesota. Francis N. Smith, born May 4, 1874, at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, is now in business at Seattle, Washington. Charles M. A. Smith, born May 29, 1879, at Hutchinson, is now a resident of Minnesota. A

daughter, Mrs. Mary R. Smith, born June, 1882, at Clearwater, Minnesota, resides with her parents. She has one son, Francis M. Smith, born in January, 1904, and now attending school. The Smith household is a pleasant and hospitable one.

In politics Rev. Mr. Smith is aligned with the men and measures of the Republican party. He has never lost interest in the soldier companions of other days and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is prominent and well-known as a kindly and venerable gentleman, respected and honored by all with whom he comes in contact. The residence is maintained at 1762 Capitol avenue, St. Paul.

JOHN A. REAGAN, the president of the East St. Paul State Bank, was born in Mitchell county, Iowa, on August 25, 1869, and received his early education in the county schools of Osage, Iowa. As his parents were not overly burdened with wealth, he left school at an early age and secured such employment as was to be had until he finally got a start in the newspaper business, as editor and proprietor of the *Armstrong Journal*, of Armstrong, Iowa. He conducted this sheet with more than moderate success for six years, at the end of which time he sold out at a profit and with the capital thus accumulated bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Winnebago, Minnesota. For eight years he was president of this organization and then in 1905 came to St. Paul to make his home. In the meantime his brother, P. M. Reagan, had come to the fast growing city of St. Paul some years before and had established the present sound banking institution, the East St. Paul State Bank, and when his brother John came to the city he was elected to the presidency of the concern and he still occupies that position. Starting with a capital of \$25,000, it has, up to date, increased its surplus to an additional \$25,000 and is one of the solid institutions of the city, having among its stockholders and directors some of St. Paul's substantial business men.

Mr. Reagan has held a number of public offices in the other cities where he has lived. He was a member of the school board in Winnebago, where he was also a member of the city council and held various offices of public trust. He has banking interests in several institutions in different parts of the country, being president of the Minnesota State Bank of Amboy, Minnesota, and director of the Peoples' State Bank of Mason City, Iowa, and of the First National Bank of Challis, Idaho.

On October 8, 1895, Mr. Reagan was married to Miss Lena McLaughlin, of LuVerne, Iowa. She is the daughter of Alexander and Nancy Eells McLaughlin, of LuVerne, prominent farmers of that region who came to Iowa from New York state in the days when the trip had to be made over-land in prairie schooners. Two children have been born to this union, Violet and Bruce Reagan, both attending school in St. Paul. The former was born April 2, 1897, in Armstrong, Iowa, and the latter July 5, 1902, at Winnebago.

Mr. Reagan's experience in the banking industry has been a comprehensive one and in his present undertaking he has the confidence of the people of the city and that of important business firms among which the bank has a large patronage. He has a beautiful home in St. Paul and his chief amusement is in taking his family out motoring in the elegant car he keeps for that purpose. His home is the first interest of his life and the inspiration of his business. In politics he is a Repub-



D. F. Colville

lican. He belongs to several East St. Paul clubs and is a member of the Masonic order, in which he belongs to the Chapter, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Martin V. Reagan, the father of the subject of this review, was born in Illinois and migrated to Iowa in the early '50s. He settled on a farm in Mitchell county, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and he lived there until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-three. His widow, Christina Holland Reagan, still lives on the old homestead in Mitchell county, Iowa. The Reagans are of Irish stock and this branch of the family came to New York two generations back and were farmers in that state. The ancestors of Christina Holland came to America from Norway.

DAVID FERGUSON COLVILLE. For more than thirty years David Ferguson Colville has occupied a conspicuous position in the musical history of St. Paul and has done an important work in elevating musical standards in the city, doing his best to bring before the public the best the art affords and working for the furtherance of music in its manifold forms of education and entertainment.

Professor Colville was born May 19, 1848, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of Samuel and Isabella Ure (Ferguson) Colville and on the paternal side is Irish in descent. His father was born and reared in the Emerald Isle, and the mother, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In quest of the much vaunted American opportunity and resource, the father came to this country at an early day and located in Pittsburgh. There he met and married his wife. The family subsequently removed to New York, where the father became well-known in the theatrical profession, for a number of years managing the Fourteenth Street Theatre in that city. There he died in 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was summoned to the Undiscovered Country while living in St. Paul.

David Ferguson Colville was a child about four years of age when his parents removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where they maintained their home for some time. At the proper time he entered the public schools and eventually was graduated from the high school. His first employment after leaving school was with a wholesale grocery firm, with whom he remained for several years. He then secured a better position with the Fulton Iron Works in St. Louis and remained with them for a period of fourteen years. At the end of that time he had accumulated enough capital to start in business for himself and he began the manufacture of steam pumps. He continued engaged in this line of industry for several years, exhibiting no small amount of practical and executive ability for one of artistic temperament. In the meantime he had been cultivating his musical talents and his first position as director was with the choir of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church in the city of St. Louis. He was for twenty-five years identified with that church and during that time he pursued his vocal training under a number of well-known instructors, his quest of better understanding with the "heavenly maid" even taking him abroad. In St. Louis he had the benefit of instruction from Professor James North; in New York City from Professor William Courtney; in London, England, under Professor Frederick Walker, Georg Henschel and David Bispham.

Upon the completion of his musical training Professor Colville came to St. Paul, where his ability was at once recognized and he was wel-

comed most cordially. His belief that this would be a good field for his talents proved true and well-founded and it has been his to assist in the dissemination of the highest type of musical culture, while his laudable ambition has ever been to make St. Paul a musical center. His arrival here was in the year 1887 and in the following November he took charge of the choir of the House of Hope church and continued as director until June 1, 1911. His charming personality and splendid efficiency at once gained him an entree as instructor to the best known families in the city as he has ever enjoyed the most implicit confidence.

Professor Colville established a happy household and congenial life companionship when on June 19, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Bailey, daughter of Ansel K. Bailey, their union being celebrated at Decorah, Iowa. Ansel K. Bailey was proprietor of one of the leading newspapers of the state, *The Decorah Republican*, and was one of the influential citizens of Iowa. The union of the subject and his admirable wife has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Louise Douglas, whose birth occurred May 12, 1899, in St. Paul. This young lady is now in attendance at the J. J. Hill school.

In matters political Professor Colville has always followed the teachings of the "Grand Old Party" and has supported its causes with loyalty. He is a Mason of high standing, his membership being with Summit Lodge. He is eligible to the white-plumed helmet of the Knights Templars and has "traveled east" with the Shriners. He is also a member of that important civic organization, the Commercial Club. He is a man of fine literary culture and has in his library over a thousand volumes of choice reading matter, and possesses many rare editions. Here he finds his deepest enjoyment. He and his wife and daughter stand high socially. Delightful manners spring from a native kindliness of heart and his sincerity and true worth are such that once he gains a man's confidence, that man is ever after his unfaltering friend.

HASCAL R. BRILL. With the history of the legal profession of St. Paul no name has been more prominently identified than that of Judge Hascal R. Brill, dean of the district bench of Ramsey county and of the State and who has served as district judge for almost forty years, a longer period than has any other judge of any of the courts in the state. Through all the days to come there will be accorded to him a tribute of honor as a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, sterling integrity and high ideals, and as one who has contributed in no small measure to the material and civic progress of the commonwealth, while as a judge and a citizen he has produced results of the most positive and beneficent character.

Judge Brill is by circumstance of birth a Canadian, his nativity having occurred in Phillipsburg, Province of Quebec, on August 10, 1846. He is the son of Thomas R. and Sarah (Sager) Brill. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Canada and Minnesota, the family having removed to Kenyon, Goodhue county, in 1859. Later he took a partial course at the Hamline University, and at the University of Michigan. It is but natural that Judge Brill should early formulate plans for his future career, and thus he determined to prepare himself for the legal profession. He attacked his Blackstone with the zeal and understanding which distinguished him and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Twenty years later he took the degree of Doctor of Laws at Hamline. A great part of his legal studies were prosecuted in the office of



Hassel R. Brill

Judge E. C. Palmer and under the enlightened guidance of that noteworthy jurist. He was also for a year clerk in the office of Morris Lamprey, where he continued his studies. His attendance at Hamline University, then located at Red Wing, was between the years 1862 and 1866, and at the University of Michigan in 1866-67.

The Brill family came at a comparatively early date to Minnesota, their arrival within its borders having occurred in 1859, when they severed their associations in the Dominion. They are of Dutch stock, the first Brill to seek American shores being one of the early settlers from Holland, who found homes upon the Hudson river. The grandparents of Judge Brill were born at Fiskhill, New York. In the maternal line a notable coincidence is the fact that his grandparents bore the names of Adam and Eve. Fate gave young Hascal what sometimes seems from a perusal of biography to be the most potent "Open Sesame" to success and prominence,—birth upon a farm. A lad about a dozen years of age at the time of the removal to this state, he had an opportunity to become further familiarized with the many secrets of seed-time and harvest as an assistant to his father upon his new Minnesota homestead. At the beginning of young manhood he had a season of experience as a country pedagogue. While thus engaged his ambitions to secure a college education and become a lawyer reached the point of fruition. His identification with St. Paul dates from 1867, and thus covers a period of about forty-five years.

From the first Judge Brill received pleasing recognition in this city. In 1870, after his admission to the bar, he entered into partnership with Stanford Newel, under the firm name of Newel & Brill. He rose rapidly and when only twenty-six was elected probate judge of Ramsey county, which office he held in the years of 1873 and 1874. He was elected judge of the common pleas court of Ramsey county and remained in this capacity in the years 1875 and 1876. Since the date last mentioned, when the two courts were merged, he has been judge of the district court of the Second judicial district of Minnesota, being elected and re-elected by both parties. The length of time he has held this important office is the most eloquent testimony as to his ability and faithfulness. He is generally beloved and respected, being quiet and reserved, courteous and considerate, patient, but quick to decide, and firm in his decisions. He is always fearless and impartial. In his political adherence he is a Republican.

It has been said of him, in an appreciation: "Of the old school to whom the law is almost a passion, the Judge stands as the dean of the district bench of the county, and to his keen insight, highly efficient judicial poise, calmness, forensic abilities and thorough knowledge, all pay deference. Judge Brill has practiced law in St. Paul for more than forty years and he is yet a student. The peculiar tangents of modern interpretation, the intricacies of modern legislation, are his enjoyment in the unraveling. The Judge was basically fitted for the exalted position to which he was early elevated. Essentially there is no one in St. Paul who is more keenly interested in the advancement of the city than this pioneer of the bar. Those things which stand for the betterment of the city invariably have his eager support and personal attention. Things vital to St. Paul are vital to Judge Brill, and in the hearts of his fellow citizens an important niche is reserved for this one who has done so much to bring about the great gateway metropolis that guards the commercial empire of the Northwest today."

Judge Brill was married in Niagara Falls in 1873 to Miss Cora A. Gray. To their union have been born six children, as follows: Hascal R., Jr., single, a lawyer of Los Angeles; Edith, unmarried, and with her parents in St. Paul; Kenneth G., a lawyer of St. Paul, married Laura Cook, of this city, and has one child, Kenneth G., Jr.; Winnifred, wife of James C. Otis, of St. Paul, and their three children are Elizabeth G., Alice Ransom and James C., Jr.; Dean F., who married Laura Nash, of St. Paul, is a business man; and Alice C., resides with her parents. The children have all received excellent educational training. Hascal attended the University of Minnesota, pursuing the law course. Kenneth also attended the University and graduated from the St. Paul College of Law. Edith completed her studies at Smith College, and in addition to these higher seats of learning all were students in the high school of St. Paul. The family is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. Judge Brill possesses literary ability of a high order and has many times delivered lectures and addresses.

KENNETH G. BRILL. St. Paul is peculiarly fortunate in the ability and promise of the younger members of its legal profession and in none more than in Kenneth G. Brill, assistant in the office of Corporation Attorney Owen Harry O'Neill. He is a native son of the city and is admirably loyal to its institutions, and it is his laudable ambition to assist in maintaining the high professional standing which the city enjoys and has enjoyed in the generation just closing.

Mr. Brill was born June 17, 1883, the son of Judge Hascal R. and Cora G. Brill. He laid the foundations of his education in the public schools of the city and obtained his higher education in the University of Minnesota, in that institution and the St. Paul College of Law gaining his professional training and receiving from the latter his well-earned degree in the fall of 1907. He chose to begin his professional career amid the scenes of his childhood and youth and "hung up his shingle" in the capital city, where from that time success and recognition have been his portion.

He has confined himself thus far to the civil branch of his profession, and one of his important duties in the corporation attorney's office is the charge of the damage claims against the city, which in previous years have amounted to more than a third of a million dollars. In this connection he has established a reputation for fair dealing, keen insight into the law and a general knowledge of values. He was appointed to his present position in the fall of 1909 by J. C. Michael, then incumbent of the corporation attorney's position. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and religiously is identified with the Methodist church.

The following tribute has been paid to Mr. Brill in a local publication: "Mr. Brill is a favorite among the young element in the city, and is a member of several clubs, lodges and societies. He is as engaging socially as he is in a professional capacity and makes friends in every walk of life. He is ambitious, progressive and efficient. His reputation for reliability is second to none and his political as well as personal future is assured. Much important work has already been placed in his care and he has always acquitted himself with honor."

Mr. Brill was married on the 19th of October, 1909, to Laura C., daughter of William R. and Mary W. Cook, of St. Paul, and they have one son, Kenneth Gray Brill, Jr., born on the 16th of November, 1910. Mrs. Brill was educated in the schools of St. Paul.

F. J. PLONDKE. Dr. Plondke's ancestry is German, as his parents were both born in Prussia. August and Augusta Keuchler Plondke came to America in the early '50s. They were people of education and prominent, and both are deceased. Dr. Plondke was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, on September 22, 1869. He early determined to follow a profession rather than to devote himself to a strictly commercial career, and to this end he first set himself to secure a broad general education for a foundation upon which to ground the specific training in his chosen work. The wisdom of such a course cannot be too strongly recommended, and Dr. Plondke's career is a strong argument in its favor.

After attending the common schools of Wisconsin the young man entered the Ft. Dodge Collegiate Institute and afterwards became a student in the Morningside College of Sioux City, Iowa. Here he graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of B. S. The University of Pennsylvania was the next step in his education, and in that magnificent school he spent four years in the medical department and obtained his diploma in 1898. For two years after his graduation Dr. Plondke practiced in Everly, Iowa, but since 1900 he has been in St. Paul. At first he devoted himself to general practice, but now he gives almost his entire attention to surgery.

Hospital work has always been of the greatest interest to Dr. Plondke and in 1909 he presented the scope and the opportunities of this line of work to the Synodical Conference of the Lutheran church. As a result there has been organized the St. Paul Lutheran Hospital Association, Incorporated, who maintain St. John's Hospital, for which purpose they have purchased the property at 408 Hoffman avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. They have remodeled the building and are using it temporarily as a hospital, pending the completion of the new structure, which is to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. Dr. Plondke is a member of the board of directors of the organization, and is also medical director and chief surgeon. This institution will be one of the most important of its sort in St. Paul, and it owes its existence chiefly to the initiative of Dr. Plondke, and to his faithful and untiring work in its behalf.

Dr. Plondke is a member of the County, the State and the American Medical Associations. He is surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital and gynecologist to the City and the County Hospitals. In addition to this he is surgeon for the Northern Pacific and for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroads. In Masonry he has taken the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner. He is a past master of St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. To his training in this country Dr. Plondke has added that of the European capitals, London, Vienna and Berlin, having done post graduate work in all these cities.

Versatility is one of the characteristics of Dr. Plondke. While pursuing his collegiate course, he also read law and subsequently took a correspondence course and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. He is a valued member of the Daytons Bluff Commercial Club and is one of the most truly representative men of the city, able in his profession, and interested in all which makes for the civic welfare of St. Paul.

WILLIAM HUSBY. The manufacture of furniture has always been one of the prominent industries of North St. Paul, and has furnished employment for many skilled mechanics. One of the largest furniture

manufacturing firms in this city is the St. Paul Table Company, in the employ of which may be found men with years of experience in the business, and in this connection may be mentioned William Husby, superintendent of the finishing department of this large concern. Mr. Husby is a native of Norway, that country which has given to the United States so many of its skilled artisans, and was born February 14, 1865, a son of P. O. and Nicholena (Nelson) Husby, natives of that country.

William Husby was about six years of age when his parents brought him to the United States, and settled first in La Crosse, Wisconsin, four years later removing to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he resided until he was twenty-four years of age. He was given the advantages of a common school education, and when he was seventeen years old began to work at hard-wood finishing. Coming to North St. Paul during the same year that the Luger Furniture Company established their plant here, Mr. Husby connected himself with this concern, and when the St. Paul Table Company was organized he became superintendent of the finishing department, a position which he has held to the present time. He understands every detail of the business, and is fully able to take care of any machine in his part of the plant. It has been his close attention to details and his constant insistence that no piece of work leave his department unless perfectly finished that has made him so valuable to his employers, and he is respected by the men under him, who recognize in him a man who is thoroughly competent to look after their interests as well as those of the company.

Mr. Husby was married in North St. Paul, August 13, 1889, to Miss Anna Paul, of North St. Paul, and a native of Wabasha, Minnesota, where her parents settled at an early date. One child, William P., was born to this union April 27, 1891, in North St. Paul. He graduated from the mechanical arts department of the North St. Paul high school, in the class of 1911, and is now studying with the intention of becoming an architect.

Mr. Husby is a Republican in his political views. His private interests, however, have taken so much of his attention that he has never found time to engage actively in public matters. He takes a public-spirited citizen's interest in those things which may be of benefit to his community, but has never sought nor cared for public office. He holds membership in several fraternal societies, belonging to North St. Paul Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has filled the chairs; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias, North St. Paul, in which he has held various official positions.

JOSEPH H. ARMSTRONG. Among the representative citizens of St. Paul is Joseph H. Armstrong, county surveyor of Ramsey county. In the public affairs of city and county he holds an eminent position and is generally recognized as a just and fearless exponent of good citizenship. He began his career in railroad construction work, and was formerly in charge of the surveys of the city of St. Paul. Mr. Armstrong is a native of Canada and his residence in this city dates from the year 1884. He was born at Richmond, near the city of Montreal, April 15, 1851. He received his education in the public schools and his professional training was received in the Dominion College of Montreal, leaving that institution in 1876. Shortly afterward he came to the States, and at first



Peter Ben Kay

located in the northern part of New Hampshire. He took up railroad construction work as a means of livelihood and engaged in that line from Maine to Texas, continuing thus engaged until 1884, when, as previously mentioned, he came to this city. He had been here but a short time when his excellent work as a civil engineer became known and in 1885 he was appointed engineer in charge of the surveys of the city of St. Paul, which office he filled until 1896, with great satisfaction to all concerned. He then engaged in private work for himself and remained upon this independent status until 1905, when he was prevailed upon to run for the office of county surveyor. He held that position until 1908 and so greatly did his services recommend him that he received re-election in 1910. He is the present incumbent of the office and it is safe to say that he has no peer in his knowledge of the business with which he is identified. He possesses a well-poised intellect, which qualifies him as one of sound judgment, and he is therefore able to hold positions of responsibility and trust in a manner to merit the confidence of the public. He is the owner of considerable valuable real estate.

Mr. Armstrong is the son of James and Ann Jane (Flack) Armstrong, the former a prominent railroad contractor, but both now deceased. His remote ancestors were of Scotch-Irish-English extraction and came to Canada at an early period. On the maternal side he is of pure Scotch stock.

Mr. Armstrong was married in June, 1883, the lady of his choice being Jennie Zietler, of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. A congenial union has been blessed by the birth of the following six children. Mrs. Eula J. Pierce, born in 1884, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, is at present a resident of Minneapolis. She has three children, Starr, Harmon and Rhoda. Raymond G. Armstrong, born June 16, 1886, in St. Paul, is deputy surveyor of the county. He is married and has one son, John E. Frank J. Armstrong, born October 30, 1888, in St. Paul, has followed in the paternal footsteps and is a surveyor, conducting an office in the German-American Bank Building. Joseph J. Armstrong was born May 23, 1891, and is a student in the University of Minnesota. Miss Ruth Armstrong, born in February, 1897, is attending school in this city, as is also her sister, Margerie, born October 8, 1901. Mrs. Armstrong is a Daughter of the American Revolution and a member of other clubs and societies.

Mr. Armstrong is vice-president of the Civil Engineers' Society, and holds membership in the Commercial Club, the Automobile Club and the Roosevelt Club. He and the members of his family are communicants of the Episcopal church and hold a happy position in local social circles, the attractive home being the center of a gracious hospitality.

CAPTAIN PETER BERKEY. No man was perhaps better fitted to speak of the past and the future of the city of St. Paul than was the late Captain Peter Berkey. He was a resident of St. Paul for fifty-six years and his life was closely bound up in the interests of the city, politically, commercially and financially. He began life as a tow boy on the Pennsylvania canal and ended life as one of the leading men of St. Paul. He was recognized as a great capitalist and financier, but he was best known for the prominent share he had in helping to make St. Paul a city whose civic reputation was above reproach. His interest was always deeply centered in any work which was for the advancement of the city, and as alderman, county commissioner, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce

and a member of the state legislature, he was a powerful influence for good in the public life of the city and state. During his lifetime no plan was formed for the material, intellectual and moral development of the city in which he did not take an active interest or an active part. In his death St. Paul lost one of her noblest men. He lived a long and useful life, and St. Paul should be thankful that he was one of her citizens.

Peter Berkey was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of September, 1822. He was the son of John and Mary (Bonner Berkey-Pile); they were Dunkards, the former a native of England and located in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Young Peter lost his mother when he was a child of six and grew up without a mother's care. He had very little schooling but was self-educated and started out to earn his living at the age of fourteen as a tow boy on the Pennsylvania canal (May 8, 1836), and continued on the canal as a tow path driver for four years. In 1840 he was made station master for D. Leech & Company's line at Bairdstown. In 1842 (he was then in his twentieth year) he was made tow path agent, having entire charge, hiring the tow boys, stable men, locking crews, buying and selling the horses, harnesses and other equipment, hay, oats, corn, and had charge of the transportation of the boats. In 1845 he was captain of the line's fastest packet, "The John Adams." The time was three and a half days from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and was considered so fast that they carried the Adams express. The fare was \$8.00 and berth and three meals \$1.00 per day. Mr. Berkey continued as captain of a packet on the Pennsylvania canal until he purchased and became owner of the Freeport Canal Boat line and a line of stages via Brady's Bend connecting Clarion with Pittsburg. In 1853 he sold his canal and stage line holdings and on June 14, 1853, married Anna E. Porter, of Freeport, Pennsylvania, who was the daughter of William and Elizabeth Ried Porter, a son of James Porter and Elizabeth Buchanan (a sister of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States), and started on his wedding trip for the then far west "Minnesota." On June 27, 1853, he and his bride were among the passengers who disembarked at St. Paul from the steamboat "Lady Franklin." He soon engaged in active business and from this time until his death he was a vital part of that group of men who have made St. Paul a great business center. In 1855 Captain Berkey in connection with Colonel John Nicols purchased the Slago iron store from Marshall Brothers and began business under the firm name of Nicols & Berkey, which continued until 1860. Mr. William B. Dean, who had in the meantime entered the employ of the firm of Nicols & Berkey, married a daughter of Mr. Nicols. Mr. Berkey sold his interest in the iron business to Mr. Nicols, and Mr. Dean became a partner under the firm name of Nicols & Dean. In 1860, when the Indian outbreak on the frontier drove scores of settlers from their home, Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, appointed him as refugee agent, to whom all the refugees applied for assistance in reaching their homes in the east and for such other aid as the state and general government had provided for them. He was later appointed chairman of a committee which was to decide and adjust all the claims arising out of the depredations which the Indians had committed during their outbreak. In 1863 he again entered the iron business with Messrs. Nicols & Dean, under the firm name of Nicols, Dean & Company, and remained a partner for five years. In 1868, after retiring from the firm of Nicols, Dean & Company, he sold his house and many of his interests in St. Paul and went out to California, intending to settle there. He did not care

for the country, however, and so returned to St. Paul, taking up the management of his own private business affairs and the promotion of many industries then being formed and organized in St. Paul, among which was the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of which he was an incorporator and vice president and discount director for more than thirty years. He was also an incorporator of the Second National Bank and was for many years its vice president. In fact in all of the industries incorporated about that time he was directly or indirectly interested.

Captain Berkey was among the first to see the advantageous position of St. Paul as a railroad center and he built what was one of the first railroads operating out of St. Paul. This was completed in 1872 and was known as the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor Falls Railroad. He was president of this road until it was consolidated with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, when he sold his interest to the latter corporation. He was now fairly embarked on the career of a financier and followed the organization of the above banks by founding similar institutions at St. Peter and Stillwater, Minnesota. He was known throughout the state as a powerful figure in the financial world. In 1883 he organized and incorporated the St. Paul National Bank and was its president until he resigned in 1892. During this period his faith in the future of St. Paul led him to buy real estate quite extensively, and as a matter of fact he was always a buyer of real estate but seldom a seller, consequently his holdings grew so that they forced him to give up most of his other interests and devote his time to the management of his personal property. For fifty-six years Mr. Berkey resided in St. Paul, and during that time his name was never connected with but the most honorable deeds. No man ever assailed his character or denied that he was public spirited and enterprising. His motto was "Do right with everybody at all times. Live right. Act right. Never do any one an injustice. If you discover you wronged any one, go to them at once and rectify it like a man. Be right." He had lived during a remarkable period of our country's history. He had seen the common highways superseded by railroads—the canal boat give way to the iron horse. Electricity in all its stages had been put to practical uses during his lifetime. The great western prairies were changed from a wild, unbroken expanse to the fertile farms and beautiful cities and hamlets of our day. Such men as Mr. Berkey have developed this country. To the hard-working, energetic, never-tiring sons of the eastern states, like Mr. Berkey, is the great development of the west and northwest due.

Mr. Berkey died on the 16th day of April, 1909, and is survived by his widow, one son (their only child), John A. Berkey, five grand-children, Rachel Berkey Scott, John DeGraff Berkey, Mrs. A. E. Comstock, Peter Berkey, Jr., Andrew DeGraff Berkey, and two great-grand-children.

ARTHUR W. WHITNEY, M. D. Both professional success and influential activity as a citizen have marked the career of Dr. Whitney in St. Paul, where he has been a resident and physician and surgeon since 1880. Few physicians of the city have accomplished more or gained higher recognition in the profession than Dr. Whitney.

A native of Canada, he was born at the town of Iroquois, Ontario, December 20, 1864. His father, who died in 1902, at the age of sixty-eight, was William A. Whitney, M. A., an educator of fine attainments

whose career was noteworthy in many ways. He was also a native of Canada, and for many years held the position of head master of the high school at Iroquois. He worked and lent his influence and encouragement in the training of many hundreds of young people, and his career was one of remarkable usefulness. His wife, the mother of Dr. Whitney, was Mary Catherine Rose, who was born in Canada and died in 1879, at the age of thirty-eight. The Roses were of Scotch descent, while the Whitneys were English.

Dr. Whitney obtained his early education in his father's school at Iroquois. Though he was not reared in wealthy surroundings he had excellent advantages for education and had the best of preparation for his professional career. From high school he entered the University of Toronto, and was graduated in medicine from Queen's University, Canada, in 1888. The following year he located in East St. Paul, with which quarter of the city his practice has been identified, and he is now the oldest physician, in length of service, in East St. Paul. Dr. Whitney has acquired a large general practice, and in addition his ability has brought him other professional relations. He is surgeon for the Northern Pacific Benefit Association, the Omaha Railway Employees' Benefit Association, and is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a medallist of the Royal Humane Society of England. He took a post graduate course in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and also a like course in the Polyclinic, Chicago.

Though a supporter of Republican principles, Dr. Whitney concerns himself less with practical politics than the practical movements which are for improvement of civic conditions and a larger, wholesomer community life. He is president of the East Side Commercial Club and also president of the St. Paul Charter Commission. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum and the American Yeomen.

Dr. Whitney was married at Toronto in 1897 to Miss Clara Van Camp, who was born in Canada. They are the parents of one daughter, Constance.

ABEL L. HANSON. The business interests of North St. Paul, Minnesota, have grown to an amazing extent during the last few years, and the credit for this desirable state of affairs may be given to the enterprising business men whose energy and modern methods have put the city on a sound financial basis while co-operating with the city officials in looking after its municipal needs. It may be said of Abel L. Hanson, of North St. Paul, that he belongs to both classes, for not only is he one of this city's representative business men, but during the past eight years he has served as village clerk. He was born on a farm in the town of Clitherall, Otter-tail county, Minnesota, May 5, 1877, and is a son of Laurits O. and Helena O. (Hanson) Hanson, natives of Norway.

Laurits O. Hanson came with his parents to Minnesota when he was six years old, the family settling in Goodhue county, where Mr. Hanson later met Miss Helena O. Hanson, who had come to this country when she was nineteen years of age. When Abel L. Hanson was eleven years of age the family came to North St. Paul, where the father established himself in a general mercantile business. Abel L. Hanson grew to manhood in this city, receiving a good education in the public schools, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years, in the meanwhile having spent his spare time in clerking for his father, thus secur-

ing valuable experience which has since stood him in good stead. Subsequently he became a conductor on a railroad line running from St. Paul to White Bear, but after three years gave up railroading and became a salesman for a St. Paul wholesale house. In 1899 he returned to North St. Paul and bought out his father, and here he has increased the business to about six times its former size. Under his skillful management this has become one of the leading establishments of North St. Paul, and he is justly numbered among the most enterprising young business men of his section. He carries a full and varied stock of general merchandise and controls a fine trade from the surrounding country.

On April 3, 1903, Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Mabel G. Bedbury, of North St. Paul, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, daughter of James H. and Lydia (Kleek) Bedbury, and a graduate of the Central high school. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have had two children: Mabel Isola and Abel Laurits. In politics Mr. Hanson is a Republican, and for eight successive years he has served North St. Paul as village clerk. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all of the chairs; and the Masonic fraternity in which he has acted as secretary of Fellowship Lodge for many years. Mr. Hanson has been deacon and trustee of the English Lutheran church for fifteen years, and Mrs. Hanson is also a consistent member and active worker in that organization. Both are well and favorably known in social circles of St. Paul. Mr. Hanson is an all-around good business man, pleasant in manner and capable of making and retaining his friends. Progressive in his methods, he never forgets to give the other man a fair deal, and there is a brilliant prospect before him if what he has accomplished in the past be taken as an index of his future work.

WILLIAM DINWOODIE. Although born in Manchester, England, Dr. Dinwoodie is a Scot, as his parents, James and Mary A. Cross Dinwoodie, were both born in that country, which, like our own beautiful and rock-ribbed New England, has given so many sturdy citizens to the country. The date of Dr. Dinwoodie's birth was October 1, 1854, and he received his education in the grammar school of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. In 1870 his father and mother came to America and settled in Fall River, Massachusetts, where the father established a prosperous business in contracting and building. In this his son assisted him until he was eighteen years of age, when he took up the study of medicine.

Dr. Dinwoodie began his studies under Dr. J. H. Abbott, of Fall River, and by personal association with a successful physician gained much practical knowledge, as well as acquiring an acquaintance with the rudiments of the science of medicine. After some preliminary preparation Mr. Dinwoodie was enrolled in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and in 1877 graduated from that institution.

Dr. Dinwoodie began his practice in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and for five years he continued to work there with great success. As he felt a desire to settle in a newer section of the country, and was attracted by the promise of St. Paul, he came to this city in 1882 and took up his home on the east side, where he has lived ever since and to which he has mostly confined his practice. He at once identified himself with the interests and the work of the city, both in the line of his own profession and in commercial matters. He is a member of the three medical associations, the county, state and national, and he has been active in

public affairs. It was largely through his efforts that the Dayton Bluff Commercial Club was organized, and he was the first president of the association. He has since filled that office for three more terms, and is one of the moving spirits of the club.

In politics Dr. Dinwoodie is a Republican. He is a member of the work house, and was appointed to that position by Mayor Keller. In the fraternal orders he belongs only to the Masons, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

Two sons and one daughter, James S., George C. and May, comprise the family of Dr. and Mrs. Dinwoodie. They were married at St. Paul in 1886. Mrs. Dinwoodie is a native of Vermont, in which state she was christened Pauline Swarts. She shares in the popularity which her husband enjoys by reason of his many attractive qualities of mind and person. Dr. Dinwoodie ranks high in his profession and his fellow workers regard him as one whom they are proud to claim as belonging to their craft.

CLARENCE R. WILKINSON, the owner and manager of the Review Publishing Company, has spent most of his years in the city of St. Paul. This place has long been the home of his father, Randolph A. Wilkinson, who came from England at the approximate date of 1854 and settled in Sauk county, Wisconsin, where as a lawyer he practiced his profession for ten years. Removing then to St. Paul, he was active in legal business for a quarter-century period. He has been best known and most extensively engaged as attorney for the Great Northern Railway. Having now retired from practice, he is still living in the city. Mrs. Randolph Wilkinson, who before her marriage had been Mary Lyman, of St. Albans, Vermont, died in 1906. Of the five members of the second generation of their family, Clarence R. Wilkinson is the eldest. His brother, Samuel O., is a resident of Galesburg, Illinois. Claud T. is one of St. Paul's citizens. Mattie J. is Mrs. G. H. Olmsted, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Mary J. is Mrs. W. L. Maas, of Los Angeles, California.

In the public schools of St. Paul Clarence Wilkinson received his education. When nineteen years of age he entered the office of the Great Northern Railway, where he was for ten years engaged in stenographic work. In 1907 he entered upon his own independent business career as a publisher. As proprietor of the Review Publishing Company he is so well and favorably known as to make unnecessary further comment on his career in that capacity.

Mr. Wilkinson was on September 8, 1891, united in marriage to Miss Nina E. Gardner, of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson live at 1901 Goodrich avenue and are the parents of two daughters: Marion E., who was born on December 29, 1892, is a graduate of the Central high school in St. Paul; Cecilia E., whose birth occurred December 22, 1897, is still attending school at the institution referred to.

The Wilkinson family are connected with the Presbyterian church and are socially active in the life of the capital city. Clarence Wilkinson is a member of the Commercial Club, as well as of the Association of Commerce. His publishing rooms are at 141 E. Fifth street.

JOHN G. THAUNG. The family to which Mr. Thaung belongs has a long and honorable history in Wexio, Smaland, Sweden. Here his father, also John G. Thaung, still resides at the age of seventy-eight, and

his is truly a green old age, for he is still in business with his son. They are well known harness makers in their native city and more than ordinarily skilled at their trade. The father is known throughout his province, as he has served with distinction in the earlier wars of the country. Sophie Jahnsen Thaug, the mother of John G. of this sketch, was born in 1837 and died in 1903.

Our subject received his education in the schools of Sweden and at an early age went to work for his father, remaining in his service until he was twenty-one. This was in the year 1886, as he was born January 24, 1865. He then came to America and worked in a grocery store in St. Paul. He remained in this capacity until 1890, when he went into the undertaking business. It was at Seventh and Bradley streets that he set up his first establishment in this line and he rapidly made a reputation in his new occupation. After a few years in this work he attended the Massachusetts School of Embalming, from which he graduated in 1895, and now he stands in the foremost rank in his line of business and is one of the best known undertakers in the city. He is director in the East St. Paul State Bank.

The family of Mr. Thaug includes his wife, Ida Weding Thaug, and five children, all attending the Erickson school. These are Charlotte, Edith, Julius G., Helen and Eveline. The union of Mr. Thaug and Miss Weding occurred May 24, 1898, in St. Paul. Both are prominent in the life of the city, especially among the Scandinavian element of St. Paul, which has contributed so much to its development not only along commercial and industrial lines, but also in educational and public affairs. The supremacy of the northwest has been largely attained by their efforts and in the many elements which unite to produce the cosmopolitan character of American civilization none is more valuable than that supplied by the people of the northern lands whose ancestors settled in France so many centuries ago and became the race who conquered England and civilized the Saxons nearly nine hundred years ago.

In politics Mr. Thaug is an Independent. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, and is a Shriner. In the social organizations he is a member of the Northern Club, and in the East Side Commercial Club he is an active factor.

CHRISTOPHER D. O'BRIEN. Among the able and brilliant citizens whom Ireland has given to St. Paul, Christopher D. O'Brien, one of the city's representative lawyers, is eminent. With the cleverness and determination which characterize the citizens of the Emerald Isle and which result in placing them at the forefront in every city of the Union, he combines the highest civic ideals and a genial, democratic personality which has ever gained for him a large and enthusiastic following. He has been very prominent in the public life of St. Paul and in 1883 he was elected to the office of mayor, serving with credit to himself and honor and profit to his constituents. Among the other offices was that of county attorney. He is excellently equipped for the profession with which he is identified and is held in high regard by bench and bar.

Christopher D. O'Brien was born in county Galway, Ireland, December 4, 1848, and is the son of Dillon O'Brien. The elder gentleman was a scholar, his education having been received in noted European institutions, and he possessed a literary talent of no inconsiderable order. In 1856 he came with his family to the United States and thereafter he took an active part in advancing the interests of his country-

men who had entrusted their futures to the land of the "Stars and Stripes." By all people of Irish nationality he was beloved as a gallant leader, wise counselor and kind friend. Dillon O'Brien was for some years a teacher at LaPointe, Wisconsin, and later removed to St. Anthony, Minnesota. He was an author, orator and editor of wide influence and popularity for many years.

But eight years of age when he came to this country, Christopher D. O'Brien received his entire education here. He laid its foundation in the public schools of the places above referred to. In 1866 he removed to St. Paul and in the following year it became his privilege to enter the law office of Gorman & Davis, where he began his attack upon his Blackstone, and subsequently studied with the late Cushman K. Davis. In this city he was admitted to the bar in January, 1870, and from the beginning he has enjoyed success. Very soon he received the appointment as assistant district attorney and held this office for three years. Honors did not come singly, for at the same time his former patron, Mr. Davis, invited him into partnership and the firm of Davis & O'Brien came into existence. In 1874, by the addition of Augustus H. Wilson, it became the firm of Davis, O'Brien & Wilson; in 1880 it was changed to O'Brien & Wilson, and in 1887, it became C. D. & T. D. O'Brien, one of the strongest combinations of legal ability in the city. His election to the important trust as county attorney of Ramsey county took place in 1874 and he remained the incumbent of the office for four years.

Mr. O'Brien appears in most agreeable aspect as a lecturer and speaker, his eloquence, logic and perspicuity being of highest order, and as lecturer on criminal law procedure at the University of Minnesota he established a record as one of the most enlightened of instructors. In his success as a teacher he is following in the paternal footsteps. His eloquence is particularly valuable in campaign oratory, his readiness in debate and mastery of every subject he handles having been of signal service to the cause of the party to which he has ever paid loyal allegiance,—the Democratic. His religion is that of the Catholic church.

Mr. O'Brien married on October 2, 1871, his chosen lady being Susan E. Slater, of St. Paul. Eight children have been born to them: Susan E., deceased wife of W. H. Burke, of St. Paul; Richard D., county attorney of Ramsey county, is married and has a daughter, Marjorie; Sarah, (deceased) was the wife of F. W. Foote, of Red Wing, Minnesota; Christopher D., Jr., an attorney, married in 1911, Mary Foley, by whom he has a daughter, Lorana, and has just returned from a tour of Europe; Arthur C. is unmarried; Charles S., a university graduate, is manager of the Crane-Ordway Company, of Helena, Montana; Mary V., wife of Carl B. Tiesburg, of St. Paul, has a son, Carl; and Gerald R., a university student, resides with his parents. The family residence is at 506 Portland avenue.

DANIEL ROGERS NOYES. Preeminently worthy of commemoration in any review of the progress of St. Paul, whether in the development of its varied business enterprises or of its religious, philanthropic and educational interests, is the long, incessantly active and highly successful career of the subject of this biography.

Daniel Rogers Noyes was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 10, 1836. He was the eldest son of Daniel R. Noyes and Phoebe (Griffin) Noyes, both of whom were descended from, and connected with, well-known and distinguished New England families. The Noyes family is of Norman origin. Its progenitors in English came in with Wil-

liam the Conqueror, and by him were allotted lands in Cornwall. Rev. James Noyes, a distinguished nonconformist clergyman came to America in 1635 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. His son, Rev. James Noyes, of Stonington, Connecticut, was one of the founders of Yale College. Mr. Noyes' grandmother was a sister of Edward Dorr Griffin, D. D., president of Williams College.

Mr. Noyes was educated in the best schools of New England. In early manhood he engaged in business in New York, where he resided from 1854 to 1861. During the war of the Rebellion he volunteered in the Union army; his term of service was, however, a limited one. Subsequently, for the recuperation of his health, which had become much impaired, he spent some years in travel through his own country and in foreign lands. Returning to New York, he re-engaged in business as partner in the banking house of Gilman, Son & Company.

In 1868 Mr. Noyes came to St. Paul and soon after, in 1868-9 founded the house of Noyes, Pett & Company, now Noyes Brothers & Cutler, the largest and most successful drug house in the northwest, and one of the leading institutions in its line of the United States, with a trade that covers not only Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and parts of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, but extends to the Pacific coast.

His identification with the business and financial affairs of his adopted city was very prominent. He had large and valuable manufacturing interests; was an officer of trust and insurance companies; a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and other corporations. He was one of the founders and earliest officers of the St. Paul Jobbers' Union and was for many years a leading member and president of the Chamber of Commerce. Largely to his efforts and influence the city owes the government buildings; the inauguration of the Ice Palace and Winter Carnival schemes; extensive improvements at Fort Snelling; street, boulevard and park extensions, and other public benefits.

Mr. Noyes was also prominently connected with associations of a national character, having been president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and one of the directors of the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, besides holding other positions of trust and responsibility in associations and corporations of more than local importance. He was very active and influential in matters of national and state legislation, especially as relating to tariff and revenue, transportation and bankruptcy. He advocated government rights in railroad matters and an equitable national bankrupt law. To him, Minnesota is indebted for some of its excellent laws for prevention of cruelty.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that while deeply engrossed with his many business affairs, which he never neglected, he found time to engage in religious and educational works and practical charity. No man in the city did more in the line of religious, charitable, reformatory and relief work than he, if indeed any have done as much. He was the founder of the Relief Society, its treasurer from the first. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and chairman of the state work in this association. He was also vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union, and in his own church connection was an officer for many years, superintendent of his Sunday school, etc. He was president of the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, one of the trustees of Carlton College, regent of the University of Minnesota and held other similar positions in kindred organizations at home and abroad.

Even a partial enumeration of the many forms of gratuitous service which this remarkable man gave during forty years to every good cause in the community inspires one with wonder and gratitude. That a busy and successful merchant could so widely diversify his beneficent activities, could be influential in so many lines of human uplift and advancement, is indeed a golden lesson to the younger generation of business men in the city upon whom the responsibility of maintaining the high standards of their predecessors has already fallen.

Mr. Noyes was a practical as well as a theoretical philanthropist. He did not hesitate when necessity demanded it, to administer with his own hands for the relief of sick or injured strangers whom he met in his travels; he never declined a call to duty, however irksome or disagreeable, if the sufferings of his fellow men could be thereby alleviated. His intelligent and abiding interest in works of benevolence is fully attested by his contribution to Volume XII of Minnesota Historical Society Collections of an elaborate and very valuable paper on "the charities of Minnesota," a subject which he was undoubtedly better qualified to handle than any other citizen of the state.

In the war for the Union Mr. Noyes saw active service as a non-commissioned officer of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Militia. He was a member of the Acker Post, No. 21, G. A. R., of St. Paul, and one of the leading contributors to the Soldiers' Monument.

Mr. Noyes was a gentleman of intelligence, culture and information. Of marked and correct literary tastes, he was a ready writer, a forcible speaker, apt in rejoinder, quick in repartee, and always interesting. He might have held high political position had he been willing to accept the terms of such preferment; but this he always refused to do. While never unwilling to take any place, however humble, in general public service to work for the public weal and the good of his fellow men, he was never an office-seeker or a place hunter. He did his work quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less thoroughly; was affable and unaffected in manner and speech, an example of that highest type of true manhood, a consistent Christian gentleman. He was a born leader, but he led not by arrogant self-assertion; he led by reason of his sound judgment and his thorough study of the matter in hand.

Mr. Noyes was married December 4, 1866, to Miss Helen Gilman, daughter of Winthrop Sargent Gilman, of New York. Of this union, which seems to have been one of unusual congeniality and felicity, there are surviving five children.

Mr. Noyes died in St. Paul, April 13, 1908. The sympathies of all that was best among the people of the great city for which he had done so much were extended to the bereaved family. No departed citizen was ever more widely missed or more sincerely mourned. In a memorial sermon at the House of Hope, Rev. Dr. Swearingen paid this tribute to his religious zeal and character:

"With respect to the religious life of Mr. Noyes, probably its most distinguished characteristic was its bouyancy. He exemplified to a high degree the Pauline view of redemption as deliverance 'unto the liberty of the glory of the children of God.' He walked in the light and believed that Christian joy was not confined to experiences of the life to come. His pathway on earth led along the streams of gladness. He was particularly valuable to a pastor whose duties make constant and exhausting draughts upon the emotions, who must ever be inspiring others, who always must have visions and enable others to see them and

believe in them, and whose spirit often languishes under the steady drain. At such times Mr. Noyes proved himself a wellspring of enthusiasm. Bouyant, hopeful and courageous, fellowship with him was refreshment for the weary. To him as to no other, perhaps, is due credit for making the House of Hope known in the church at large. He often represented this Presbytery in the General Assembly, where wise counsel won him full recognition. He possessed gifts of utterance which brought him before such gatherings advantageously. The sound judgment and the breadth of view evinced in his addresses brought conviction to hearers, while his scintillating humor relieved many a tense situation. He speedily acquired wide acquaintance among leaders of the Presbyterian body and served on almost all its great committees, notably on that which revised the Confession of Faith, the most important work accomplished since the union of the old and the new branches in 1870. In recognition of these services he was, in 1902, made vice-moderator of the General Assembly, the highest distinction that the church confers upon a layman."

THOMAS COCHRAN, whose name was for many years a household word in St. Paul, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 31, 1843, one of a family of five children. His father was James B. Cochran, a Scotchman by birth, and his mother was Catherine (Bayliss) Cochran, of Brooklyn. In his home he enjoyed the very best intellectual and moral training. Here and in the church to which his parents were deeply attached was laid the solid foundation of the Christian faith and character which so richly adorned his later life.

After completing his preparatory education in the Polytechnic School of Brooklyn he entered the University of New York, whence he was graduated in the class of 1863, one of the honor men of his class. Thereafter he went to the Columbia College law school, and upon graduation therefrom he was admitted to the New York bar. It is easy thus to trace the elements that entered into the makeup of Mr. Cochran. Take his generous and noble nature; his active and vigorous mind inherited from his parents; to them add rare home and church influence; the education and discipline of two of the best institutions in the land; years of membership in the famous Seventh Regiment of New York City; the culture and atmosphere of the metropolis of America and all its wonderful displays of interest in the Civil war, and you have Thomas Cochran,—the Christian gentleman; the man of culture and of noble mien; of rich and varied information; of scholarly habits; of brave sympathies; of ardent public spirit; of burning patriotism; and of deep religious conviction.

When he was attending the law school in New York he became deeply interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. of that city. After practicing law for a short time in New York he came to St. Paul, in the fall of 1868, in the interest of his health. In the following spring he returned to New York, but, taking ill again, he once more came to St. Paul, where he resided until his death,—his residence here being in all thirty-seven years.

In St. Paul he did not at once take up the practice of law, but first joined (in 1869) in the organization of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, and later entered the real estate business. With his native gifts, training and culture, Mr. Cochran would have achieved high distinction in public life, but he was a man of very strong home attachments and of public spirit, and he was drawn into the real estate busi-

ness partly by his great desire to see the city grow and develop. He had caught the metropolitan spirit in New York and he conceived of St. Paul as a great city in embryo,—as having a great future which he ardently worked to realize.

He was at different times the head of several real estate firms, as Cochran & Walsh (James R.), 1871-8; Cochran, Rice & Walsh, (S. B.); and Cochran & Walsh. In 1898 the Northwestern Investment Company was organized, with Mr. Cochran as its president. It was when president of this company that he secured the building of the first electric street car line from Victoria street along Grand to Cretin avenue, and it was, among other things, the success of this line that led to the rapid change of the cable and horse car lines of both cities into electric lines, giving a service not excelled in the country.

It would require many pages to recite in detail the services of Thomas Cochran to the city of St. Paul. He was a born leader. He took an active part in the agitation and effort that secured the building of the first iron bridge across the Mississippi at Fort Snelling—a splendid service. That Summit avenue was given a width of 200 feet and made a beautiful drive from Lexington avenue to the river was due in no small degree to his indefatigable labors. When a valuable tract of land near the transfer was offered as a site for Macalester College, finding that the location was deemed unsuitable owing to its proximity to so many railroad tracks and other adjuncts of such a place, he was largely instrumental in making the arrangements by which the present splendid site of that great institution was secured. The first printed list of trustees of this college, selected by Rev. E. D. Neil, D. D., includes the name of Thomas Cochran. He served in this capacity with characteristic energy until 1898.

This is but an instance of the zeal with which Mr. Cochran devoted himself to innumerable projects of the education, moral, religious and material advancement of the city. During a long series of years if at any time it was desired to send a man to the front to hold the firing line in an emergency, the public mind turned instinctively to him. He represented the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Christian Associations, the public charities, the churches, the school interests and the citizens at large on many trying occasions as the organizer, leader and spokesman of strong communities working for uplift and advancement, or resisting some serious menace.

He had unusual gifts as an orator—a fine voice, excellent diction, dignified and attractive presence, with great skill in marshalling facts and arguments. He was admirable in impromptu and after dinner speeches, and his addresses, prepared with much care, were of a high order. Examples were his address reviewing the work of the House of Hope during the first fifty years of its history, delivered before the men of the church in the Commercial Club rooms; his eloquent denunciation of the proposed prize fight in the old City Hall, and his address on "The City," given in several of the churches of this city.

Into his church he carried the same alert and intrepid interest that characterized his other activities. He was for long years an active, efficient elder in the House of Hope church, and for many years the teacher of a large adult Bible class; few teachers of adults could question and draw out and interest his members as well as he.

Mr. Cochran died on Christmas morning of 1906. In announcing the news the *Dispatch* well said: "A cloud comes over this community

today to mar the local festivities when it is announced that Thomas Cochran died this morning." In the city papers, all paid the warmest tributes to his memory. He lived the life of a consistent Christian gentleman, and it can be said of him, which is the highest praise, that the world is much the better off for his having been permitted to live. He lived for his fellow men more than for himself. The funeral obsequies in the House of Hope church were attended by a large concourse of citizens.

On the 26th of November, 1867, in New York City, Mr. Cochran married Miss Emilie B. Walsh, daughter of Alexander R. and Emilie M. (Brown) Walsh, of New York City. Six children were born of this union: Alexander R., who died in 1893; Thomas Cochran, Jr., vice-president of the Astor Trust Company of New York; Emily, William, Moncrieff and Louise.

DENNIS W. HURLEY. On the roll of stanch citizens of this metropolis is written the name of Mr. Dennis W. Hurley, a public-spirited gentleman. On January 24, 1874, in Dakota county, Minnesota, a son blessed the union of John and Mary (O'Brien) Hurley, this son becoming the well-known business man whose name heads this article. His father, John Hurley, was born in Ireland in 1837, and while he was a boy his parents came to America and settled near Cairo, Illinois. They were pioneers in that fertile section of our land which was then little more than a wilderness. For a number of years Mr. Hurley engaged in farming in Illinois, later moving to Minnesota, where another large farm monopolized his time and attention, not entirely to the exclusion of other interests since, in addition to agricultural pursuits, he was successful in various real estate ventures in Dakota county. Mr. Hurley found a bride in Minnesota, for Miss Mary O'Brien was born in Ireland, and her parents immigrated to Minnesota in the early 'forties and there she met and married Mr. Hurley. Mrs. Hurley, surrounded by her children, is spending the declining years of her life on the old homestead and farm in Dakota county. Mr. Hurley passed to rest in 1900. Nine children blessed this union: Dennis W. Hurley; John J. Hurley and Eugene Hurley, both of whom are married and residing in St. Paul; Patrick F. Hurley; Thomas, Ellen and Kathryne Hurley, and two children who died.

Dennis W. Hurley received his education in the public schools of St. Paul, graduating from the Cretin high school in 1893. The coal and feed business engaged his attention when he crossed the threshold of the business world, and for several years he devoted himself to building up a prosperous concern. This he turned over to his brother, for he decided to spend some time in traveling. In the course of his travels four years were passed in that land of promise, California. Returning to St. Paul, Mr. Hurley embarked in the undertaking business with his brother and has conducted a very successful establishment ever since.

Mr. Hurley is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, his association testifying to his good-fellowship. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Mystic Workers, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Eagles and the Moose. In political affairs he has given proof of his unflinching devotion and allegiance to the Independent party. He is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, and is unmarried. Out

of door sports, such as hunting and fishing, are his favorites. Popular and energetic, Mr. Hurley ranks highly among his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM PLAISTED WESTFALL. Prominent among St. Paul's many able attorneys is Mr. W. P. Westfall, a New Yorker by birth and education and the son of James and Amanda Plaisted Westfall. He was born July 17, 1866, in Onondaga county, New York, and after completing a high school course, entered Syracuse University, where he graduated in 1888. The same year he came to the city of St. Paul, studied law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1890. On the twentieth of December, 1893, at Syracuse, Mr. Westfall was married to Miss Sophia Stanton Gere, and they have one child, William Gere Westfall, born July 7, 1896.

Mr. Westfall soon attained the reputation of a lawyer of unusual erudition and skill in presenting his cases and established a large clientele among the best people of the city. In 1901 he was appointed by the judges of the district court examiner of titles and legal adviser to the registrar, under the Torrens system of registration of land titles, a position which he has held continuously since that time and has filled to the satisfaction of the most exacting. Almost all of the intricate questions that arise in Ramsey county as to real estate law sooner or later reach his hands.

Mr. Westfall is a member of the Ramsey County and of the State Bar Association, as well as of the Commercial Club. He is also one of the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church and was the chairman of the building committee that erected the beautiful building occupied by this church. Mr. and Mrs. Westfall reside at 940 Portland avenue, and his offices are in the Globe Building.

BENJAMIN A. POMEROY, D. V. S. One of the leading and thoroughly representative members of the veterinary profession in Minnesota is this well known citizen of St. Paul, where in connection with the general work of his chosen profession he maintains a well equipped veterinary hospital, the same being one of the largest in the state. His standing is indicated by the fact that he held for eight years the offices of state live-stock inspector of Minnesota, and he has been engaged in practice in the city of St. Paul for more than a quarter of a century, within which period he has built up a large and representative business.

A scion of stanch English stock in both the paternal and maternal lines, Dr. Pomeroy claims the fine old Dominion of Canada as the place of his nativity. He was born in the village of Compton, province of Quebec, this town being in Compton county, which borders on the state of Vermont, and the date of his birth was July 5, 1861. He is a son of Selah J. and Victoria S. (Adams) Pomeroy. Colonel Benjamin Pomeroy, the grandfather of the Doctor, served with distinction as an officer in the regular army of the Dominion of Canada, was a man of fine intellectuality and wielded much influence in connection with civic and material affairs in Canada. Dr. Pomeroy is indebted to the public schools of his native province for his early educational discipline, and thereafter he received higher academic training in Stansted College, in the province of Quebec. In 1880 he was matriculated in the Montreal Veterinary College, conceded to be one of the best technical institutions of its kind in America, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.



William A. Neffall

He initiated the practice of his profession in his home town of Compton, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which, in March, 1884, he came to Minnesota and established himself in practice in the city of St. Paul. His professional ability and careful and conscientious methods soon gained to him professional business, and with the passing years he became recognized as one of the most successful and most thoroughly representative members of his profession in the state. His veterinary hospital, one of the largest and most admirably equipped in Minnesota, is located at 175 East Eighth street, and is in all respects adequate to meet the demands placed upon it by a large and appreciative patronage. Dr. Pomeroy has never abated his enthusiasm in the vocation for which he has so effectively fortified himself, and he has kept in touch with all advances made in veterinary science.

In 1894 Dr. Pomeroy was appointed state live-stock inspector, and he retained this office for eight consecutive years. His administration was marked by scrupulous fidelity and discrimination, and his record in this connection was most creditable to him and the state. In politics Dr. Pomeroy has ever given his allegiance to the Republican party. He is an active and valued member of the Minnesota State Veterinary Association, and he is affiliated with various bodies of the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1909, in the city of Minneapolis, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Pomeroy to Miss Florence A. Sherwood, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, but was reared and educated in Minnesota. She is a daughter of James Sherwood. Dr. and Mrs. Pomeroy have one child, Benjamin Sherwood, born April 24, 1910, at 387 Maria avenue, St. Paul.

REV. PETER J. LANG. Where eminent abilities and unblemished integrity, combined with unimpeachable virtue, derivable from the daily practice of religion and piety, contribute to adorn the character of an individual then it is most proper to be prominently set forth as an example to those who would make themselves useful to the rest of mankind; and the writer cherishes the belief that he will perform this acceptable service in giving a brief sketch of the reverend gentleman whose name here appears.

Rev. Peter J. Lang was born on a farm at Credit River, Scott county, Minnesota, November 9, 1869, and is a son of Michael and Anna (Neiland) Lang. Father Lang's parents were born and reared in county Sligo, Ireland, and were there married, after which, in 1861, they came to America. Landing in Canada, they found the Civil war in progress in the United States, and so remained in Quebec until its close, when they made their way to Scott county, Minnesota, where until 1901 Michael Lang was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Peter J. Lang attended the county schools until he was about fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the training school for teachers, located at Sauk Center, Minnesota, and he was graduated therefrom with the class of 1886. He followed the profession of an educator in Scott county for about five years, as well as in Dakota county, then entering St. Thomas College, from which he was graduated in 1895. During the next six years he was a student in St. Paul Seminary, and in 1901 he was ordained to the priesthood, being immediately appointed to his present charge, where he has since continued, St. Peter's Catholic church of North St. Paul. St. Peter's church was organized January 8, 1880, its incorporators being the present Archbishop John Ireland and

Thomas L. Grace, former archbishop and predecessor of Archbishop Ireland, with Francis X. Gores as first pastor and Henry A. McCool and Peter W. Schneweis, as the two lay trustees. Previous to that time the services had been held in Sleeper's Hall, but the congregation bought the building formerly used by the Congregational church, at Sixteenth street, corner of Margaret, in North St. Paul. Father Koering and Father Buckler followed Father Gores, but until Father Lang's appointment St. Peter's was only a mission, being taken care of by the priest at Oakdale. Father Lang, however, became the first resident priest, and in 1904 a parsonage was built. During the following year the church purchased five lots across from the church for future use, but at present Father Lang has set them out as tennis courts for the use of the young people of his congregation.

Father Lang has succeeded in accomplishing much in both a spiritual and material way since coming to North St. Paul. He is not only a learned and zealous priest, but is an excellent business man and understands how to direct the affairs of his church so as to insure financial prosperity. His kindly, sympathetic nature has won many friends for him among his people, who honor and revere him. Among scholars Father Lang ranks high, for he is an earnest student and a carefully read man who keeps himself well posted upon current affairs.

FRANK DEWITT PARKER was born at Ashland, Ohio, May 31, 1856. His parents were both natives of Canada, his mother being before her marriage Miss Elizabeth Harris and his father was Shepherd P. Parker. Both died in the same year and within a month of each other. The mother's death occurred at Omaha, Nebraska, in November, 1896, and the father's on December 15th of the same year. Shepherd Parker was the founder of the Studebaker Wagon Company of Mansfield, Ohio. This concern was originally known as the Parker Wagon Company and Mr. Studebaker was Mr. Parker's foreman. The latter served three years in the Civil war.

Frank Parker received his education in Quincy, Illinois, graduating from the high school in 1874 and also from Johnson's Academy in that city. His first position was with a St. Louis house, the Shapleigh Hardware Company, and he remained in their employ for nine years. He resigned to accept an offer from the Hibbard Spencer Bartlett Company of Chicago and was with them for eight years. He then decided to enter professional life, and resigned his Chicago position to take up the study of osteopathy. The first class in this important branch of therapeutics was organized at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1893, when the American School of Osteopathy began its existence, and Mr. Parker was a member of that class. He graduated in 1895 and came at once to St. Paul, where he founded the Northern Institute of Osteopathy. For four years he conducted this institute, until 1899. It was incorporated, Dr. Parker being vice-president and treasurer and Dr. E. C. Piskeler, president. Since that time he has followed a private practice, with his office in the New York Building. His practice has been very successful and he is the pioneer in his profession in the city. He is an ex-president of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association, is field representative of the American Osteopathic Association and is a member of the Minnesota State Board of Osteopathic Examiners and Registration. He is a brother of Professor F. A. Parker, of the University of Wisconsin and an ex-president of the National Teachers' Association.

Dr. Parker is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and of the Commercial Club of St. Paul. In political matters he supports Republican policies.

While at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1883, Dr. Parker—then Mr. Parker—was married to Miss Emma L. Guipe, the daughter of S. S. Guipe. One son has been born of their union, Harry F. Parker. This talented young man was born November 9, 1884, at Kirksville and in 1907 graduated from the University of Wisconsin. As soon as he finished his college course he went into newspaper work and is now city editor of the *Pioneer Press*. His work in his profession is as superior as is that of his father in the realm of osteopathy, allowing for the difference in the time spent upon each. Both are of the representative professional men of the city and they contribute to make their respective callings honored and respected.

JOHN L. COHOON. A man who for nearly a score of years has been engaged in fire insurance work in the state of Minnesota; who has western land interests of considerable value; and who has in his life accumulated a varied store of interesting experience is John L. Cohoon, of St. Paul. Recent generations of the family he represents have condensed the orthographic form of the ancestral name, Colquhoun. That patronymic has been one of importance in Scotland, the economic publications of Patrick Colquhoun (1745-1820), some time lord provost of Glasgow and police magistrate in London, having given it special prominence. His temporary residence in Virginia and the North Carolina origin of Mr. Cohoon's parents indicate the interest of the family in the southern sections of the United States. Elizabeth City, in the latter state, was the home of John Thomas Philip Cooper Cohoon, who was a physician and who during the Civil war held the rank of Colonel in the Confederate army. His wife had been Virginia Laverty, the daughter of Charles M. Laverty, a ship-builder of Elizabeth City. The son of Dr. and Mrs. Cohoon, to whom this biography is indited, was born in that place in the year 1864.

Most of John Cohoon's childhood and early youth he spent in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the public schools of that locality he was educated. His first endeavors toward attaining financial independence were in the line which he now follows. As a clerk in the fire insurance offices of Council Bluffs he first demonstrated his ability in the year 1886. Here he continued until 1888 when he accepted a position as special agent for the Allemania Fire Insurance Company in Tacoma, Washington. After a period of four years in this branch of the work he became state agent and adjuster for the Minnesota business of the Phoenix of Hartford.

Like his distinguished ancestor above referred to, Mr. Cohoon sought both profit and pleasure in a season of foreign residence, spending the years 1874-1883 in Peru and Chili. While there his inherited military tendencies found expression. In the Peruvian navy he gave active assistance during war between Chili and Peru; and at the time of the Civil war between President Balmaceda and the Chilean Congress, Mr. Cohoon aided the Congressional Navy in its torpedo service.

Mr. Cohoon's home and family were founded in the year 1908. Mrs. Cohoon, as Miss Grace L. DeMers, was a daughter of Frank DeMers, who was adjutant of the Eighteenth Minnesota Infantry. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Cohoon are Helen DeMers, John Laverty, Donald Jerome and Alice Virginia. The family are members of the

Catholic church. Mr. Cohoon's political affiliation is with the Progressive branch of the Republican party.

JOHN C. BRENNAN. A long and capable service in railroad work was performed by the late John C. Brennan, who died at St. Paul, November 1, 1892. At the time of his death he was general road-master for the Great Northern Railway and one of the most popular men connected with this great system. He had begun at the bottom in railroad work when he was a boy, and by industry and efficiency had risen to a place of large responsibility. Mr. Brennan is survived by his widow and a large family of children. The family residence in St. Paul is at 1132 Portland avenue.

A native of Ireland, where he was born on the 19th of June, 1847, Mr. Brennan came to the United States with his parents when he was a child. His father during the rest of his life was a Wisconsin farmer and one of the early settlers of that state. His parents were John and Judith (O'Neil) Brennan. The mother was a sister of former Mayor O'Neil of Milwaukee.

The first sixteen years of his life Mr. Brennan spent for the most part on his fathers' farm, during which time he gained a common-school education. He then began work for the Duluth Railroad, taking a contract to furnish a quantity of wood fuel, that being during the time when locomotives still burned wood as fuel. During his work for this road he met Jim Hill, who gave him a better position on his railroad, and it was with the Hill lines that Mr. Brennan continued all the rest of his career. His promotion was steady and he always enjoyed the confidence of his superiors, and in his home community held a place of high esteem.

Mr. Brennan was a member of the Irish American Club of St. Paul, of the Knights of Columbus, and of St. Mary's church, but his wife and family are now identified with St. Luke's. He was married on the 21st of May, 1876, to Miss Mary Deviny, a daughter of M. L. and Catherine (Fleming) Deviny. Their seven children are as follows: Mrs. Catherine Orme, who has one son, Henry; Edward, who died November 1, 1911; John, at home; Mary, who is engaged in teaching; Grace, Lewis and Frank, at home.

OZRO A. SLEEPER. Prominent among the business citizens of this section who have achieved success in their chosen fields and have developed large industries from beginnings of a humble nature may be mentioned Ozro A. Sleeper, who resides at No. 924 Inglehart street, St. Paul, and is engaged in the manufacture of fly paper at Brownsdale, Minnesota, a man who as a private citizen, active business man and efficient public official has the entire confidence and esteem of the citizens of this community. Mr. Sleeper was born near St. Albans, Vermont, August 31, 1850, and is a son of Albert L. and Elbertine (Church) Sleeper.

When Ozro A. Sleeper was about fourteen years of age he was brought to Brownsdale, Minnesota, by his parents, his father purchasing a farm at that point, and there lived during the remainder of his life, although he later established himself in the drug and grocery business. Ozro A. Sleeper secured a fair common school education, and at the age of twenty-three years started to learn the drug business in his father's store. In 1887 he moved to North St. Paul, where he started the same busi-

ness for himself, there being only two or three houses there at that time, and he continued to carry on that line until 1905 or 1906. As early as 1872 his father had commenced to manufacture fly paper, and some time after coming to North St. Paul Mr. Sleeper enlarged the business and eventually gave his entire attention to it. Starting in a small way and purchasing his paper comparatively few sheets at a time, he gradually extended the scope of his operations, and he now has a business that covers a wide territory and the raw product for the article manufactured is bought in car-load lots. A superior grade of fly paper is made for the wholesale trade, and business is done with the big city concerns.

Mr. Sleeper was married at Brownsdale, November 6, 1887, to Mrs. Ella (Hoy) Dunnell, who was born on a farm near Westfield, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Miranda (McDonald) Hoy, her father being a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, while her mother was born in Maine, of Scotch descent. She was ten years of age when her parents moved to Brownsdale, and when she was fifteen years of age her mother died. Soon after her marriage she moved to North St. Paul, where she resided until April, 1908. By her first marriage, with Orestes Dunnell, Mrs. Sleeper had two children: Maude, who married R. C. Lehmann, has four sons and resides next door to Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper; and Pearl, who married Walter Lacey, and lives in Minneapolis.

Reared a Democrat, Mr. Sleeper became a Republican at the time of Grant's election to the presidency, and he has since been an adherent of that party's principles. While living at Brownsdale he served as town and village clerk for a number of years, and in North St. Paul he served as school and village treasurer for a long period and as village president for two terms, during which time the Apple River Power Line was constructed. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Brownsdale, took the commandery degree at Austin, and has filled chairs in the Blue Lodge and represented it in the Grand Lodge of the state. He is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen at North St. Paul, while his wife is a charter member of the Royal Neighbors, in which she has served as receiver. Both belong to the Degree of Honor at North St. Paul, where Mrs. Sleeper has been financial secretary since its organization. She is also a member of chapter No. 18, Eastern Star.

A business man who has the welfare of his community at heart, a public-spirited citizen whose official career has been without a blemish, and a friend who may always be counted upon in time of need, Mr. Sleeper is a representative of the best type of citizenship, and his friends are only limited by the number of his acquaintance.

PATRICK J. TOWLE. One of the important industrial enterprises which contribute materially to the commercial prestige of the city is the Towle Maple Products Company, which was established here in 1888 and of which Patrick J. Towle is president. In his more than twenty years of residence here this gentleman has given manifold proofs of good citizenship and enjoys high standing, not only as a business man of especially commendable methods, but one whose public spirit is of truly definite order and whose energies are ever given to all measures likely to result in general benefit. The interesting and well conducted Towle Maple Products Plant is situated at Nos. 44 to 56 East Chicago avenue,

in St. Paul, Minnesota, and another plant under the same management has been established at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

As is indicated by his name, Patrick J. Towle is of Irish origin, his parents, William and Nora (Hennessey) Towle, having been born at Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland. There they grew to years of maturity and were married, coming to America about the year 1833 and locating at Troy, New York. That city was the birthplace of the subject, the date of his nativity being June 27, 1835. Their residence was maintained there for a number of years, Mr. Towle being a lad of fourteen years when his parents made a change of residence, coming to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He had already secured a good general education in the parochial schools of Troy, and after coming to Milwaukee he had the advantages of attendance at a private school, where he became familiar with the higher branches, and subsequently, his tastes gradually assuming a commercial character, he took a business course. At the age of seventeen he began to clerk in a retail grocery, and after some experience in that field he secured a good position in a wholesale establishment in the city of Chicago, in which association he continued until 1888. In March of that year he made a radical change by removing to St. Paul, whose many advantages had impressed him, and engaging in an independent business, for which unusual executive gifts fitted him. In quarters of limited extent on Fourth street he engaged in the manufacture of syrup products in a small way. Success immediately attended his efforts, and after four years he found it expedient to remove his plant to more commodious quarters on Fifth street. He soon outgrew these also, and in 1901 he put up his present buildings, 100 by 130 feet in dimension and consisting of three stories and a basement. Later it became necessary to buy a storage warehouse, 100 by 120 feet, in which the finished product is disposed, previous to shipping. The Towle Maple Products are known and appreciated over a wide extent of territory, their excellence proving the best possible advertisement. The business has increased in ten fold degree since its establishment here, and its growth moves steadily on.

On October 3, 1860, Mr. Towle was married in Chicago to Miss Sara A. Hogan, whose birth occurred in Monrath, Queens county, Ireland. She is the daughter of Bernard and Edwina (Vanston) Hogan. To their union were born six children. Anna E. died at the age of thirty-four years; Mary E. is the widow of Richard J. Walsh and lives in St. Paul, and she has two daughters; Nora E., is the secretary of the Towle Maple Products Company, is the mother of ten children; William J., vice-president of the company, is married and has three sons; Eugene A. is the treasurer of the company of which his father is the head, and he has one daughter; Frank I. has charge of the business of the company on the Pacific coast, his business requiring his residence in San Francisco. He has two sons. It is particularly gratifying to Mr. Towle to have his sons associated with him in the prosperous business which he established years ago, and for him to see apparent in them the same splendid qualifications which made his own success possible.

In political matters Mr. Towle is a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of the Democratic party, but he is not an office seeker, the honors and emoluments of public life having held no attractions for him. He gives, however, to public issues the interest of the intelligent voter. He was reared in the Catholic faith and was confirmed at the

age of eleven years, now holding membership in St. Luke's church in this city.

JAMES DAY WOOD was born February 27, 1834, at Versailles, Cattaraugus county, New York, and he passed from this life in St. Paul June 24, 1912. He was a son of Lester and Eliza (Dewey) Wood, the former being a native of New Hampshire, in which state his family were early pioneers. The mother, Eliza Dewey, was a relative of Admiral George Dewey, her great-grandfather and the great-grandfather of the famous admiral being brothers. Her maternal ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war, and James Day Wood had established proof of his eligibility for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

As a boy James Day Wood attended the common school of Versailles, commencing his studies there in the autumn of his sixth year, and his studies there ceasing in his twelfth year. Despite the fact that he attended school but five months in the year, by the time he was twelve years old he had mastered the three "R's" quite thoroughly, and he was noted as being one of the champion spellers of his school and as a disclaimer of considerable ability. In the last two years of his attendance at school he took up the study of algebra and geometry, and in spite of his extreme youth was making excellent progress with those studies when he left school. When he was nine years old his father died, and his mother remarried, her second husband also being named Wood. The boy of eleven found the guidance of a second father not to his liking, and thus in his twelfth year his bold young spirit took the reins of authority to himself and he left home to make his own way in the world.

In March, 1846, when he was at the age of twelve, the boy apprenticed himself for a term of three years to the printing trade in the office of the *Advertiser*, in Fredonia, New York. This was a first class weekly newspaper, with a very complete job office in connection, and afforded a course of training of an exceptionally high order. His first year's remuneration was the princely sum of \$25.00. For the second year he received \$50 and at the close of the third year, when he finished his apprenticeship, he received \$100.00.

Soon after being matriculated as a journeyman printer, Mr. Wood started on a tour of the country, stopping in various towns for various periods to work at his trade, which was a popular custom among the craftsmen of that day. After six years of this kind of life he arrived at Princess Ann, Maryland, under contract with the proprietors of a weekly newspaper to take entire charge of the same, except only the political editorials. He remained here until March, 1859, successfully performing the duties imposed on him, and in addition thereto being charged with the political management of the Democratic element in his county as chairman of the central committee. Here on the 24th of June, 1857, he married Miss Henrietta Dashiell, the ninth child and fourth daughter of a prominent family in that section of the state. Here his only surviving child, a daughter, was born. This daughter is now the wife of J. A. Swenson, cashier of the Scandinavian American Bank, St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Swenson have two children. Of Mr. Wood's two deceased sons, one was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the other in St. Paul.

In 1859 Mr. Wood, feeling premonitions of the coming Civil war,

left Maryland and migrated with his family to La Crosse, Wisconsin. Here he soon found employment as a printer. Becoming interested in military affairs, he joined the La Crosse Light Guard a few months after his arrival. This was an independent militia company with some thirty-five members, of which Wilson Colwell, the leading banker of the town, was captain.

The day after President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 volunteers, on motion of Mr. Wood, the company at La Crosse tendered its services to the governor of the state, as volunteers for the war. Every member promptly enlisted; the governor accepted the tender April 15, 1861, and on the 18th the company, recruited to the maximum strength of 101 men, was entrained for Madison, the rendezvous. It was assigned to the Second Wisconsin Infantry, becoming Company B, of which Mr. Wood was made a sergeant. On May 3, 1861, the regiment was mustered for three years, to date from April 18th.

As officially certified by J. C. Kelton, adjutant general of the army, Captain Wood held the following positions during his term of service: Enrolled as sergeant, Company B, Second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, April 18, 1861; promoted second lieutenant, same company, September 27, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, Company D, same Regiment, September 1, 1862; promoted Captain same company January 15, 1863; honorably mustered out by reason of appointment as captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, March 11, 1863; commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, March 11, 1863; honorably mustered out of service May 28, 1865.

During this long period of service, Captain Wood was connected with the Army of the Potomac and with the celebrated "Iron Brigade," which won a most enviable record among the best fighting organizations of the Union forces. The most important battles he participated in were the following: Bull Run, including the preliminary skirmish at Blackburn's Ford; First and Second Fredericksburg; Gainesville; Manassas, or second Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Mine Run; Laurel Hill; Spottsylvania; North Anna; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; and the Weldon Railroad. In many of these engagements Captain Wood served as adjutant of his regiment or as assistant adjutant general of the Iron Brigade. This service constitutes a war record which is equalled by few and excelled by none of the surviving officers of his rank, who participated in the great war for the suppression of the rebellion. It is a record of which he may be proud and the merits of his service are attested to this day by his immediate colleagues. No citizen of St. Paul could meet a survivor of the Iron Brigade in any part of the country without hearing the praises of Captain Wood enthusiastically sounded, with eager inquiries as to his health and prosperity. His last commission is a historic document which he cherished as the most valuable souvenir of his service. It is signed by Abraham Lincoln as president and commander in chief, Edwin N. Stanton, secretary of war, and General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant general of the army.

Next in appreciation was the recommendations of the commanding officers of the five regiments which constituted the Iron Brigade and of General E. S. Bragg, the brigade commander, for the promotion of Captain Wood to be a field officer in one of the new regiments then being raised in Wisconsin. For some reason, connected probably with politics or personal preferences, the recommendations were disregarded. But

as certificates of character they stand unimpeached. As a sample we quote from the letter of General Bragg:

"It is superfluous for me to say that Captain Wood is cool and daring under fire. No man would be permitted to hold his official position in this brigade whose character for courage and efficiency in battle need endorsements from any source whatever. The Iron Brigade will be his sponsor for efficiency, courage and good conduct wherever the reputation of a Wisconsin flag is entrusted to his keeping."

In August, 1864, during a period of temporary illness spent in an ambulance at the rear of the column, he was captured by a detachment of the enemy and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond. He remained in prison at Richmond and later at Danville for six months and three days, being finally exchanged February 22, 1865, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland. Being granted leave of absence, he returned to his home at La Crosse, remaining there until about the middle of April, when he rejoined the service at Washington, witnessing there the funeral of President Lincoln, the swearing in of Andrew Johnson as president and the Grand Review of the victorious Union army. Being assigned to duty of mustering out convalescents in the hospitals of Washington, Baltimore and Wilmington, he served until his final muster out, May 27, 1865. During all his experience in the great battles, Captain Wood escaped serious injury, with the one exception that in the fight on the first day in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, his horse was shot dead from under him. As the horse fell he was hurled into the air and in coming down he struck the pommel of the saddle with his groin, resulting in a severe rupture. Fortunately he received prompt treatment, in which was included a severe truss. This he wore continuously until September, 1878, when, having felt no trouble from his injury, for quite a long period, he reached the conclusion, he had been cured and so discarded his truss. Some ten days later, when walking to his office, the injury re-opened, felling him to the walk as if shot through the heart. Three physicians were quickly summoned to his aid, and three hours later, the displaced intestines were back in their place and he was once more in his normal condition. Warned by this mishap he promptly applied for a pension, which was very quickly granted, dating back to the day following his discharge as captain and assistant adjutant general, May 28, 1865.

Returning to his Wisconsin home after the war, in the following month, he was solicited to enter the political campaign as a candidate for register of deeds, on the Democratic ticket. The county being strongly Republican, he was defeated, although he received a highly flattering Republican vote. This was his first and only candidacy for elective political office.

In April, 1866, Captain Wood established a weekly Democratic paper at Owatonna, Minnesota, which, for political reasons not being so successful as he desired, he disposed of a few months later and in December, 1866, removed to St. Paul. Here he secured employment as a compositor on the old *Pioneer* newspaper, being promoted a few months later to reporter on the same paper. When the *Pioneer* and *Press* were consolidated in 1875, Captain Wood went to the *Dispatch* as reporter, in which capacity and that of city editor he remained with that paper until 1878. H. P. Hall having then established the *St. Paul Daily Globe*, Captain Wood became assistant editor, also reporting several sessions of the state legislature in one or the other of its branches.

In the winter of 1883 and 1884 he went with H. P. Hall, then manager of a press association, to New York City, where he served as manager of the office in Mr. Hull's absence. In July, 1884, he returned to St. Paul and shortly afterward purchased the outfit for a weekly paper at Fergus Falls. During the first Cleveland campaign, Captain Wood actively assisted Michael Doran, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, in conducting the political affairs of the party, preceding the election. Selling out his Fergus Falls venture, on a promise of a desirable Federal office, he engaged in other occupations in St. Paul until it was discovered that this promise could not be fulfilled. In August, 1885, Captain Wood went to Washington, and after a highly creditable civil service examination was appointed post office inspector in the United States service. He held this position through Mr. Cleveland's first term and through two years under President Harrison. Upon the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, for his second term, Captain Wood applied for and received a re-appointment as inspector, continuing in the service until 1899, when bodily infirmities obliged him to resign. As inspector he worked in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming. In all the varied and exacting demands of this most important position, Captain Wood fully met the requirements even of administrations of opposite politics, and retired with the good will of all branches of the mail system.

Following his resignation as inspector, he was for five years almost wholly incapacitated from labor of any kind by rheumatism and other afflictions. When he had partially recovered he received an appointment as clerk in the office of the secretary of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, at the old capitol in St. Paul. He continued to perform the duties of this position until his life's labors were ended in death, his demise occurring on the 24th of June, 1912.

HON. FREDERICK N. DICKSON, of the district bench of Ramsey county, is one of the youngest representatives of the judiciary of the northwest. In February, 1911, he was appointed to the district judgeship to succeed Judge G. L. Bunn, who had been elevated to the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice E. A. Jaggard. Previous to this he was the law partner of Mayor Herbert P. Keller, and at the time of his appointment to the bench was a member of the St. Paul police commission. The promotion came as a special mark of recognition of the ability and excellent legal training of Mr. Dickson. He is indeed eminently qualified by legal attainments, integrity of character and judicial qualities of mind and heart for the high place to which he has been called, and it seems safe to predict that this is but the beginning of an unusual career. He is a Republican, having been loyal to the tenets of the "Grand Old Party" since his earliest voting days.

Judge Dickson is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred at Northfield on May 15, 1863. He is the son of John and Mary (Masson) Dickson, natives of Ontario, Canada, and of Scotch ancestry. He received his education in the public schools of Northfield and in Carlton College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1885. For a year thereafter he studied law in the office of Hon. W. S. Pattee, late dean of the State University College of Law, and in 1886 he came to St. Paul and entered the law office of General John B. and Judge Walter H. Sanborn. Judge Sanborn is now a member of the federal bench



L. P. Newman
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and for years was the recognized leader of the legal fraternity in the northwest. It was Judge Dickson's rare good fortune to remain in association with these gentlemen for seven years, receiving a splendid legal training and in the meantime (in 1888) being admitted to the bar. He has ever since continued his practice in this city. He entered practice on his own account in December, 1893, and continued thus engaged until his appointment to the bench. For a year he was first assistant United States district attorney under the administration of Judge Milton D. Purdy, and he was also for a time first assistant attorney general of Minnesota under the administration of Attorney General Donahower.

In politics Judge Dickson, as previously mentioned, is a Republican, but he is not the partisan type, his interest in the attainment of good government superseding all other considerations. He was never actively engaged in politics until the city campaign of 1910, when at the request of his law-partner and close friend, Mr. Keller, he acted as chairman of the Republican city committee in the campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Keller as mayor of St. Paul. For a few months Judge Dickson acted as a member of the police commission of the city of St. Paul, being connected with the same at the time of his elevation to the bench. The position as police commissioner was at the time of his appointment one needful of the greatest tact, ability and level-headed judgment, but he performed his duties in this connection with signal success. A man of broad practical views and the ability to make realities out of fine ideas, he is easily in the van of the most progressive and influential citizens who have given to St. Paul a lustrous name for aggressiveness and evolution.

Judge Dickson married June 1, 1899, Alice M., daughter of William W. and Marietta (Carpenter) Strong, of Chicago. Unto this union one child, a daughter, Marietta Dickson, was born April 27, 1903. The Judge is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order and of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Club.

LEWIS B. NEWMAN. One of St. Paul's prominent general and railroad contractors was the late Lewis B. Newman, whose death in February, 1908, removed a successful business man and a public-spirited citizen and generous friend and father. He was in his forty-seventh year at the time of his death, and had been in business here for the last ten years.

Mr. Newman was born in Preston, Minnesota, on the 11th of March, 1861, a son of Michael and Ann (O'Connell) Newman, his father having come from Ireland and settled in Preston before the war. After his early education in the Preston schools, Mr. Newman engaged in teaching for several years. He was a young man of energy and executive ability, and made his own way to success. Coming to St. Paul, he was for some time engaged in the sash, door and lumber business. He then joined the firm of Hennessy & Cox, contractors, and up to the time of his death was actively engaged in this line of business. For ten years prior to his death he was in business for himself, and among the buildings he erected were the People's church, the Gordon & Ferguson building, Faley Brothers & Kelley wholesale house and several other prominent buildings.

Mrs. Newman, who resides with her family at 924 Goodrich avenue, was before her marriage Miss Catherine Murphy. She is a native of Chicago, and her parents, Maurice and Bridget (Crowley) Murphy,

came to Minnesota in the early sixties, the family having been well known in business and citizenship for many years. The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Newman are as follows: Loretta C., who is a student of the University of Minnesota; Genevieve B., at home; Lewis J., at home; Herbert J. and Maurice M., in school; Catherine C., John C. and Eloise F., at home. The family are members of St. Luke's church.

ROBERT O. EARL, M. D. Aside from the high standing in the profession of which he is a signally successful exponent, Dr. Robert O. Earl is a man of great prominence and usefulness in the city from the fact of his identification with public activities. Having lived here the greater part of his life he is sincerely interested in the city's good fortunes and his enlightenment in civic matters has made his counsel valuable. He has for eleven years been a member of the park board and is now the president. In the practice of his profession he is associated with his brother, Dr. George Earl, their offices being located in the Endicott Arcade Building. Gifted with a love for his chosen profession, quick of intuition, and generous and sympathetic in his work, he has won the respect and esteem of the people.

Dr. Robert Earl was born in Elon, Iowa, on the 27th of August, 1872, the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Earl, natives of Sweden. When he was a child his parents removed to Minneapolis and his early education was obtained in the public schools, his subsequent attendance being in the Minneapolis Academy and the State University, in the last-named institution receiving his training for his profession. Upon receiving his M. D. degree Dr. Earl came to St. Paul, and spent one year at Bethesda Hospital, following which he went to New York City for six months. After this thorough and varied training he returned to St. Paul and settled on the East Side, where he soon acquired a most favorable reputation. In 1909 he became associated with his brother, Dr. George Earl, thus forming one of the strongest combinations of medical talent in the city. Dr. Robert Earl is not one to be satisfied with the lukewarm method of "letting well enough alone," and his constant aim is to keep abreast of the progress of the science with which he is concerned. He knows that this means constant watchfulness and he has only recently returned from an eight months' course in the hospitals of Vienna, Austria, where he came into contact with some of the greatest minds in the world.

Since first locating in St. Paul Dr. Earl has taken a prominent part in public affairs and at all times has labored assiduously for the advancement of the district in which he is located. He has for a number of years been president of the East Side Commercial Club and, as previously mentioned, he has for eleven years been a member of the Park Board, for several years serving as its vice-president. Governor A. O. Eberhart recently appointed him a member of the State Board of Health; and he has also been a member of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of St. Paul since the inception of that body. He is affiliated with the State and National Medical Associations, organizations whose object is the advancement and unification of the profession.

Dr. Earl is surgeon to Bethesda Hospital and attending surgeon to the State Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children. His greatest endeavor has been in connection with the Mounds Park Sanitarium, of which institution he is president and has charge of the surgical and medical department. He is a director of the East St. Paul Bank. He is

an active member in the Baptist denomination, particularly along educational and literary lines, and is a member of Norden Club, the East Side Commercial Club, of which he was president for two years, and of the Masonic and Modern Woodmen fraternities.

The Doctor married a St. Paul girl, Miss Clara Swanstrom, in 1900, and Mrs. Earl is actively interested in philanthropic work. She is president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, East Side Commercial Club, and a member of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association. Dr. and Mrs. Earl have two children, a son and a daughter. May Lillian, born on the 6th of September, 1901, and John Robert, born on the 25th of April, 1908.

JOHN D. RAMALEY. One of the venerable and honored citizens of the city of St. Paul, Mr. Ramaley may well be designated as one of the pioneer business men of the Minnesota capital, and he is still in active business. He first came to Minnesota more than half a century ago, but his permanent residence in the state dates from the year 1878. He has been prominently identified with various lines of enterprise in St. Paul and vicinity and through his judicious manipulation of real-estate interests he has contributed in no insignificant degree to the development of this favored section of the state. He is a man of strong individuality and sterling character, and his achievements as well as his high standing in the community well entitle him to representation in this publication.

John D. Ramaley claims the fine old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its sterling old families of German lineage, his father likewise having been a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ramaley was born on a farm near the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of February, 1834, and is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Berlin) Ramaley, both of whom continued to reside in that state until their death. The father was actively identified with agricultural pursuits during the earlier years of his career, and later he engaged in the clothing business at Pittsburgh. He whose name initiates this article gained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native state and early became associated with his father's clothing business, in which he succeeded the latter in 1860, when about twenty-six years of age. He continued the enterprise about five years and thereafter was engaged in the retail hat and men's furnishing business in Pittsburg for many years.

As early as the year 1856 Mr. Ramaley had come to Minnesota, and during the summer of that year he was associated with his brother David in the operation of the latter's saw mill at Le Sueur, this state. In the autumn of the same year they came to St. Paul and assumed charge of a saw mill on Ames Island,—on the present site of the Union passenger station. During that winter John D. Ramaley boarded at the old Merchants' Hotel, which stood at the corner of Third and Jackson streets, and which was one of the leading hostelries of the capital city in the early days. In the following spring he returned to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he continued to be actively engaged in business until 1878. In that year he again came to St. Paul, a city which had made splendid development with the intervening period of nearly a quarter of a century, and he shipped to this city his stock of men's furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. His brother David had leased a store under the old Odd Fellows' Hall, at Fifth and Wabasha streets, and in these quar-

ters Mr. Ramaley placed his stock of goods. He continued in this line of business for some time, and then turned his attention to another line of enterprise, in which he became the pioneer in St. Paul. While attending the Centennial exposition in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876, Mr. Ramaley had become much impressed with the excellence and popularity of the Vienna bread there effectively exploited, and in 1880 he established in St. Paul a bakery for the turning out of this product. His business rapidly expanded in scope and he soon developed a large and substantial wholesale trade. Progressive and far-sighted in his business policies, he was the first to adopt the plan of shipping out his bread in hardwood boxes, and eventually he opened a lunch room in connection with his bakery. About five years later he opened a branch store at the corner of Seventh and Cedar streets, where he installed modern ovens, of ample capacity for supplying its large wholesale trade. Later he removed both his wholesale and retail branches to a building at the corner of Eighth and Wabasha streets.

In the meanwhile Mr. Ramaley had become interested in real-estate operations, in connection with which he made judicious investments, and finally he intrusted the management of his bakery and incidental business to his wife and sons, in order to devote his attention to his other interests. About 1882 he established a refreshment stand at White Bear Lake, which at that time was coming into distinctive popularity as a summer resort for people from the south. In the meantime he had purchased a lot at the corner of Fourth and Robert streets, for seven thousand dollars, and one year later he sold the property for fifteen thousand dollars, this being the site of the present German American Bank. At White Bear Lake he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, on which the Lake Shore station is now situated, and for this property he paid thirty thousand dollars. There he erected an attractive residence, in which he maintained his home for fifteen years, the while he conducted his refreshment establishment during the summer months. At the lake he erected a pavilion, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, but after he and his son had each conducted the same for several years it proved unprofitable, and the building was torn down. About the year 1901 Mr. Ramaley returned to St. Paul, where he has since been engaged in business as a florist. A man of enterprise and excellent judgment, he has shown special ability in the handling of real-estate and through his careful investments in this line he has won substantial success. His reputation in the business circles of his home city is without a blemish and he has the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him. Thus, in his declining years, he can look back over a career that has proved of profit to himself and of great benefit to the city in which he has long maintained his home. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party but has never had any desire for public office.

On the 26th of September, 1861, at Westmoreland, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, Mr. Ramaley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Burt Buffum, who was born and reared in that place and who is a daughter of Haskell and Salome (Burt) Buffum. Their children are: Florance W., of St. Paul, and John E., who is married and is a resident of White Bear Lake.

FLORANCE W. RAMALEY. As the most successful caterer in the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Mr. Ramaley has provided an establishment of the finest metropolitan facilities and appointments and his

interposition is much in demand in connection with the representative social functions of the two cities. His admirably equipped catering establishment is located at 664-666-668 Grand avenue, St. Paul, and he has gained precedence as one of the progressive and distinctively popular business men of the city that has represented his home since his boyhood days. He is a son of John D. Ramaley, and both his father and mother are enjoying the best of health. The father is in charge of his business on West Seventh and St. Peter streets, and Mrs. Ramaley is sojourning in California.

Florance Wood Ramaley was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of October, 1864, and was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to St. Paul, in 1878. He had gained his rudimentary education in his native city and continued to attend the public schools of St. Paul without interruption until 1880. During the ensuing four years he was identified with the confectionery and bakery business conducted by his father, and in 1885-6 he pursued higher academic studies in Macalester College, in St. Paul. His early business connections naturally led him to appreciate the opportunities afforded along the line in which he had been trained, and his ambition soon prompted him to independent business enterprise. On the 1st of April, 1889, he initiated his present catering business, and his advancement in this connection has been substantial and consecutive, with the result that he has become widely known and gained high reputation in his chosen vocation. He began operations in the Albion Building, on Western avenue, and the inception of the enterprise was one of modest order. In 1890 he secured and removed to more eligible quarters,—the double stores at 368 Selby avenue, and in this building he successfully conducted his business for ten years.

In 1899 Mr. Ramaley purchased the lot on which his present establishment is located at 664-666-668 Grand avenue. On this property he erected a part of the present building, the original structure, at No. 668, having been one hundred by forty feet in dimensions. At three different times have additions been made to the building, with extensive incidental remodeling, and the present fine catering establishment, used exclusively for this purpose, is a building fifty-one by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions. The second floor is arranged for select parties, weddings and banquets, and a large and beautifully appointed ball room is one of the most attractive provisions for the entertainment of the patrons of the establishment. Mr. Ramaley employs an adequate corps of assistants, each skilled in his respective duties, and in addition to the admirable facilities of the establishment itself provision is made for general catering at clubs and private residences, along which line a large and representative business is controlled in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Ramaley has recently taken into the company William M. Guthinz, who is now the business manager of the F. W. Ramaley Company, and thus Mr. Ramaley is relieved of many of his former business cares.

Though essentially loyal and progressive as a citizen, he has never manifested the slightest predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office. He gives allegiance to the Republican party, has attained to the 32nd degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity and is a life member of the St. Paul lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. While his time has been mostly given to his catering business, Mr. Ramaley is a stockholder in substantial land companies and the First National Bank of North Dakota, at Cando,

connections in which his success has been of substantial order. His brother, John Eugene Ramaley, of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, is a successful builder of pleasure and racing craft and is one of the representative factors in this line of enterprise in the United States.

On the 9th of September, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ramaley to Miss Grace Lillian Smith, who was born and reared in the city of Minneapolis and who is a daughter of William and Eleanor Smith. Mrs. Ramaley is a member and prominent worker in the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, and being devoted to her home and family she gives little time to clubs and societies. Mr. and Mrs. Ramaley became the parents of five children, of whom four are living, namely: Gladys Dorothy, Carol Eleanor, Florence Sarah and John William. Stanford, who was born March 23, 1896, died on the 23d of October of the following year.

HON. GRIER M. ORR. As judge of the Ramsey county district court, the second judicial district, Hon. Grier M. Orr fills a place of distinction and important public service in St. Paul. He has been identified with the bar of this city for more than twenty-five years, and more than half of this time has been spent at the bench. For eight years he was a judge of the municipal court, and then in 1903 was elevated to the district bench. His record of service classifies him as a fine type of the modern judge. He does not represent the stern justice that inflicts penalties without discretion or discrimination, but rather believes and acts so that, with due respect to the welfare of society, the individual wrong-doer may be set on the road to reformation. He has the experienced judgment of one who has known all sorts of men,—is a discriminating observer of character and motives, and the humanitarian spirit has always characterized his work.

With the institution of the juvenile court of Ramsey county in June, 1905, Judge Orr was selected to take charge, and both in the opinion of the public and the bar no better choice could have been made. In a court that is comparatively a new branch of modern civil government, and one that requires for its effective working the finest balance of judgment and character in its judge, Judge Orr has performed a service of inestimable benefit to the present and future generations, and has given the court a high standing throughout the country.

Grier M. Orr was born at Pike Furnace, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on May 24, 1856. His parents were Hunter Orr and Margaret L. Orr. His great-grandfather, Robert Orr, came from the north of Ireland about 1764 and settled in western Pennsylvania, and gave service in the Revolutionary war as a captain of the Westmoreland Volunteers. His son, Samuel C. Orr, the grandfather of Grier M. Orr, lived in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and his grandson, Hunter Orr, the son of Samuel C. Orr and the father of Grier M., was born in Clarion county in 1812, and there he passed his life engaged in the iron business until the year 1868, when he moved to Wisconsin.

The early education of Judge Grier M. Orr was obtained in the country schools of Pennsylvania and at Oconto, Wisconsin. He then became a student of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1878, with the degree of A. B., soon after beginning the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Columbus on June 1, 1883, after graduating from the Cincinnati Law School, and practiced two years at Lima, Ohio. On Janu-



J. E. Rice

ary 1, 1885, he located in St. Paul, and was engaged successfully in private practice until called to the bench as judge of the municipal court in June, 1894, in which capacity he served for eight years. In January, 1902, he became one of the judges of the district court for the first judicial district, and still holds that position.

Judge Orr was married August 12, 1896, to Etta Soule White, daughter of J. W. Soule, of Rochester, Minnesota. Their daughter is Helen S. Orr.

In politics Judge Orr is a Republican. His church associations are with the House of Hope Presbyterian of St. Paul. He is a member of several secret societies, including the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective order of Elks. He held the post of G. K. R. S. in the Knights of Pythias from September, 1886, to September, 1894. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Minnesota Club.

Judge Orr does not deem it inconsistent with his judicial function to perform his full duties as a public spirited citizen. He is an active member of the Saint Paul Commercial Club and is ever responsive to calls for service on its leading committees. Thus in every relation of life he has won a title to the popular respect and confidence which has been universally accorded to him.

FREDERICK E. RICE. St. Paul has been the home and headquarters of many prominent railway officials, and in the death of Frederick E. Rice, on April 2, 1908, the city mourned the loss of one who had been prominent both in his business and as a citizen for over a quarter of a century.

At the time of his death Mr. Rice was superintendent of the Northwestern division of the Pullman Company, a position to which he had been promoted in January, 1906, with residence and headquarters at Chicago, where his death occurred. He had spent nearly forty years in the service, and most of the time was a resident of St. Paul. His career had all the interesting features of progress from a position as minor clerk to one of the highest officials of the service, his ability and personal character having won a steady promotion from one grade to another.

Mr. Rice was born at Buffalo, New York, July 9, 1852, a son of Frederick Edward and Eliza Rice. His early youth was spent in Chicago, where he attended public school, and then entered the general offices of the Pullman Company as a clerk, and advanced to the position of cashier. In 1881 he was made assistant district superintendent, with headquarters at St. Paul, and a few years later was promoted to district superintendent, a position he held until 1906, when he became superintendent of the Northwestern division in charge of the entire Pullman service west of the Mississippi river. He was one of the oldest men in the Pullman service, and had a large and loyal following among all the men with whom his duties brought him into association.

As a resident of St. Paul Mr. Rice was prominently known in the business, fraternal and social affairs of the city. One of the leading Masons of the northwest, in which he attained the thirty-third degree, he was a past commander of Paladin Commandery of the Knights Templar, and was past potentate of Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and he was laid

to rest in the Oakland cemetery with the services of his church and the Knights Templar commandery. He was a member of the Minnesota Club and the Town and Country Club of St. Paul. During his residence in Chicago he was a member of the Midlothian Country Club, the Lake Shore Club and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Mr. Rice was married, in 1880, to Miss Isabel Turnbull, of Chicago. Mrs. Rice now resides in St. Paul. The late Mr. Rice had many friends among all classes of people. He was a man of strict business integrity and personal honor, was an unostentatious contributor to public and private charities, and was highly esteemed and respected throughout his long residence in this city.

THEODORE HAMM. It is one of the prime objects of this publication to preserve and perpetuate the memory of the men of St. Paul who, from perhaps inconsiderable beginnings have built up the great industries and institutions and enterprises which have within the memory of men still living here made the magnificent metropolis we see today. Some of these worthy men are still active and successful among us. Others, after long and prosperous careers, have passed to their reward, leaving the well founded establishments they constructed by their genius and energy to the management of successors,—often of their own blood, endowed with qualities acquired under their own wise training.

Conspicuous in the list of these founders of great enterprises will always be written the name of Theodore Hamm. During nearly fifty years he was a tireless worker in his allotted sphere; the splendid institution he established has grown to be one of St. Paul's proudest possessions; a monument to the sagacity of its originator; an effective means for spreading the fame of the city through distant regions.

Theodore Hamm was born in Baden, Germany, in 1825, and educated in the excellent schools of that region. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Saint Paul in 1856. He remained here until his death, July 31, 1903, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Hamm first found employment in this city as a butcher, which trade he had learned in his native land, but in 1857 embarked in business for himself as proprietor of a saloon and boarding house. After eight years of this experience, he invested his savings in the ground on Phalen Creek where the immense plant of the Hamm Brewing Company now stands, and inaugurated on a small scale the industry which has grown to such mammoth proportions.

In 1874, in partnership with Philip Thon, he purchased the Brainard Flouring Mills, an adjoining property on Phalen Creek, and the firm conducted that enterprise successfully for a long series of years. Meantime, by a careful study of the scientific details of the brewing business, which is, in itself, a complicated chemical process, and by patient experiments leading to methods that produce the most satisfactory practical results, Mr. Hamm succeeded in presenting to the public a brewery product that commanded a rapidly increasing patronage. The increased demand required frequent enlargements of the plant, the introduction of improved machinery and facilities, new warehouses and other accessories. The progressive policy of Mr. Hamm always kept pace with these requirements and thus his establishment rapidly grew. It kept pace with the growth of Saint Paul and with the development of the

vast northwestern empire of which St. Paul is the predestined gateway.

Fortunate is the city that has men who have the intelligence to foresee the possibilities of growth in their lines of business, and the energetic daring to utilize those possibilities. It is this spirit that makes great cities. This spirit has made Saint Paul.

Steadily and safely this business has grown to its present proportions. Steadily and safely it is still growing under the impetus given it by Theodore Hamm and under the organization he established, now presided over by his worthy son, who grew up with it to be the master of all its mysteries.

WARREN UPHAM. As the secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, Mr. Warren Upham is one of the citizens of St. Paul most directly interested in the preservation and compilation of the records of the past in this city, and state. He is both an historian and scientist, and his researches and studies have contributed much to the permanent fund of knowledge about Minnesota and the Northwest.

Born in Amherst, New Hampshire, March 8, 1850, he was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871. His subsequent attainment in scholarship and practical science won for him the degrees of A. M. in 1894 and D. Sc. in 1906, both conferred by his alma mater. Mr. Upham was connected with the geological surveys of New Hampshire, Minnesota, and the United States, from 1874 to 1895, coming to Minnesota in 1879 as an assistant on the survey of this state. Among his contributions to historical and scientific literature, those of particular interest to Minnesota are "The Glacial Lake Agassiz" and "Groseilliers and Radisson, the First White Men in Minnesota." He is author of various other monographs and special articles in geology and history. During 1895 Mr. Upham was librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, resigning that position to accept the place of secretary and librarian for the Minnesota Historical Society, which he has served since November, 1895. His office is in the Capitol, and his residence is at 665 Central Park, St. Paul.

Mr. Upham is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America, the National Geographical Society, the American Historical Association, the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota Academy of Sciences; is corresponding member of the Boston Society of Natural History; a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Victoria Institute of London, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Historical societies of Kansas, Missouri, etc. The chapter devoted to the Minnesota Historical Society in the first volume of this work, will give a correct idea of the important functions performed by Mr. Upham, as the executive of that great institution. For about seventeen years, his best energies and all the resources of his experience have been devoted to building it up, and extending the sphere of its usefulness. Politically he is Republican, and his church is the Congregational.

He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Hayward) Upham. On October 22, 1885, he married, at Aurora, Minnesota, Miss Addie M. Bixby.

THOMAS C. DAGGETT. Among the prominent young members of the St. Paul bar is Thomas C. Daggett, who has attained a deservedly high place for ability and integrity in his profession. A self-made man of the cleanest type, his legal successes have already been abundant and

the future opens bright before him. He is particularly well-grounded in the laws pertaining to labor organization and was instrumental in establishing precedents defining their status. He began his legal career in 1900.

Mr. Daggett is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred at Darlington, August 12, 1879. He is of Irish descent, his father, James Daggett, having been a native of Erin. He came to America when a young man and located on a farm near Darlington, where for a few years he devoted his life to the great basic industry. During the gold excitement he removed to Colorado and shortly thereafter met with a tragic death, being killed with two others in a mine accident caused by accumulation of mine gases. He bravely offered to go down in the basket to rescue the two others and himself met with death as a result. The date of this lamentable event was June, 1893. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Gallagan, was born in Wisconsin, August 1, 1860, and later resided in Minnesota. The mother and the maternal grandmother, with the fatherless family removed to Minnesota in 1895 and the subject's early schooling was obtained in the schools of Elysian, his attendance continuing until the age of fourteen years.

Mr. Daggett is for the most part self-educated. After leaving the public school he pursued his studies for a time under private tutors and during this private instruction he earned the money to defray its expenses by teaching in the local schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered the University of Minnesota and entered upon his preparation for the practice of the law. He received his degree in 1900 and in October of that year came to St. Paul, of whose advancement and opportunity he had heard much, and opened a law office. He was for a short period secretary to Dr. Justice O. Hage, at that time health commissioner, his connection with the health department lasting for about four months. In February, 1901, he began the practice of the law and in the fall of that year he formed a partnership with Kay Todd, the firm being known under the caption of Daggett & Todd, an association which continued until August, 1905. At the date mentioned the partnership was dissolved and since then Mr. Daggett has practiced alone, engaging in general practice. His offices are maintained at 916-918, the New York Life Insurance Building. He began his career as a legist in a small way and has met with recognition and the best of fortunes, being one of the leading young attorneys of the city.

Mr. Daggett was formerly much interested in affairs military, serving as lieutenant in command of Battery A, of St. Paul up to 1909, when he resigned. He is independent in politics, possessing that broad-mindedness which makes it impossible for him to esteem above mere partisanship, the better principle and the man most likely to serve the interests of the people. Until about four years ago Mr. Daggett was active in campaign work, being ever ready to do anything, to go anywhere in support of the cause in which he was enlisted, but recently he has devoted his time and attention to his practice. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. His fraternal affiliations extend to the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient order of Hibernians, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Club, the Nushka Club, and he is an honorary member of the Greek letter fraternity, Alpha Kappa Phi. The Ramsey County, the State and the American Bar Association also claim his membership. Of the former he has been a mem-

ber of the executive committee and chairman of several committees. In 1910-11 he was a member of its legislative committee.

On June 21, 1905, Mr. Daggett was united in marriage in St. Paul to Ursula Kelly, daughter of Daniel Kelly, a pioneer resident of the city and at present a member of the board of control. They share their happy home with one daughter, Mary, born October 16, 1906, in this city.

Reverting to Mr. Daggett's ancestry, we find that the founder of the maternal line of his family also came from Ireland. His grandfather, Patrick Gallagan, was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature and for a decade served as judge of the probate court of Le Sueur county, Minnesota.

DR. ROBERT WHITE. Toronto, Canada, was Mr. White's birthplace and his ancestry is of English stock on his father's side and Irish on his mother's. His father, also christened Robert White, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1812 and came to Canada at the age of twenty-one. He located a little west of Toronto, and for a time was employed by the government to build houses for the Indians and the early settlers on Manitoulin Islands. He was one of the first white men to reach that island and was there in the employ of the government for two years. After this he removed to his farm near Whitby, and for the rest of his life was engaged in agriculture, until his death at Whitby in 1908. His wife, Elizabeth White, was born at Ormund, Ireland, in 1821. She was married in 1843 and for sixty-five years lived with her husband, whom she survived one year. Both were well known to the early settlers of Canada. The qualities which have made the term English a symbol for law and liberty and the cultivation of the arts of peace were characteristic of Robert White and he bequeathed that inheritance to his son.

Robert White of this review was born in Toronto, Canada, February 19, 1853. He received his schooling in the country schools of Whitby, after which he went to work for his father on the farm and remained with him until he was twenty-four years of age. At that age he decided to learn a profession and accordingly went to the Ontario Veterinary College, and after a three years' course graduated in 1879. He came to Minnesota immediately afterwards and brought the first veterinary diploma into the state. St. Paul was the place he had selected as his destination in the United States, but when he saw it, it was so small and so dirty that he stayed only long enough to make a brief tour of inspection around a few blocks and then took the next train out of town. He went west to Owatonna, Minnesota, and there put out his shingle. He was more than ordinarily successful in his practice there, but after seven years decided to change and came again to St. Paul. His second view of the city was more inspiring than his first and he opened an office at the corner of Fourth and Minnesota. From there he moved to the Casey block and remained there until thirteen years ago, when he built the block in which his present office is located, 346 North Franklin street. Mr. White has made a success of whatever he has taken up and stands at the top of his profession. Six years ago he was appointed to look after the health and general condition of the stock for the St. Paul fire department and has filled this office in the most acceptable fashion. He is not merely one of the leading veterinarians in the city but in the entire state.

At Whitby, Canada, in 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Robert White and Miss Janet McGowan. Two children were the issue of this

union: Walter A. and Eva Maud White. The son is chief clerk of the Kansas City Railroad, is married and has one child, Lillian White. The daughter is an accomplished musician of St. Paul. Both children were born in Owatonna.

Mr. White has the true Englishman's love of sport and is devoted to the gun and the fishing rod to an extent with which few men in the city can vie. He belongs to the Gun Club and to the Curling Club. Of the fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are Presbyterians. In disposition he is very sociable and is a man whose company is much sought after and whose acquaintance is large in all parts of the city.

GENERAL MARK DELOSS FLOWER. During forty years one of the citizens of St. Paul conspicuous as a man of large affairs and influential in public life was General Mark D. Flower. As postmaster of St. Paul and president of the Union Stockyards Company, he was foremost among the men who carry the larger responsibilities of business and affairs, and his previous career had been equally interesting and important.

General Flower was born at Chagrin Fall, Ohio, March 31, 1842, belonging to one of the families who settled in Ohio during the early history of the state. His parents were Marcus and Cybele (Brooks) Flower. His mother was a descendant of a noted Puritan family that settled in New England during colonial days. His great-grandfather was a drummer-boy at Bunker Hill and also in other campaigns of the Revolution. His grandfather, Horace Flower, left Massachusetts and settled on a farm between Erie and Meadville, Pennsylvania. From Vermont John Brooks, father of Cybele Brooks, went as a soldier to the War of 1812, and became a colonel. Thus the military record of the family is of more than ordinary interest.

General Flower was a third cousin of ex-Governor Roswell Flower, of New York.

General Flower was reared and received his early schooling in Ohio. His father was a hotel man, and was in business at Michigan City, Indiana, then in Chicago, and later in Minnesota, so that Mark D. spent some of his early life in each of these localities. He was at school at the Aurora Institute, Aurora, Illinois, when the Civil war broke out, and at the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry. His service as a soldier was marked by the fidelity and efficiency which have characterized his entire career, and from a private in the ranks he was promoted to assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General C. W. Dustin, who was a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt, and was also on the staff of General M. T. Williamson. He was at Memphis, Tennessee, when the war closed, and he soon afterward returned to Minnesota, where for three years he was associated with his father in business. General Flower located at St. Paul in 1870, and was actively identified with the business and public interests of the city up to the time of his demise. During the administration of Governor Horace Austin he was appointed adjutant-general of Minnesota, and served in that position nearly six years.

His business activities in St. Paul included several successful mercantile and transportation enterprises; long service as claim adjuster for the Chicago, Great Western Railroad and also as president of the Union Stockyards Company.



M. D. Flower

On October 2, 1864, he was married to Miss Lena Gutherz, and they had a happy married life over forty-three years. Mrs. Flower, who is herself an accomplished woman and belongs to a talented family, was born in Switzerland and came with her parents to this country. Her brother Fred was a soldier and a member of the staff of General Polk. Her brother Carl was an artist of distinction, and was painter of seven of the panel pictures that adorn the national library at Washington, D. C. General and Mrs. Flower, having no children of their own, legally adopted and reared a niece, Grace Flower, who is now the wife of J. T. Conley, of Minneapolis, and the mother of two children—Markell and John Flower Conley. General Flower was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was also affiliated with the Masonic order. He and his wife belonged to the People's church.

In addition to the office of adjutant-general of the state, General Flower held several important federal positions in St. Paul. He was deputy collector of customs for three years; supervising inspector of steam vessels for four years; and postmaster of this city from 1904 until his death. He was a representative in the Minnesota legislature in 1905-6.

He died February 3, 1907, leaving as a legacy to his sorrowing friends a well-earned reputation as an energetic, public-spirited and philanthropic citizen.

WILLIAM RUSH MERRIAM, eleventh governor of the state of Minnesota, has led a life of extreme business and political activity from his early manhood up to the present time. Born in Wadhams Mills, Essex county, New York, on the 26th of July, 1849, he is the son of John L. and Mahala (deLano) Merriam. His progenitors on the paternal side were of Scottish origin, while his maternal ancestors were of French lineage. John L. Merriam, father of William Rush, traced his ancestry to William Merriam, born in Bedford, Massachusetts, and who served in the War of the Revolution with honor and distinction, while he himself was born in Essex county, in 1828.

When William Rush Merriam was twelve years of age he came with his parents to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul. Three years later, in 1864, the youth was sent to Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated with high honors in 1871, he being valedictorian of his class. The same year of his graduation he became a clerk in the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul; in 1873 he arose to the position of cashier of the bank; in 1880 he became vice-president; and in 1882 he became president of the institution, a most remarkable rise in so brief a time. He is also connected with various other industrial and financial concerns, among them being the Shenandoah Iron & Coal Company, of which he is president, at Liberty Furnace, Virginia. His public career has been one of much prominence, and has been resultant of much good to the commonwealth. In 1882 he was elected a member of the state legislature and in 1886 he was speaker of the house. In 1889 he was elected governor of the state and he served one term as the incumbent of that high office, and he served as director of the United States census between 1898 and 1903. Mr. Merriam is a Republican. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and of the Lotus Club of New York city. Since his retirement from the political life of Minnesota he has made his home in Washington, where he now resides with his family.

Mr. Merriam was married on October 2, 1872, at St. Paul, to Miss

Laura E. Hancock, a daughter of Colonel John Hancock, of Washington, D. C. She is also a niece of General Winfield Hancock of the Union Army. Mrs. Merriam's mother was a direct descendant of John Adams, of Massachusetts, she herself being born in the city of Philadelphia. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Merriam: John Hancock Merriam, born July 16, 1874; Mabel deLano, born July 31, 1876; William Hancock Merriam, born May 5, 1878; Amherst Wilder, born January 31, 1888, now deceased; and Laura Beatrice, born February 15, 1892.

MARTIN GIESEN, a theatrical costumer, is one of the most prominent citizens, and as the scion of a family well known for many years in the city, is particularly well entitled to representation in a volume of the nature and purpose of this one. His business, which is one of the best known of its kind in the country, has been established since the year 1873, has encountered the best of fortunes, and has contributed in its own measure to the success of the city. Mr. Giesen is a native son of St. Paul and of the type which the city is indeed proud to claim as its own, his birth having occurred within its pleasant boundaries on June 3, 1873. He is the son of Peter Joseph and Mary (Dries) Giesen, prominent and highly respected citizens.

Martin Giesen received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Paul and having finished their curriculum he entered the School of Mechanic Arts, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. His first adventures as an actual factor in the great world of affairs was as an employe of the P. J. Giesen Book Bindery and with this concern he remained for a decade, thereby gaining an excellent and many-sided training in commercial work. He then took charge of his father's business, and so continued until his father sold out, when Martin G. took up the theatrical costume business, which also belonged to his father, and thus continued until he bought out the business in 1903. He manufactures theatrical costumes of all kinds and furnishes not only local stock companies here and in this vicinity, but schools, colleges and private clubs all over the United States.

Mr. Giesen is an able exponent of the progressive spirit and strong initiative ability that have caused St. Paul to forge so rapidly forward as an industrial and commercial center. He is the friend of good government and has done much to further the material and civic development and upbuilding of the attractive city in which he has elected to establish his home and in which he has achieved success and distinction of worthy order. In his political affiliation he subscribes to the articles of faith of the Democratic party, and his only fraternal affiliation is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Socially he is a member of the Mozart Club.

Mr. Giesen was married in this city on August 31, 1904, to Miss Olga Hilber, daughter of Mr. N. F. and Louise Hilber, the former a prominent business man of Winona, Minnesota. They maintain their home in a palatial residence at 184 Summit avenue. Mrs. Giesen presiding over its hospitality with unusual grace and distinction. They are very prominent socially.

Mr. Giesen finds his favorite sport in hunting, and every fall and spring he escapes from "dull care" and devotes several weeks to it in company with his father, who, despite his seventy-nine years, is very active and very clever with rod and gun.

The subject has three brothers, the Messrs. Adolph, Joseph and John Giesen, all valued citizens of St. Paul. The Giesen brothers are a credit to their Teutonic ancestry, long proved one of the best which has added its forces to American citizenship.

DAVID HANNA, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at White Bear Lake, is in every respect an admirable specimen of the self-made men of whom this country is so proud. He has often modestly declared that he owes his success to the greatness of his friends, but on the other hand it is confidently affirmed that he owes his friends to his own grit, energy and integrity. Mr. Hanna was born on a farm in New Brunswick, January 8, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Ray) Hanna.

Thomas Hanna, who was a lumberman by occupation, came to Minnesota in 1856 and first made his headquarters at Stillwater. In 1861 he built a home in Lakeland and brought his family here, and at this point David Hanna was given a good common school education. He remained at home, assisting his father, until he was about twenty-one years of age, at which time he apprenticed himself to the trade of carpenter, and during his first year received twenty dollars per month salary, which was increased to thirty dollars the second year and to thirty-seven dollars the third year. He then continued to work on a salary for his employer for two years more, when he was taken into partnership. In 1871, while at work at Newport, Minnesota, he met Miss May F. Willoughby, to whom he was married January 25, 1877. She was a native of Vermont, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Parker) Willoughby, the former of whom was a pioneer of Minnesota, coming here in 1857.

Mr. Hanna and his partner became contractors, and he made his home in Newport until 1882, in which year he was employed to build a club house between White Bear and Goose Lakes, which is now the White Bear Lake Hospital, and at that time he moved to this village. In 1888 he purchased property at East Fourth and Johnson avenue, where he has since resided, his home being at 415 East Fourth street, while he is also the owner of the houses at Nos. 421 and 423 on the same street. In 1886 Mr. Hanna was employed by the Northwestern Fuel Company to go to Spring Valley and establish a town there. When he first started to work at that place the present site of the village was nothing but a vast corn field, but within ten months he put up eighty residences and nineteen business houses, and left the town with a population of 1050 souls. Later he practically duplicated this work in the town of Elma, Iowa. In 1888 he had the contract for building the Webster school, and in 1895 erected the Washington high school, subsequently building the Mercantile Block, and numerous residences both here and on Manitou Island. He has every claim to be recognized as a material factor in the growth and development of White Bear Lake, and there is no man in this section whose character will bear a severer scrutiny, for in all the transactions of life his conduct has been marked by the most scrupulous integrity, and he has guarded his honor with that sensitive care which has ever kept it far above suspicion.

Mr. Hanna's fellow citizens were not long in discovering his fitness to serve in public office, for one year after he came to White Bear Lake he was unanimously elected to the office of mayor. At first his modesty caused him to decline the honor, but he finally allowed himself

to be persuaded, and he served in that position to the utmost satisfaction of the community for a number of years, and subsequently held the office of county commissioner for two years. In 1868 he became a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 65, at Lakeland, filling the chairs and representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state, and eventually entered Washington Royal Arch Chapter, at Stillwater. In September, 1907, Mr. Hanna was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at White Bear Lake, having been a member of this organization for a number of years, and also being in charge of the club house for some seven years previously. The present building of this worthy association is a two story and basement structure, forty-two by one hundred and five feet, and in addition to the regular reading, school and resting rooms, is equipped with bowling alleys, pool and billiard rooms, gymnasium and shower baths. Mr. Hanna has proved eminently worthy of his trust, and has given undisputed evidence that no mistake was made when he was elected to his present position.

DENNIS BRADLEY. The parents of Dennis Bradley were both born in county Cork, Ireland, as was also their son, Dennis. When the latter was a child the family came to America and located at Lawrence, Massachusetts. The father had been in the wholesale grocery business in Ireland, but he sold out when he came to America and thereafter led a retired life, dying in Burlington, Vermont, in 1901, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife was a Miss Howard before her marriage and was born in 1834. She too died in 1901. The brothers and sisters of Dennis Bradley, now living are: Mrs. Mary Bradley Donahue, living in Australia; John Bradley, superintendent of streets in New York City, married; Mrs. Kathryn B. Wagner, of Burlington, Vermont; Mrs. Michael Kelly, of Boston, Massachusetts; and P. H. Bradley, supervisor of customs at Dublin, Ireland.

Dennis Bradley was born October 9, 1864. His education was received in the public schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he graduated from the high school in 1882. After leaving school, he went into the insurance business and continued in it for a number of years in Lawrence. He went to San Francisco and for five years was in the real estate business there, from 1891 to 1896. He then came to St. Paul and engaged in the same line of work here. Ever since he has been in the city, he has had his office in the same place and has had charge of the Kendrick estate. In addition to managing this property, he handles other real estate business and is well known in business circles.

In 1883, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, he was married to Miss Josephine McManus. Three children were born of their union: Mary Bradley, in 1891, at San Francisco, and educated at St. Joseph's Academy; Clare, born in St. Paul, in 1893 and educated at the same school; and Howard, also born in St. Paul, in 1899, received his education at St. Luke's school. The mother of these children died in St. Paul in 1899. In October, 1905, Mr. Bradley married Theresa Stotz, of St. Paul. A son, Albert Bradley, was born to them in 1906.

The Bradley family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Bradley is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Commercial Club and the St. Paul Automobile Association. He is very fond of motoring. His twenty years of residence in St. Paul have secured him



Oran S. Price M.D.

a place among its representative citizens and have made him well and favorably known among them.

ORAN STEADMAN PINE, M. D., has conducted a representative medical practice since 1870, the year in which he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and is now, engaged in medical attendance upon his old comrades at the Soldiers' Home. His life has been one of greatest activity from his youth, when he enlisted in the army of the Union and served throughout the war. He then pursued his professional studies for a number of years and thereafter engaged in the practice of medicine up to the present time. Now, in his sixty-seventh year, he is occupying the important post of chief-surgeon of the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha.

Born in Underhill, Vermont, October 13, 1845, Dr. Pine is the son of Joseph and Perline (Dike) Pine. The former was born in Williston, Vermont, in 1820, and passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his good wife. He died in 1910, after reaching the venerable age of ninety years. The mother of Dr. Pine was a daughter of Reverend Orange Dike, a Freewill Baptist clergyman of the state of Vermont, well known in that state in his time. Mrs. Pine was born in 1822 and her death occurred in 1900, when she was in her seventy-eighth year of life. Both were worthy and estimable people, occupying high places in the esteem and regard of their fellow townspeople and enjoying a wide circle of friends in their home district. With reference to the genealogical history of the house of Pine, the great-great-grandfather of the subject was "Pena," an Italian who immigrated from his native land to the United States in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The name eventually assumed its present form, owing to the English version of the word differing so radically from the Italian form. Joseph Pine, the father of Oran Steadman Pine, was the son of Andrew and Lois (Randall) Pine, and was born in Vermont, in 1820. His mother was a sister of Judge Phineas Randall, of New York, the father of Governor Alexander Randall, of the state of Wisconsin, and of Judge Edwin Randall, of Jacksonville, Florida, all three being men of considerable note and prominence in their time.

As a youth in his native village Oran Steadman Pine received fairly good educational advantages for that period. He attended the common schools of Stowe, Vermont, and later a two year academic course at Morrisville, Vermont, immediately thereafter teaching school two winter seasons. In his eighteenth year he entered the service of Dr. Perry E. Irish in New York City, and in the same year enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, serving therein until the regiment was mustered out just previous to the battle of Cold Harbor. He was then assigned to Company I of the Fifth New York Infantry (Duryea's Zouaves) and on the second of June, 1864, was captured during a charge at the battle of Cold Harbor. In an article of much interest, entitled "How I was Bottled and Unbottled," written by Dr. Pine, he gives a detailed account of some of his experiences in the army, dealing especially with his capture and escape and the part he played in the capture of Camp Vance near Morganton, North Carolina, on June 28, 1864, while under command of Colonel George W. Kirk. So replete is this article with fact and it

so teems with interest that it is thought expedient to reproduce it in full in these pages:

At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864, during a charge and by a flank movement of the enemy, I was one of the fourteen of my regiment to be captured, marched to Richmond and lodged in Libby prison. Our beds were on a level with the floor, and our meals, consisting of a strip of bacon, a piece of corn bread and a dish of pea or bean soup, daily, was considered much better than that served at the "Hotel" at Andersonville. So when after a two weeks' sojourn, a cattle train load of us were started southward, four of my regiment (myself included) entered into a conspiracy to escape and "save carfare." When we reached Charlotte, North Carolina, on the evening of June 18, 1864, we were taken from the train and put under guard near the railroad crossing in the open field during a severe rainstorm which lasted the greater part of the night. We had all loaned our blankets and surplus clothing to our Confederate brothers in the field, as they said they needed them more than we did, and, having no fires, or wood to make them, we concluded to stand together in the mud until morning. This we did in very close ranks. When our picnic breakfast had been served squads were sent to an adjoining grove, fires were built, and our appreciation of southern hospitality somewhat increased. The four conspirators held a caucus and decided that we would endeavor to run the guards that night. Our plan was for each to make his escape alone at different points and meet in the morning by a large tree which was plainly visible to all in the forest about a half a mile distant. About two-thirty o'clock, while a group of comrades were seated about a couple of logs with some fagots burning between them, near the corner of the camp, which was indicated by a large tree, I observed quite often both guards going from the corner at the same time. I passed the word around that I intended to escape at the next favorable opportunity and asked the cooperation of the boys at the fire to attract the guards' attention when the attempt was made. At about three o'clock I saw my chance and flitted past the big tree into the darkness. At the same time one of the boys at the fire, whose name I never learned, jumped up, swinging a large poker, and, separating the logs so that the fagots were dropped and the sparks flew into the air, sprang upon one of the logs and crowed like a genuine twenty-pound Brahma rooster—and the deed was done. My absence was not noticed by the guards and I was making my way in a southeasterly direction to the railroad track south of the crossing. I bore too much to my left, for I suddenly was halted by a sentinel who was guarding a pile of cotton, which I had intended to avoid by passing more southerly between him and the camp line. However, I softly took to my heels and for some reason was not followed. I thought afterwards that the sentinel believed himself mistaken, or that the noise he heard was that of a razorback hog in his night prowlings. When I had proceeded south far enough to believe myself out of hearing, I crossed the track, going southeast toward the big tree spoken of as our rendezvous. My entire possessions were a pair of trousers, a blouse, a pair of shoes and stockings, a shirt, cap and a tin cup. The morning was near at hand, the faintest signs being visible in the east. I heard a cow bell at a distance through the woods, and my earliest instincts in life were at once aroused. I decided that if the cow were willing I would interview her with my tin cup, with the result that she divided her treasures between me and her owner. I have often thought that that cow and Captain Castle's army

mule were alike in one particular. Either would give service to or kick a Union soldier as willingly as a Confederate. The sun was clear in the east as I came to the big tree, only to find no comrades there to greet me; but down at the camp all was activity. A train stood on the track and our boys were loaded on like cattle and started on their journey to Andersonville prison. But three, besides myself, of the fourteen captured at Cold Harbor ever returned.

I was indeed alone in the enemy's country and my only way of escape was to flee to the northwest towards the mountains. I followed the general course of the railroad, crossing the northwest corner of Gaston county to Lincolntown, through Catawba county and on to Morganton, the county seat of Burke county, about eighty miles from Charlotte, traveling this distance and reaching a ford on the Catawba river on the evening of the 22d, having covered about forty miles during the day and night of the 20th. Resting in the woods during the daytime of the 21st, I proceeded in the evening and my night's travel brought me to a place called Connolly's Springs. Here again I took to the brush and waited the approach of night. I broke cover about four P. M. of the 22d, and having learned that there was a conscript camp a few miles from Morganton and having decided that it was safer to leave the railroad line running west to Marion, I must cross the Catawba river. I also learned that the bridge across the river was guarded by the forces at Camp Vance, but that a ford was available about a mile below the bridge. I reached the ford just at dark of the 22d, and, though a good swimmer, decided to wait for daylight. With the coming of morning, I forded the river, holding my clothes above my head. I found the water four or five feet deep in some places, and was thankful I had not made the attempt in the night. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, my first day of travel I found in a lonely cabin (where I stopped to rest and try and get something to eat) an old lady who had formerly lived in New York, and who was hiding an only son in the woods from the conscripting officers. When I made bold to tell her I was an escaped Union soldier she took me in her arms and said "God bless you! I will divide with you," and she took an old flour sack, cut and made it smaller for a haversack, and gave me some boiled eggs and bacon with some corn pones she had just made for her own boy to take to him in the brush. This served me well for two days, for she could only spare a little. I had eaten the last while camping at the ford, so when I got across the river I must needs meet some friendly cow or a cabin of colored folks. I was nearing the foot hills of the Blue Ridge, which, when crossed, would bring me into Tennessee, so, as the country was being scoured by conscription officers and Home Guards, I must be strictly on my guard or recapture would be my inevitable lot. I traveled on and about a mile from the ford I espied a plantation house with some darky quarters near by, and I thought it safe so early in the morning to go to the cook-house and get something to eat. When I opened the door I found in a bed two soldier boys from the camp before mentioned. Luckily they believed my story that I was a paroled Confederate prisoner from Camp Chase, Ohio, on the way to my home near Table Rock, so I was given a good breakfast and sent on my way rejoicing, but trembling from my narrow escape.

During the day of the 23d I traveled in by-paths, avoiding the main highways, and as night approached I was in a quandary as to how I was to cross the Iron Range of the Blue Ridge Mountains with no knowl-

edge of the passes or mountain roads, but again a guiding hand came to my relief, as in the case of so many poor prisoners seeking to escape, in the form of the colored man.

While endeavoring to flank one of several large plantations found in those rich valleys near the head waters of the Catawba, I came suddenly upon two colored boys, eighteen and twenty years of age. They were brothers, and with hoes in hands were sitting on a fence waiting for the supper horn. The following conversation ensued: "Good evenin', Massa; 'spects you's far from home. Is you a soldier from camp?" "Yes, going home on pass to see the folks before going to the front." This answer was made on the impulse of the moment, not having satisfied myself that it was safe to tell the truth. Then the elder boy, who said his name was Andrew, remarked: "I hear dey's draftin' all the young white boys in de country to fight for Jeff Davis; wish de wah was ovah; it makes mighty hard times around heah. Dat Massa Lincoln has freed all de niggahs but de freedom don't come heah yet and we don't 'spect it will." I could see the human longing in their breasts as manifested by this discreet little speech, so I did not hesitate to inform them of the true state of things and to ask their aid in getting my freedom as well as theirs. They were bright boys, above the average, and said: "Ef de ole folks is willin', we'll go with you to Tennessee." So it was arranged that I hide in the brush until the old father should come down the road for the cows, when, if he were alone, I would know the result. True to their word, about dusk, the white headed old negro came along, and my whistle brought him to the brush. He said to me: "De boys want to go wif you to Tennessee and find Mass Linkum's soldiers; me and the ole woman too ole to go but we want dem to be free." And then, as the darkness came on, the darkies came also, bringing fried chicken, bacon, cornbread, a canteen of sorghum, and such other goodies as the faithful Mammy could give them. Then, with the blessing of both parents, we made tracks for Tennessee and liberty. Such a chase as those frightened boys led me that night, wading streams and up those stony mountain roads! The memory is as vivid after forty-six years as though it were but yesterday. The morning of the 24th found us well on our way, but still many miles from safety. We rested in a rocky cave until nightfall, fearing the approach of hunters or any who might betray us, and well I knew that vengeance would fall heavily upon me if I were caught spiriting slaves from their master.

Past dusk we resumed our journey and the early dawn of the 25th found us on the mountain summit. Looking east, we could see the valley of the Catawba river. The small farms and larger plantation in that beautiful country spread out like a panorama. We descended the western slope, probably eight miles, coming into mountain settlements and better roads. We now felt quite safe, for eastern Tennessee was considered within the scope of Union occupation, although Knoxville was the nearest military post, with out-posts at Strawberry Plains and other railroad points within a radius of twenty miles eastward. About eleven o'clock, while traveling a by-path in a side hill, we saw some soldiers a half mile away, discharging and cleaning their guns. I sent Andrew down to ascertain whether they were Union soldiers or some of Mosby's band. He returned with the news that they were sure enough Lincoln soldiers. At last I had reached the protection of the dear old flag! It proved to be a battalion of the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, under the command of Colonel George W. Kirk, a native North

Carolinan who had recruited these men from the mountains of North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, together with twenty-five Indians belonging to the Cherokee tribe, about one hundred men in all. Colonel Kirk had been ordered to proceed eastward into southwestern Virginia and destroy some railroad bridges, but when he had reached the point where I met him, he had changed his plans and arranged to have the bridges burned by private parties. He conceived the idea of going into North Carolina, and by a sudden dash liberate the Union prisoners at Salisbury, mount them in the country and escape. He questioned me regarding the conditions at Morganton, where he contemplated striking the railroad, and when he learned from my story that a reserve and conscript camp of three or four hundred men was located near the town for equipping and instruction, he decided to endeavor to capture that camp and destroy the property. He asked if I desired to join in the undertaking. I said "Yes," provided he had some shoes and arms for me. This was quickly arranged, and the colored boys were to go along as porter and orderly for the colonel. It was deemed best to corral the horses belonging to the command west of the mountains and make forced marches by secret trails, and this plan was followed out. We descended into the valley after dark of June 27, marching all night and being observed by no one. We reached Camp Vance at reveille, the morning of the 28th. Cautiously peering over a hill we saw the men assembled for roll call and breakfast. It was arranged that instead of a charge, surrender should be demanded through a flag of truce. Colonel Kirk had a shirt which had once been white. This was torn and the flag attached to two hickory sticks, and a young man, Coburn, by name, on detached service from the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, together with myself, approached the guard, who greeted us with "Hello, Yanks! Come to give your colors up?" After stating that we had a message for the post commander we were admitted to headquarters where Lieutenant Bullock was temporarily in command. He had not arisen, but got up from his bunk at our admission, when I saluted and handed him this order: "Commander Camp Vance: You are requested to surrender this camp unconditionally in five minutes. By order of George W. Kirk, Colonel Commanding the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry U. S." This was a high sounding order for the leader of a hundred men, indeed. Simultaneously with our entrance into headquarters cabin, a squad of Indians under Captain William Kirk and twenty-five white men under Colonel Kirk were encircling the camp, and over the hill our fife and drum corps struck up "Yankee Doodle." Lieutenant Bullock came out of his room and said "Those Yankee sons-of-guns are all around us. How many men have you?" "Enough to annihilate this camp in ten minutes" I replied. And after being assured that all would receive honorable treatment, the camp was surrendered without the firing of a gun. The Indians were placed about the camp, the arms of which were stacked, and the ammunition thoroughly guarded before the reserve over the hill was brought into camp and our real number disclosed. And a more disgusted lot of men was never seen when they found that a hundred men had captured more than three times their number without resistance. The great problem was to get out of the country with our prisoners and to prevent the news getting out. The postman and all who approached the camp were taken into custody and arrangements made to prepare rations for our return journey.

About ten o'clock an officer who had spent the night in town was

seen approaching the rear of the camp and some Indians were dispatched to intercept his retreat, but the officer, observing some unusual commotion in camp and looking through his field glass discovered blue coats about the camp, wheeled his horse and was soon spreading the news. Home guards were assembled, couriers dispatched to Asheville, where was encamped quite a force of Confederate troops, with orders to make for the pass and intercept our flight. I was detailed to distribute to the poor people of the surrounding country such provisions as they could carry away, as they came flocking into camp as soon as the news reached them. While so engaged an incident occurred showing my changed status through the fortunes of war. Two young men came up to me and said: "Are you not the young fellow who got a good breakfast over the river last week?" I confessed my identity and remarked: "Had you taken me then, I could not take you now."

That night we crossed the river and camped on the plantation of a very rabid rebel who had some fine hams in his smokehouse. The next day was most strenuous. We were bushwhacked from the hill sides and peppered with bird shot from all quarters, while at the head of the column Colonel Kirk was slightly wounded in his right arm. Twenty men were detailed on each flank to capture horses and mules to mount our men, which was done. We reached the mountain pass an hour ahead of the troops sent against us. We had a short, sharp engagement with them the next morning, resulting in the loss of one man killed and another wounded, who was left in a mountain cabin, after which we were not molested.

We reached Knoxville in time to celebrate the 4th of July. The city was illuminated, a speech made by Congressman "Parson Brownlow" in honor of Colonel Kirk and his brave band who brought back two hundred and fifty prisoners of war.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant and daring deeds of the Civil war. Those who desire to verify the capture of Camp Vance will find it in Series 1, Part 1, Volume 39, Official Records of War of the Rebellion, and on page 237 is an interesting account in an official report given by the Confederate captain, C. N. Allen, to Colonel Peter Mallet, commander of conscripts for North Carolina at Raleigh, in which he says, after going into the details of finding the camp in flames and the destruction of property: "On the morning of the 28th inst., ere the sound of reveille hushed in camp, it was resumed by an unknown band, and a squad of men under cover of a flag of truce (the squad was Coburn and myself) proceeded to headquarters and demanded the unconditional surrender of the camp, by order of Colonel Kirk, commanding the Third North Carolina Mounted Volunteers, U. S.; the same notorious tory traitor and vagabond scoundrel who organized those four companies of thieves and tories at Burnsville, North Carolina, last April."

After remaining at Knoxville a few days I was granted a furlough of sixty days as being an escaped prisoner. I rode the horse I captured, which I was allowed to retain, through Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap and Crab Orchard, where I sold my horse for army use and came north.

Dr. Pine rejoined his regiment in December and took an active part in the winter campaign. He was once more captured while bearing his wounded adjutant from the field during the siege before Petersburg, but was paroled after two days and sent to Camp Parole at Annapolis, Maryland, where he was mustered out in May, 1865. This closed a period of

military activity which began in his eighteenth year and ended only with the cessation of hostilities.

Once more entering upon civilian life, Dr. Pine resumed his studies, and in pursuance of a decision reached prior to his war service, entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, from which splendid old institution he was duly graduated with the class of 1870, receiving his degree of M. D. at that time.

In 1888 Dr. Pine established an office in St. Paul, which city has represented his professional field since that time. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, Dr. Pine has given over his private practice for the most part, and is devoting his time to the care of his comrades-in-arms at the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha Falls.

Dr. Pine is professionally identified with various medical societies, among them being the Ramsey County Medical Society, of which he was secretary and treasurer for several years. He is a member of the State and American Medical Societies as well, and for many years previous to his present post was connected in an official capacity with the Minnesota Soldiers' Home as chief or consulting surgeon. He is a member of the Masonic order, in the blue lodge and chapter, and since 1888 has been a member of the People's church of St. Paul. He is at present a progressive Republican in his political convictions, although at one time he was a Bryan Democrat.

On June 1, 1880, Dr. Pine married Miss Irene E. Duncan at Fayette, Iowa. Two children were born to them, both sons. One died at birth and the other lived to reach the age of four months. The mother died in 1886 and was buried with her little ones at Aberdeen, South Dakota. On August 8, 1888, Dr. Pine contracted a second marriage, when Dr. Alcinda J. Auten, a native of Tipton, Iowa, became his wife. No children were born to them, but they have adopted and educated two motherless daughters of Dr. Auten Pine's brother, of whom they feel justly proud. Dr. Auten-Pine is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Chicago, having been graduated there with the class of 1882. After two years of practice in Ottawa, Illinois, she removed to St. Paul, where she has since been engaged professionally with her husband. She is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and Ramsey County Medical Societies, in the latter of which she was for some years treasurer. She is a lecturer on social and hygienic topics and a member of the consulting staff for diseases of women at the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, where more than a hundred wives and widows are cared for. She resides with—and cares for her aged mother and daughter Esther at the family home on Lincoln avenue. Upon the appointment of Dr. Pine to his present post the St. Paul practice has devolved wholly upon his wife, and the home life thereby is somewhat disturbed, but he has the pleasure and comfort to be derived from the comradeship of their adopted daughter, Fidelia, and her sister, Alcinda I. Auten, who reside with him at the surgeon's cottage. With reference to the children of their adoption: Fidelia Auten Pine was born at Huron, South Dakota, November 3, 1887. She was graduated at the University of Minnesota in June, 1911, with the degree of B. A., specializing in art. She is now engaged as registrar of the St. Paul Art Institute. Esther Auten Pine was born at Tipton, Iowa, April 20, 1891. She is a graduate of the Academic department of Macalester College, where she specialized in music, and is now engaged in concert work, and is a violin instructor of considerable ability.

In conclusion is reproduced an article from the facile pen of Dr. Pine, entitled "My Rejoicings and Regrets," which reads as follows: "I rejoice at sixty-seven in good health. I rejoice that I have lived during the last half of the nineteenth century and was a unit in the preservation of my country at the time of its greatest peril. I rejoice in its wonderful development during that period in material things, but more in the general uplift of mankind and a tendency toward the brotherhood of man. I rejoice that I looked upon the kindly face of the Great Liberator, Abraham Lincoln, whose character will shine as a beacon star throughout the ages, and stand as an inspiration for all men who aspire to good deeds and righteous conduct. Oh, what a century for conquest, —for great achievements in science and the arts! what discoveries made — what miraculous things done! Absolutely correct reproductions of the human voice by the phonograph; the sending of radiographic messages through space; the conquest of the air by the flying machines; I rejoice that I have lived in this age of progress. I rejoice that in my declining years I am enabled to add something of comfort to the lives of my comrades in the Soldiers' Home and hospital, and in this service I would gladly spend the remainder of my working days.

"My regrets are so numerous I cannot name them all. Who in looking backwards would not make amendments? Who would not expunge from his record his storms of passion and unkind words? Who would not recall heartaches he has unnecessarily inflicted? Who would not help the fallen brother he has allowed to suffer in passing by on the other side? Who would not make better use of his time, that his life might be less a failure, could he live it over again? These, and many others, are my regrets."

ALEXANDER DONALD, M. D. Well entitled to representation in this volume devoted to the useful citizens of St. Paul and its vicinity is Dr. Alexander Donald, who for the past three years has held the office of United States pension examiner. Previous to that he served for twenty-five years as surgeon of the Wisconsin Central Railway and in all circles he is esteemed as an able and enlightened member of his profession, as well as a citizen of high ideals and splendid loyalty and helpfulness.

Dr. Donald, as his name indicates, is Scotch by descent, his ancestry being traced to the Donald clan of Scotland, celebrated in song and story, whose history may be traced into the dim past as far as the year 1292. He himself is a native of the state of Illinois, his birth having occurred on March 17, 1846, in Hamilton, Hancock county. His parents, William and Anna Donald, came to Hamilton in 1843, three years before his birth, before the existence of Hamilton and when there were no more than a dozen houses in Keokuk, Iowa, across the river. The father and mother bought a farm about two miles back from the broad waters of the Mississippi and there for many years maintained their home.

Dr. Donald attended the public schools until the age of eighteen years and then entered the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, and there pursued his studies for three years. In the meantime the long lowering Civil war cloud broke in all its fury and the patriotic young fellow attempted to enlist, succeeded in doing so, in fact, but was eventually rejected on account of his youth. He did, however, succeed in doing his part for the cause by serving in the home guards.

After finishing his normal studies Dr. Donald engaged in teaching

for a time at Odin, Marion county, Illinois, and at Lostant, also in that state, but while engaged in his pedagogical labors his mind was busy with other plans, and he came to the conclusion that a field of greater usefulness, or at any rate congeniality, lay for him in the medical profession. In accordance with this idea he entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, in 1877, and in 1880 was graduated with the well-earned degree of M. D. The scene of his professional career began in that year, at Stillwater, where he remained seven years and then removed to St. Paul, where he has ever since been generally recognized as a talented, conscientious and faithful physician and surgeon. For twenty-five years he acted as surgeon for the Wisconsin Central Railway and received his appointment as United States pension examiner in the year 1909, his office being maintained at St. Paul.

In his political views and convictions Dr. Donald is a Republican, to which party he has been faithful since his earliest voting days. He is a well-known fraternity man, having joined the Union League in 1864, the Masons in 1868 and the Veteran Masonic Association in 1898. He stands high in Masonry, having taken the Royal Arch degree in 1894, and becoming a Knight Templar and a Shriner in 1898 and 1900, respectively. He is a charter member of that important civic organization, the Commercial Club, and in all that pertains to the welfare of the city is helpfully interested.

Dr. Donald was married on June 14, 1871, at Odin, Illinois, the lady of his choice being Mary Frances Ferguson, daughter of William G. Ferguson. They became the parents of three children: Walter B. died at the age of eighteen months; Madge Anna passed away when two and a half years old; and Helen Donald is the wife of L. G. Schneidt, of Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Donald and his wife are held in generally high confidence and esteem, enjoying the possession of hosts of friends, whom they keep without capitulation, and maintaining a hospitable and delightful home.

EDWARD W. BUCKLEY, M. D., whose activities in the medical profession of St. Paul have permanently placed his name in the list of the eminent men in a noble profession, was born in Washington county, Minnesota, April 12, 1860, and is a son of Timothy L. and Mary (Sheehan) Buckley, natives of counties Cork and Limerick, Ireland, respectively. Timothy Buckley came to the United States in 1847 and after residing in Massachusetts and Chicago, Illinois, came to Minnesota in 1855 and settled on a farm in Washington county, where he resided until 1865. In that year he located in Minneapolis, but subsequently went to Mankato, where he died in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife passed away in 1892, being eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley were married in Massachusetts, and reared a family of three children: Emma, who was the wife of O. H. O'Neill, of St. Paul, died in May, 1911; Katherine, the wife of John Dougherty, of Mankato; and Edward W.

Edward W. Buckley entered the first public school in Minneapolis in 1865, later attending the high school at Mankato, from which he was graduated in 1876, and during the next three years attended St. John's College at Prairie du Chien, and Holy Cross College, Massachusetts. The last named college conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in June, 1912. After completing his education he learned telegraphy, at which he worked for six or seven years, and in 1885 began

the study of medicine at St. Paul's College. In 1888 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Columbia, and during that year and 1889 was house surgeon in the Charity Hospital, New York. In 1890 he came to St. Paul, where he has continued in practice to the present time. He is a member of the State and National Medical Associations, and has served two years as secretary of the Ramsey County Medical Society. He is medical director of the insurance department of the A. O. H., and of the ladies' auxiliary of that order, and belongs to the Junior Pioneers and the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he was high chief ranger for the state of Minnesota during 1891, 1892 and 1893. In addition, Dr. Buckley is supreme medical director for the Knights of Columbus for the United States and Canada, and has been honored nationally and internationally by this order. Probably there is no man in the northwest who has done as much in the way of organizing for the Knights of Columbus, and a great deal of his time has been given to its work. He is devoted to literature and has been identified with various movements tending to advance the same in St. Paul. In 1909 was appointed a member of the Library Board for a term of three years. Although a very busy man, Dr. Buckley has found time to assist in all movements calculated to be of benefit to his adopted city, and no man stands higher in public esteem and confidence.

In 1892 Dr. Buckley was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Kennedy, daughter of Martin F. Kennedy, and one daughter, Margaret, has been born to this union. She now attends school.

ADAM L. BOLTON. One of the men favorably known in the state is Adam L. Bolton, grand secretary of the Minnesota Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For a number of years he has been prominently identified with the order and has been instrumental in spreading its principles. The honor which has been conferred upon him has brought great satisfaction to the brethren of his fraternity.

Mr. Bolton is a native of Scipio, Indiana, his birth having occurred December 6, 1849. His father, William Henry Bolton, a native of Tennessee, came to southern Indiana with his parents when young, and engaged in farming in the early pioneer days. The death of this worthy man occurred in 1860. The maiden name of the mother was Mary S. Heaberlin, and she is a native of Indiana and of German descent. She resides in St. Paul and is over eighty years of age. On her mother's side she is a Ramsey, the family being of Revolutionary stock.

Mr. Bolton is indebted for his preliminary education to the country schools of Indiana and he remained upon the farm until 1869, becoming through the usual experiences of a farmer's son, very familiar with the mysteries of seed-time and harvest. In 1869 he left the Hoosier state and came to Mankato, Minnesota. There he learned the printer's trade and subsequently went to St. Paul, where he became an employe of the *Despatch*, as compositor. He subsequently, from 1872 to 1880, acted in the capacity of reporter on the same sheet. In the year last mentioned, he went to Montevideo, where he entered into a partnership in the ownership of the *Montevideo Leader*, an arrangement which continued for three years. He then returned to St. Paul and engaged in job printing until 1887, and in that year he was elected to the position he now holds as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the state of Minnesota. The length of

time he has held this position is sufficient in itself to show how well he has performed its duties and is an eloquent tribute to his worth and capacity. He has seen the lodge grow to large proportions in the quarter century in which he has held the office and for this no small share of the credit is due to him, his loyalty to the cause of the lodge and his zeal for its prosperity being unbounded.

Mr. Bolton laid the foundations of a happy marriage when in March, 1879, he was united in St. Paul to Flora B. Berkman, a native of Minneapolis. Her father, C. C. Berkman, came to Minneapolis from Ohio in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton have two daughters—Bessie May, now Mrs. William Ashton, of St. Paul, and Hazel Dell, now Mrs. Elliott C. Hensel, also of St. Paul. The family is held in high esteem in the city in which it is so well known.

JOSEPH POSCH. As the proprietor of one of the largest copper and brass manufacturing plants of the northwest, Joseph Posch represents that class of enterprising men who give to communities and cities the most substantial elements of industry. His business is one of the units in St. Paul's commercial resources of the present time, and it is altogether the product of his individual ability and business judgment. As a young man he was without capital, he learned a trade, and he began his career in the same way that hundreds of others do. But he had the qualifications of a business builder, and from year to year he increased the scope of his enterprise until he was an independent factor in the community and had developed a business of gratifying proportions.

Joseph Posch was born in Geresdorf, Austria, August 25, 1859, a son of John and Elizabeth Posch. The father died in Germany when Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was but a small child of three years, and the mother passed away in St. Paul in 1909 and is buried in Calvary cemetery. In this city he began his education in a private school and later attended the public schools. At the close of his school days his first regular employment was with Dr. Schwarzback for about a year, and then, in 1872, at the age of thirteen, he entered the employ of Moritz Walter to learn the copper and brass business. He remained with this employer a number of years, learning the trade and becoming a proficient workman, and in 1886 was taken into partnership. In 1889 the firm was dissolved and he continued the copper and brass business alone. His first location was on Jackson street, but now for many years his plant has been at 59-63 West Third street, where his business has been growing from the time he opened his shops there.

Mr. Posch is both a successful business man and a sociable, public-spirited citizen. He affiliates with the order of Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Sons of Hermann, and is a member of the Commercial Club and the Association of Commerce. In politics he is independent and his church is the Catholic. He is a lover of home and family, finds a pleasant recreation in travel and is fond of the best literature. He was married at St. Paul on the 19th of November, 1885, to Miss Mary K. Rusche. They are the parents of four children: Louis G., Edmond H., Miss Dolores and Miss Eleanor, all of whom are natives of this city. The children are being educated in the schools of St. Paul. Miss Dolores will graduate from St. Joseph's Academy in June, and Miss Eleanor will finish her eighth grade work in June of this year. The family residence is located at 755 Grand avenue.

JOHN PATRICK O'CONNOR. As a civil engineer and supervisor of colonizing in the northwest, John Patrick O'Connor has rendered many important services and is a well known citizen and prominent in the affairs of St. Paul. He has had a career of varied interest and success, and has been a resident of Minnesota for more than thirty years.

A native of Ireland, he was born in county Limerick, July 4, 1852, a son of Henry and Catherine (Walsh) O'Connor. His early education was obtained in the national and private schools of Ireland, and after coming to America in 1871 he continued his studies in the Villanova College near Philadelphia. He began his career as civil engineer in 1873 and was connected with several railroads in this country during the next five years. In 1878 and 1879 he was engaged in railroad building in South America, being a civil engineer on the Madeira & Mamore Railway along the Amazon river. In 1880 he came to Minnesota, where he has practiced his profession with success. At intervals during the first six years he had charge of the Catholic colonies for Archbishop Ireland and his secretaries, and practically all his time has been given to this work from 1886 to the present time.

Mr. O'Connor was married in Kansas City, Missouri, January 12, 1881, to Miss Olive Robinson. Their son Robert is also a civil engineer and has been division roadmaster on the Great Northern Railroad for some years. The next son, Harry, is assisting his father. His office is on St. Peter street near Sixth, and his residence is 2057 Selby avenue.

JOHN VINCENT O'CONNOR, M. D. As one of the successful physicians of St. Paul, Dr. O'Connor has attained that position through the force of his ability and his persistent efforts. Too much credit cannot be given to the young man who has to sacrifice and struggle to advance to the higher fields of endeavor. The demands of existence often absorb both time and resources, so that it is no small accomplishment to continue one mode of life while preparing for another. Dr. O'Connor had no aid outside of his own efforts during his early career, and yet during the past ten years his reputation as a physician is among the best in St. Paul.

John V. O'Connor was born at Minneapolis, or St. Anthony, as the settlement was then called, on the 1st of September, 1867. His parents were Michael and Margaret (Lynch) O'Connor, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and the mother died when her son John was fifteen years old. Michael O'Connor, who died at the age of fifty-eight, in 1901, came to the United States during the early fifties, and lived in Ohio until 1866, then came to Minneapolis, and in 1868 to Belle Plaine, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a harness-maker by trade. During his residence in Ohio he joined the Union army and as a member of the Eighth Ohio Infantry gave three years and three months of active service to his adopted country. His father, Bartholomew O'Connor, also served in the Civil war and in the same regiment as his son.

John V. O'Connor obtained his early education in the public schools. His first profession was as musician, and he made that the stepping stone to his present career. Possessed of fine natural gifts, which he developed by careful training, he was, and is, one of the accomplished musicians of the state. He was a performer and instructor of piano, cornet and other band instruments, and it was with his music that he played and paid his way through the university. Entering the medical



John D. O'Connor

department of the University of Minnesota, he combined his studies and work until he was granted his diploma of Doctor of Medicine in 1895. His early practice was at Watkins and Waverly, this state, and in 1901 he located at St. Paul, where he has since built up a large general practice. He is a member of the Ramsey County and the State Medical societies. His fraternal orders are the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. As his professional duties permit, he still takes an active part in the musical affairs of the city. He pursued a post-graduate course in 1900 at the New York Post-Graduate medical school and hospital.

In 1896 Dr. O'Connor was married to Miss Nellie Giblin, who is a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children: Gertrude H., born November 26, 1897; Mary Edna, born April 30, 1903; John Gerald, born October 3, 1904; Emmett J., born January 3, 1908, and Donald E., born August 21, 1909.

Mrs. O'Connor received her education in the schools of Waverly, and St. Joseph's Academy of St. Paul. Her father, John Giblin, was born in Ireland, but raised in England, and he came to the United States when young, settling at Hazelton, Pennsylvania. Later he came to Minnesota and located at Waverly, engaging in the general merchandise business. He so continued until the time of his death in 1902. Mrs. O'Connor's mother is still living and resides in St. Paul.

FREDERICK CLEMENT STEVENS. In 1897 there took his place in the congress of the United States, representing the Fourth district of Minnesota, a statesman of the unusually excellent type upon which the north-west founds its hope—namely, the Hon. Frederick Clement Stevens. So well has he served the Fourth district and so thoroughly does it believe in him, that he continues in the office at the present time, a period of fifteen years. He is particularly well fitted both by nature and training for the duties of his office and combines in himself the theoretical and practical, which produces the man who begets good ideas and knows how to make of them realities. A new Englander by birth, Mr. Stevens has resided in St. Paul since 1884, when he came to the city a young man of twenty-three years. He is a staunch Republican, born in a loyal stronghold of Republicanism and bred upon the articles of faith of the party; from his youth he pored over the pages of its history and found inspiration in its high traditions.

Frederick Clement Stevens was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1861, the son of Dr. John Stevens. He is of English and German origin, the founder of the paternal family in this country having come from England and the maternal ancestors were from Germany. Mr. Stevens received his early education in the district school at Searsport, Maine, and subsequently entered the high school at Rockland, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1877. He entered Bowdoin College, and received a well-earned degree from that institution in 1881. He left college with his decision made as to what profession he meant to adopt and had the opportunity to enter the law office of the Hon. A. W. Paine, at Bangor, Maine, where he effectively laid the foundations of a particularly sound legal training. His studies were concluded in the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of LL. B. In 1884 he came to St. Paul,

where he hung up his professional shingle, and this, as time was to prove, was a step most fortunate both for him and for St. Paul.

Almost immediately upon arriving here Mr. Stevens began to take an active part in politics and in 1889 he was elected as representative of the state legislature of Minnesota, where so well he served the interests of his constituents that he was returned in 1891. His opinions gained paramount importance in the counsels of the Republican party and from 1891 to 1896 he served as secretary of the state league of Republican clubs. In 1896 Mr. Stevens was chosen United States congressman from the Fourth district of Minnesota and he has continued to represent that district at the national capital ever since that time, with credit to himself and honor and profit to his constituents.

In 1889 Mr. Stevens laid the foundation of a happy married life by his union to Miss Ellen J. Fargo. They maintain an attractive and hospitable home at 1906 Inglehart avenue and Mrs. Stevens graciously and adequately fills an important social position both in this city and in Washington, D. C., where a portion of her time is passed.

From the many tributes paid to Mr. Stevens, the following from a local publication is taken:

"Personally he is a man of great charm of manner, genial and a warm friend. He is an excellent speaker of the 'rapid fire' type and presents his arguments clearly, forcibly and convincingly. He is a man in the prime of life, but he has not finished growing. The joint product of Maine and Minnesota, two regions which have much in common, he has many of their sturdy qualities, and he is regarded as one of the strongest and most prominent among the public men of his adopted state."

EUGENE PAUL CAMPBELL, M. D. The medical profession of St. Paul has long been noted for the splendid attainments and high character of its members, and in the ranks of active practice are men whose ability class them among the best representatives of the profession in the country. Of the younger physicians and surgeons, one whose career throughout has been marked by expert qualifications and successful work is Dr. Eugene Paul Campbell.

Born at Brainerd, Minnesota, May 7, 1879, from the St. Paul public schools he entered the University of Minnesota. His record of scholarship attained for him an internship at St. Luke's Hospital for one year, and during the next two years he was resident physician at the School for the Feeble Minded at Faribault. With this unusual equipment for practice in 1906 he began a general practice at St. Paul, where he has gained successful distinction as a skilful and able physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Ramsey County, the Minnesota State and the American Medical Associations. He is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa and the Delta Epsilon college fraternities, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is an independent Republican, and his church is the Presbyterian.

The Doctor is a direct descendant of one of Scotland's most historic families, and the men of the Campbell clan were always in the van in the many struggles for freedom. The Duke of Argyle and others famous in song and story were among the ancestors to one branch of whose descendants Dr. Campbell belongs. Dr. Campbell is the son of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Bolles) Campbell. His maternal grandfather was Cyrus Bolles, one of the pioneers of the church in Minnesota, who

preached the gospel here from the early times until his death. Henry A. Campbell is a native of Nova Scotia, and came to Minnesota a number of years ago, settling in Brainerd, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business. He afterwards continued this business in Duluth, and is now a resident of St. Paul, where he has been for some years one of the prominent real estate men of the city.

Dr. Campbell was married in Faribault, May 23, 1906, to Miss Fanny Berry. She is a daughter of F. A. and Elizabeth (Howland) Berry, of Faribault. They have three children: Eugene Paul, Jr., who was born July 22, 1907, Elizabeth Howland, born October 10, 1908, and Berry Campbell, born March 21, 1912.

EMMANUEL LOUIS MASQUERAY was born at Dieppe, Normandy, in 1862. A few years later his family moved to Rouen, where he received his first impression of the beautiful in architecture from such masterpieces as the Cathedral, St. Ouen, St. Maclou, the Palais de Justice, Hotel de Ville and the numerous other fine things with which the ancient capital of the Normans abound. From Rouen, Mr. Masqueray was taken to Paris when twelve years of age and four years later entered as a pupil at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. At first he studied under Charles Laisné, but later, when Mr. Laisné retired from active work, he became a pupil of Leon Ginain, the architect of the fine library of the Ecole des Medicine in Paris. Laisné and Ginain were men of radically different temperament and views. Laisné loved the picturesque, the mediaeval, the early Renaissance, the light, the delicate, the ornate. Ginain, on the other hand, loved the classic, the orderly, dignified, serious, magnificent, breadth, grandeur. The tendency of Ginain's criticism being against his earliest associations and previously-received instruction, led Masqueray to strike out along independent lines and to search modern problems which presented a field for his own genius. But the influence of both masters have remained with him and becomes more or less apparent in all his executed work. The first stimulated a naturally vivid imagination, the second calmed and dignified it.

As a student Masqueray made a reputation among his young comrades at the Ecole and is still remembered in Paris as a brilliant artist who ought to have taken the Grand Prix de Rome. But the great prize did not dazzle him nor induce him to remain at the school longer than he thought necessary. At the age of eighteen he received from the Academie des Beaux Arts the Prix Deschaume, and a year later the Prix Chaudesaigues. This latter prize enabled him to travel and study in Italy. The Italian architecture of the Renaissance aroused his enthusiasm and he set to work measuring and drawing such examples as the then little-known castle of Urbino, the drawings of which gained him a gold medal at the Salon of 1883.

In the succeeding Salons of 1884 and 1885, Mr. Masqueray exhibited some remarkably fine drawings of the tomb of Cardinal Phocas in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo at Rome, and the Chateau de Rambures in Picardy. The latter structure, which was commenced in the eleventh century, but not completed until the fifteenth, is considered one of the most complete examples of the military architecture of the middle ages. It lies between Longpre and Le Treport. The drawings were purchased by the Minister of Fine Arts for the Commission des Monuments Historiques. His restoration of the Palais de la Cour des Aides at Rouen and drawings of Amiens Cathedral exhibited at a later Salon

led to his appointment to the Commission des Monuments Historiques.

A desire to see America induced him to accept an invitation from friends in New York to go to the American metropolis. He at first became an assistant of the then building firm of Carrere & Hastings and later accepted a position with Richard Morris Hunt, to whom he became chief assistant. Hunt took a great interest in his young French assistant and it is said that the surest way to disturb Hunt's temper and conduce a flow of excessive language was to intimate anything against Masqueray or his work. Needless to say, Masqueray's talent influenced much of Hunt's last and best-executed designs.

After Mr. Hunt's death, Mr. Masqueray remained with his son, Richard Howland Hunt, for several years, and then joined Messrs. Warren & Wetmore, with whom he remained until his appointment as chief of designs in 1901 of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. While acting as assistant to Hunt, Masqueray's patience became exhausted with the types of assistance which he was able to procure, the products of office training only or of the American colleges. He resolved to establish an atelier, in which to train young men on the lines of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The idea was warmly approved by Hunt, who had once himself essayed the task in a very restricted sense. Hunt had confined his atelier to the instruction of his own assistants, Post, Ware, VanBrunt and others, after office hours. It was furthered by Mr. John Carrere, a former comrade of Mr. Masqueray's at the atelier Ginain, at Paris, who undertook the organization of the Society Beaux Arts of Architects, an alumnus of the French school and other ateliers, to create an inter-atelier emulation and establish the French system of training by means of competitions. To Mr. Masqueray, therefore, is due the credit of founding, in the year 1893, the modern system of architectural training which is practically universal throughout the United States.

The competition of the Society of Beaux Arts Architecture are participated in by the pupils of all the leading universities who are also members of the ateliers. The winners of the Societies Paris prize are admitted to the first class in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, where they rival the strongest French students and it is not too much to predict that in the course of a few years the American training founded on the lines laid down by Mr. Masqueray will equal that of France itself. As patron of the atelier which bore his name, Mr. Masqueray speedily attracted attention of the architects and draughtsmen throughout the United States, due to the extraordinary success of his pupils in the competitions of the then newly-founded society of Beaux Arts Architects. In New York especially it was observed that he had the faculty of finding and developing quickly every particle of artistic talent which a pupil possessed. Draughtsmen and pupils of a New York university discovered that his influence led to an active improvement in the character of their work and these soon filled and overcrowded the atelier at 123 East Twenty-third street. In 1894 or 1895 he found it necessary to require of applicants a preliminary test or admission examination in architectural design and the application of the "orders" to eliminate the least desirable aspirants and keep up the standard of work. This was an important innovation in architectural education in America. It was the first instance of the application of the theory that some young men ought to be told that architecture offers no hope of success for ability such as they possess. Education in architecture has progressed in the United

States by leaps and bounds since those days but an anecdote will evince the popular understanding of the subject at that time. Among the aspirants for instruction in Mr. Masqueray's atelier were a number of ladies, and for a time he considered establishing a separate studio for their benefit. One of these desired to be taught architecture during her summer vacation and upon being told that two months was not sufficient for a proper architectural education, responded: "Oh I only want to know just a little about Greek, English, Gothic and the 'puff and powder' styles—just enough to teach."

Arrived in St. Louis (his atelier in New York having been organized as a self-governing institution, found another acceptable professor in Mr. Hornbostel and continued as he left it) he appointed to the staff of designers only two of his own pupils, Swales and Nagle and drew two from Paris, Champney and Levy, one from Boston, LaBeaume, and two from the office of Carrere & Hastings, Karcher and Shartley, and with these assistants he designed nearly half the work at the Exposition. St. Louis was not exactly congenial to the man who had spent his life in the delightful art pervaded atmosphere of France and Italy, and whose experiences, aside from those in his atelier, where the spirit of the place was half serious, half burlesque, were confined to the offices with the best clientele in New York. The administration of the St. Louis Fair was in the hands of a remarkably "strong crowd." The director of works was a veritable giant stepped out of a children's story book. He had no "particular use" for the board of architects of which he had the honor to be chairman. "Understand, Masqueray," he remarked to the chief of design upon his arrival in St. Louis, "you are not working for those fellows, but for me." "I will work with you, but not for you," was the independent reply, which, be it said to his credit, the director accepted with evident satisfaction.

Throughout the designing of the Exposition, which occupied two years' continuous effort of the chief of design and his staff, with the assistance of about 100 draughtsmen, two elements were at work. On the one hand were the eastern and foreign participants and the board of architects and on the other the majority of the directors of the exposition and the director of works. These played the parts of the hammer and the anvil, and the chief of design was the thing between, but out of it all Mr. Masqueray rose with conspicuous credit. Of all the buildings at the Exposition, his were the most modern and original, most economical and distinguished, the best adapted to the material employed, the only ones which were neither severely classical nor over-ornamented. Simplicity of scheme, breadth of disposition, good proportions and good scale were the objects sought and always studied. His constant admonition to his assistants was summed up by one of them, a wag, who had discovered his difficulty with the English final letter or syllable—in the humorous epigram: "The princip(al) thing is to make it simp(le), then it will be less troub(le) to buil(d)." Ornament was only employed where essential to the color values of the design, and in this respect alone all exposition designers had something to learn from his work.

The study of scale, especially as applied to the details, became very interesting in the development of the scheme. Constant simplification took place and ultimately the design developed an entirely different scale from anything else in the grounds. Mr. Masqueray felt that in respect for scale the works of all the members of the board of architects were as much at variance with one another as the personal taste of the

architects. It would have been impossible to adopt the scale and style of any one of the several buildings without being in congress with others, and it was felt that it was best to strike out along new and independent lines. He tenaciously adhered to the original general scheme of plan adopted by the board of architects for which Messrs. C. Howard Walker, Cass Gilbert and John M. Carrere were jointly the authors. The original plan, would, however, have been cast to the winds, the crowning hill might have been left a staring wilderness. The Festival Hall, a master work by Mr. Gilbert, would have probably been omitted altogether, the Garden would have fallen to the tender mercies of the landscape gardener, the bridges to the grabgrind of the engineering department, had he naively assumed responsibility for all, produced designs for the various parts, and "fairly sweated blood" for the end of their accomplishment. But his tact, determination and bland diplomacy, gained point by point, feature after feature, until almost everything necessary to the original plan was accomplished, and what few things were not finally adopted were omitted due to the fact that the longitudinal axis chosen by Mr. Walker proved an injudicious one which led to the abandonment of the "closure" at the main entrance. The original plan was, moreover, a mere preliminary study, and a great deal of thought had to be expended upon it by Mr. Masquery before it reached the stage where it might be regarded as fairly practicable.

Some idea of the extent of the grounds at St. Louis may be conceived by a comparison of the White City at Sheppard's Bush. The extent of the grounds of the latter is 1,400 acres (nearly two miles square). The Garden, avenues, terraces, bridges, cascades, Colonnade of States, embankment walls and decorations, lampposts, and ornamental flagpoles, kiosks, fountains, monuments, pedestals for statuary and a multitude of other details were originated and developed in his studio, which was nicknamed "The Latin Quarter." In addition to these were the following large buildings with their ground dimensions: Transportation, 525x1300 feet; Agricultural, 575x1800 feet; Horticultural, 350 x an average of 800 feet; Forestry and Game, 300x600 feet, and the Restaurant Pavilion, terminating the Terrace and Colonnade of States, which were 125 feet in diameter. The height of the "Order" or distance from the ground level to top of cornice was sixty-five feet, and the average height of the buildings about eighty-five feet to the top of the architectural treatment. It is a pity that these fine designs were for buildings of which only the memory and photographs still exist. One cannot but regret that such a building as the Transportation was not built as a permanent railway station on the site where the Wabash Railroad has erected a "mass of architectural commonplace."

The success of Mr. Masquery's work at St. Louis brought him immediately afterwards some large commissions to execute in the state of Minnesota, and these, though they have been in progress for several years, have not yet reached completion, and some of them will continue in course of construction for several years to come. Chief among them are the Roman Catholic Cathedral at St. Paul, and the Pro-Cathedral at Minneapolis, each of which is an important commission. The cathedral at St. Paul is a plan of exceptional merit, for the purposes of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. It possesses all of the fine qualities and characteristics of the old traditional plan of the churches of Europe, but meets the demand of the people of America to bring as near as possible together the priest, people and choir, in order that the

altar and pulpit shall be in clear view from every part of the church, and that the voices of the priest and choir may be distinctly heard by the congregation. The comparative shortness of length to width and the apsidal treatment of the ambulatory between the body of the church and the surrounding chapels at once reminds us of the mediaeval church in France, and the general outline of a cross retains the old symbolic form. But to create a modern structure suitable to the needs or wishes of the congregation it has been necessary to modify the relative proportions of the different elements of the ancient buildings. The nave and transepts are short and wide instead of narrow and long. At their intersection is a great dome ninety-six feet in diameter and 170 feet high, internal measurements, and lighted by twenty-four large windows in the drum. The nave and transepts are in height eighty-four feet and the width sixty feet. The ambulatories are twelve feet wide. The sanctuary occupies the whole apse and is sixty feet wide by sixty-five feet long. It is surrounded by an arcade with columns of marble which separate it from the ambulatory. Beyond the ambulatory surrounding the apse are chapels of the nations, six in number, dedicated to the Apostles of the several races from which are derived the people of the northwest. The church has a seating capacity of 3,000 in pews and 1,000 in removable chairs. The doctrine of simplicity of designs, frank expression of the interior by the exterior, broad treatment of surfaces and careful consideration of the use and places of ornaments, which Mr. Masqueray taught as a professor, he has practiced here in his own work. The building material is a light gray-pink granite, and the texture, being coarse, the simplicity of the details is doubly appropriate. The external dimensions are as follows: length, 274 feet; width of transepts, 214 feet; width of the dome, 120 feet; dimensions of the principal facade, 140 feet wide by 130 feet high; height of towers, 180 feet. Located under the nave and entered by staircases in the towers is the crypt, which will contain an important chapel and large rooms for meetings of societies and catechism classes. The grounds in front of the church are treated as an architectural setting and monumental approach to the cathedral.

The Pro-Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Minneapolis is based on a less traditional, though also old, type of plan, than that of the Cathedral of St. Paul. Mr. Masqueray had in this case much less money to spend, and was not required to provide so large a seating capacity. He made a study of the great wide-naved Churches of Aquitaine and Perigord, and came to the conclusion that, as he has himself written, "a modern church on the same general lines would be aesthetically appropriate and well adapted to modern religious conditions in the United States. Those French churches, the finest examples of which are the Cathedral of Albi and Cahors, give an impression of unsurpassed grandeur and simplicity."

The Pro-Cathedral is a very large church; the nave, 80 feet wide by 135 feet long, affords an unobstructed view of the sanctuary from every point in the building. The piers at the corners of the sanctuary carry the four large arches which support the dome, which rises directly above the altar, a clear interior height of 150 feet. Over the entrance vestibule is the organ loft and music gallery; the latter will accommodate a choir of 200 persons. Externally the interior is well expressed; the main divisions of entrance, nave, and sanctuary are evident at a glance. The external dimensions are 140 feet wide by 274 feet long. The bell-

towers on the front rise to a height of 130 feet. The material is white granite.

The modern conditions of cost and time do not enable an architect in these days to produce work on a grand scale, in which the charm resulting from the combined but individual efforts of a number of artists and artisans, working independently, but each carrying on the work of the other may be conducted. On the other hand, they lead to the rapid development and completion of great individual works, or works upon which a number of artists study together a given problem and complete in a few years what formerly required as many decades; and if we find our modern buildings somewhat lacking in charm, we shall not find them wanting in the greater qualities of composition, grandeur, and suitability to purpose. It is as regards the quality or charm that we shall always find a new building deficient as compared with an old one, the stains of weather and the softening lines which the tiring of material and the eating away of its strength by the "little demons of decay" give to the old fabric. The patches of newer work, which are like the touches of the brush of water colorists in his painting, serve to suggest life which may not have been so apparent in the building when it was first erected. The more the building touches upon the life of the people or the more interest they take in its upbuilding and maintaining the more it will gather in charm. Critically, for many reasons, we must confine comparison of the building of the time to others of their kind erected under similar conditions. To what extent has the store of experience of the great masters handed down to us through all the ages been reckoned with? Is there progress from good precedent? Does it satisfy the eye, the intellect, the imagination of the beholder? As to the first of these tests the architects of the United States have not produced many if indeed any churches to compare with the St. Paul Cathedral or the Minneapolis Pro-Cathedral. There exists very few of considerable magnitude which could in any way be regarded as a religious temple, a monument raised as a tribute to a consecrated ideal, and of the few there remain still fewer of which one may say there is art without archaeology. As to whether the architect of the churches at Minneapolis and St. Paul has duly heeded the results of the experience of those who have gone before, do we find anything materially wrong with the scheme or arrangement? Is there anything which has so often proved a failure that further experiments on it should be discontinued? The present writer believes they would be hard to find; that in fact the very conclusion which Bramante, Michael Angelo and Wren arrived at as regards the plans of St. Peter and St. Paul's, which we are all bound to believe could have been better in the result than the buildings as executed, the scheme of the Greek cross plan in which the dome should not crush the building, nor the building hide the dome, are those adopted for the St. Paul Cathedral. Externally the building at Minneapolis is composed on lines very similar to some of the most successful churches of southern France, and as regards composition, the latter usually leave little to be desired. In the matter of progress from good precedent, if we admit that good precedent has been followed, is not the fulfilling of a reasonable modern demand, such as being able to see and hear, all that we can ask? If beauty is maintained and the desired result is obtained is not that progress of the greatest importance?

As far as can be judged from the drawings, there appears to be a reason for the existence of every feature in each design, and the struc-

ture has everywhere evidence of strength. Where these qualities exist neither mind nor eye will turn against the design, and if we find the scale, the measure of the man against the building and its parts, and the proportions, the relations of forms or masses, one to the other, is not that fair satisfaction to the balanced imagination? Material, color and age may lend charm or at least pleasure, and if we ultimately add these to the admiration we must indubitably hold for the high talent in the less illusive side of architectural design which is so evident in all the works thus far produced by the subject of this study, shall we not be justified to include the name of Masqueray among the list of our most distinguished contemporary architects?

ALFRED ERWIN COMSTOCK, M. D. The medical profession of St. Paul has always been distinguished by the high ability and skill of its personnel, and some of its representatives possess attainments and a success in practice which place them in the rank of the best anywhere in the country. As a representative of the Homeopathic school, Dr. A. E. Comstock has gained distinction both in his own circles and in the entire field of medicine and surgery in this city. From 1902 to 1910 Dr. Comstock held the chair of surgery in the Homeopathic department of the University of Minnesota, and since that time has been attending to the demands of his private practice in St. Paul. He is also visiting surgeon to the City and County Hospital, and is chief surgeon for the Omaha Railway Employees' Benefit Association.

Dr. Comstock was born February 21, 1872, at Fayette, Fayette county, Iowa, where he graduated from the high school and then pursued his studies in the Upper Iowa University, from which he graduated B. S. in 1895. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M. S. in 1898. Entering the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Chicago, he was graduated M. D. in 1899, and has ever since been actively identified with his profession. He is a member of the Ramsey County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, and the State Homeopathic Medical Association. His Greek letter fraternity is the T. N. E.; he is a Mason, and is identified with the prominent local clubs, the Town and Country Club, the University Club of St. Paul, the White Bear Yacht Club and the St. Paul Automobile Club. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Comstock has an interesting record of ancestry, the members of his family in different generations having borne the burdens of pioneering in various parts of America from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi valley. His parents were George Erwin and Anna M. (Kreamer) Comstock, and the grandfather Comstock had founded the family name and fortunes in Iowa in 1848. The immigrant ancestor on the paternal side of the house came from Wales to America about 1640, locating in Connecticut, where many of his descendants still live. The founder of this branch of the Kreamer family in America came from Holland to Pennsylvania during the colonial period, and later members of the name followed the advance of civilization westward until they located in Iowa, where the Comstocks and the Kreamers were united by the marriage of the Doctor's parents. At Frankfort on the Main in Germany records of the Comstock family exist for nine generations prior to 1547, at which date Carl von Comstock removed from Germany to Wales. The Comstock coat of arms is as follows: Or (gold) two bears, rampant, sable

(black), gules (red) in chief and in base; a sword issuing from a crescent, the point downward, all being red in color. Upon the arms is a Baronde helmet of the German empire; Or Gules (gold and red) surmounted by a baron's coronet, jeweled proper, issuing therefrom being an elephant, also proper. The bears imply courage; the sword issuing from the crescent shows that some of the family fought against the Turks; the elephant in the crescent indicated personal prowess and sagacity. The motto, which is given in both Welsh and Latin, reads: "Nid cyfoeth ond bodd londeh" in Welsh and "Non divitiæ sed felicitas," in Latin, both meaning "Not wealth but contentment."

Dr. Comstock married, on February 9, 1907, Miss Minnesota Berkey, daughter of John A. Berkey, of St. Paul. Mrs. Comstock's maternal grandfather was Colonel Andrew De Graff, who was distinguished as the first railroad contractor in America and built one of the first lines of railroad, that extending from New York to Albany. Dr. and Mrs. Comstock have one child, Minnesota, born in 1909.

JAMES ALLEN BALLARD. Mount Carmel, Illinois, was the birthplace of James A. Ballard and the year of his nativity was 1849. His father was Ira Ballard, a farmer, and his mother, Eleanor Miller Ballard. His education was received in the common schools of Wisconsin and Illinois and at the age of sixteen years he came to St. Paul. He had previously been a driver on the stage lines of Wisconsin and Minnesota and in 1868 became messenger for the American Express Company. In 1885 he went into business for himself and since that time has been in the same line of work. His equipment for the transfer business when he started consisted of two teams and wagons. It has now developed into an establishment which employs fifty men and requires sixty horses and four automobile trucks to handle the trade. Two fire-proof warehouses of ample dimensions and two others, not fireproof, complete his most modern equipment for conducting his business, whose office is at 129 East Fifth street.

Mr. Ballard is an Independent in political matters, and while keenly interested in municipal affairs he has never been active in practical politics or sought any public office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Masons. He also belongs to the Junior Pioneers.

The two sons of James Allen and Katherine Barbara Rose Ballard have both married and established homes of their own: Charles A. is united with Mabel Grove Stein and James A., Junior, to Ethel M. Balch. The daughter, Katherine Mabel Ballard, is still at home. Mrs. Ballard is the daughter of Joseph Rose, of St. Paul. She and Mr. Ballard were wedded in 1873, in St. Paul.

The Ballard family is of English origin and its members were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. Several of them bore important parts in the war of independence, and among whom was the famous Israel Putnam, who is connected with this branch of the Ballard family. Mr. Ballard's ancestors migrated from Connecticut to Illinois in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The success of Mr. Ballard's thriving business is due entirely to its owner's thoroughgoing attention to the details of its conduct and to his enterprise in keeping abreast of the growing needs of the city with whose development he has been identified for over forty years.

EUGENE W. RANDALL. Through the election, in 1908, of Mr. E. W. Randall to the presidency of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, the company's trustees selected one of the best known men in the public life of the state, and one whose ability as an administrator and high personal integrity have resulted in substantial increases of business and general forward movement of his company.

Eugene W. Randall was born at Winona, Minnesota, January 1, 1859, and was reared on a farm, obtaining his education in the country schools, then the high school at St. Charles, and graduated from the Winona Normal in 1879, at the age of twenty. During 1880-82 he was principal of the high school at Morris, and then was editor and publisher of the *Morris Tribune* up to 1888. Throughout his career he has been engaged in varied associations with men and affairs, and he has been qualified largely for one responsibility by his experience in his previous occupation. After selling out his newspaper he was engaged for three years in managing his farm in Stevens county. Probably few men in the state are better qualified agriculturists and have the interests of farming more closely at heart. From 1891 to 1895 Mr. Randall was postmaster at Morris. In 1887 he had served as assistant secretary of the Minnesota State Fair Association, and in 1893 he was elected one of the board of managers and became active secretary of the Association. He served as secretary for a period of fourteen years, until 1907, and the Association has had no more capable and useful official than Mr. Randall. On resigning this office in 1907 he became dean and director of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. In 1908 he resigned this office to become president of the Minnesota Mutual.

The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Paul is one of the strongest companies in the northwest. On June 30, 1911, the company had over twenty million dollars worth of insurance in force, with an increase during the year of five per cent. All the important features show a substantial, healthy growth. The trustees and officers of the company are representative of the strongest and more responsible business and financial interests of St. Paul.

Mr. Randall is vice president of the St. Paul Commercial Club and chairman of the public affairs committee. He is also a director of the Association of Commerce. Fraternally he has taken prominent part in different orders. He is an officer of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Minnesota and is a member of the loan and investment committee. In the latter capacity his ability as a financier has been of splendid advantage to the order, and the last financial statement of investment and loans shows that a safe and sound policy has been pursued in handling the funds, and consistent with safety a most excellent condition of earning capacity is shown. Mr. Randall is also a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 55, at Morris, and of the Royal Arch chapter. His membership is also with the Modern Samaritans and the order of Elks. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star, of the Degree of Honor, and the Fortnightly Club of St. Paul. Their church is the Methodist, and in politics he is Republican. He is fond of all the athletic sports and recreations, and both socially and in business he has acquired a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Randall's parents were Albert D. and Maria S. (Jayne) Randall. His mother was a daughter of Joseph B. Jayne, of a family that were among the old settlers at Smithton, Long Island, and directly de-

scended from Elder Brewster, who was born in Scrooby, England, in 1560, and came to America in the Mayflower in 1620.

I. Elder William Brewster, born Scrooby, England, 1560, came to America in the Mayflower, 1620, and died in 1644.

II. Jonathan, eldest son of William, born in Scrooby, England, came to America in the Fortune, 1621; removed to Duxbury and later to New London.

III. Nathaniel, grandson of Elder Brewster, supposed to be a son of Jonathan, died in 1690.

IV. Timothy, John and Daniel were sons of Nathaniel.

V. Joseph Brewster.

VI. Joseph Brewster, Jr.

VII. Ruth, daughter of Joseph, Jr., married Ebenezer Jayne in 1804 and moved to Smithtown on Long Island.

VIII. Joseph Brewster Jayne moved to Utica, Minnesota.

IX. Maria, Smith Jayne, born at Smithtown, New York, 1835, married Mr. A. D. Randall and after his death, J. B. Stebbins, at Utica, Minnesota. Died at St. Charles, Minnesota, November 27, 1897.

Eugene Wilson Randall was born in Winona, Minnesota, January 1, 1859.

From "In Old New York," by Charles Bunn Todd, is taken the following record:

On a gentle elevation that slopes down to Setauket Harbor on the east, its steeple facing the west, stands the Presbyterian church of Setauket. A church which has as much history connected with it and of as interesting character as any of the famous churches of New England. Its early records have been lost, but we know that it was founded in 1660, five years after the Independents of Connecticut had come over and settled at Setauket. What is of more general interest is the fact that its first pastor, Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, a grandson of the famous Elder Brewster of the Mayflower, was the first native graduate of Harvard College. Mr. Brewster died during his pastorate here and was buried, according to the present pastor, William Littell, near a corner of the church, though nothing today marks the spot. This Nathaniel Brewster was the father or grandfather of Joseph Brewster. The British during the Revolution destroyed the church and records and tore up the grave stones and used them in making ovens. Nathaniel Brewster married Sarah, daughter of Roger Ludlow. Roger Ludlow was deputy governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut and influential in the settlement of the colonies. Timothy Brewster married Anna Jayne. Joseph Brewster married Ruth Buswe. Joseph Brewster, Jr., married Rebecca Mills. Joseph Brewster Jayne married Sally Miranda Smith. Joseph Brewster, Jr., loaned money to the government during the Revolution according to "New York in Revolution."

Albert D. Randall was born at Middle Island, Suffolk county, New York, was brought up a farmer, and after settling in Minnesota engaged in the practice of law, a career which was interrupted by his sudden death when he was twenty-nine years old, in 1859, the same year his son was born. He was one of the pioneer members of the bar in this state. He and his wife had married in New York state, and his widow survived him until 1897, passing away at the age of sixty.

Eugene W. Randall was married at Morris, Minnesota, March 16, 1882, to Miss Eudora A. Stone. Her brother is Mr. R. A. Stone and her father was the late Hon. H. W. Stone of Morris. Mr. Randall and

wife have four children: Clarence Brewster Randall, who was born at Morris, December 27, 1882, is a practicing attorney and has charge of the legal department of the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company. He married Miss Mary Adelaide Proctor, a niece of Professor A. E. Haynes, of the University of Minnesota. They have one daughter, Jean Mary Randall, born March 16, 1911. Herman Ward Randall, who was born at Morris, August, 1884, is an estimator with the Carr-Colier Sash & Door Company of Minneapolis. He married Miss Elizabeth Silver, of St. Paul. Both of the sons are graduates of the University of Minnesota, of the law department. Herman W. is also a graduate of the Mechanic Arts High School of St. Paul and for two years was a student in the engineering department of the university. Frank Eugene Randall, who was born at Morris, January 17, 1888, is an attorney and member of the firm of Clapp & Randall, of Duluth. He married, September 12, 1911, Miss Stella Lyford, of St. Paul. Miss Martha E. Randall, the youngest of the family, was born on the State Fair Grounds on March 25, 1899, during Mr. Randall's term as secretary of the Association. She is now a student of the J. J. Hill school.

Mr. Randall is also a descendant of Robert Richard Randall, who settled on Long Island. An uncle, Charles J. Randall, still owns the old homestead at Middle Island, but recently moved to the city and his brother, Joseph J., is now living on the homestead.

THOMAS A. POLLEYS was born on the last day of January, 1865, in Trempealeau, Wisconsin. His father was also called Thomas Polleys and was born in Nova Scotia in 1841. He came to America with his parents at the age of ten and was married to Cordelia L. Martin, when he grew to maturity. This lady was a native of Lake county, Illinois, whose family moved to that state from New York. During his lifetime Thomas Polleys, the elder, was a school teacher, but he died in 1864, at the early age of twenty-four, while serving as a Union soldier. His widow is still living in Wisconsin.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in Wisconsin, beginning in the district schools and finishing in the State University, where he took both the general and the law courses. Graduating from the law in 1888, he began his practice at Madison and for eight years engaged in the legal profession in that city. In 1896 he accepted a position at St. Paul in the legal department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, which he held until 1901. He then left the Omaha to become assistant general attorney for the Great Western and was with them for two years, when he returned to the Omaha as tax commissioner and remained until 1907, when he was made secretary of the company, which office he now holds. He is also right-of way tax commissioner of the company. He is a pedestrian of reputation and considers a five-mile walk just a pleasant constitutional.

Mr. Polleys attends the Central Presbyterian church. In politics he is an Independent. The only society with which he is connected is his college fraternity.

On July 5, 1888, Mr. Polleys was married to Miss Louisa Ashby, of Madison, Wisconsin, the daughter of James M. and Harriet Reeder Ashby, of that city. One daughter was born of this union, Marguerite Polleys, now Mrs. Arthur B. Krock, of Washington, D. C. She is the mother of Thomas Polleys Krock, born January 21, 1912.

ELMER ELLSWORTH FISHER. Few men at the age of forty are able to look back upon a career as full of ups and downs and severe struggles with poverty and an unkind fortune as can Elmer Ellsworth Fisher, of St. Paul, and realize that through their own efforts they have overcome great difficulties and have secured a prominent place in the business and social world.

The early career of Mr. Fisher, who is secretary and proprietor of the Dampier-Fisher Company, funeral directors situated at 288 West Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota, was a succession of disappointments, one-sided struggles for daily bread and of persevering toil. However, the closing chapters of this brief sketch will reveal the pleasant scenes of prosperity in which his present life is set. In fact, we may sincerely say that it is a pleasure to include this account of Mr. Fisher's brilliant career in our history.

He was born at Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, June 23, 1871, and was the son of Charles E. and Emily (Hill) Fisher. When he had reached the age of four his parents moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, and two years later took up their home on a farm near Albert Lea, Freeborn county, Minnesota, where after three years of crop failure they found themselves penniless. They were compelled to move to Minneapolis, where the father entered the employ of Barnard Brothers & Cope, furniture manufacturers, having become an expert in this line of work while in Ft. Atkinson.

At the age of nine the subject of this sketch secured a place in the factory where his father was employed and remained there for three years, receiving the mere pittance of twenty-five cents per day during the first year, and fifty cents per day the third year.

His parents then moved to Hudson, Wisconsin, where his father established the Hudson Chair Company. As the result of the few years of comparative prosperity the son was able to re-enter school and at Waterville, Minnesota, at the age of fourteen, he completed his high school course. In the meantime his father, who had sold out his business in Hudson, established the Waterville Chair Company.

For two years the young man served as clerk in a grocery store in Faribault, Minnesota, but at the end of that time he had saved enough money to finance a partnership between himself and his father in the furniture and undertaking business. Again fortune frowned, and the locality suffered a drought which so added to the troubles of the infant firm that young Fisher was forced to sell his interest in the business to his father and remove to St. Paul, having reached the age of seventeen. He went into the employ of the St. Paul Casket Company in the capacity of traveling salesman, remaining there seventeen years.

At the age of twenty-two, on June 8, 1892, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Miss Emily May Hemperley, of Minneapolis. His wife was born in Mankato, and was the daughter of William and Margaret (Weber) Hemperley. To this union were born two children, Emily May and Elmer Ellsworth.

The subject of this sketch has made his home in St. Paul during the ensuing years and is a familiar figure of the city. On the first of September, 1905, he became identified with the company of which he now has the controlling interest. Here his sterling qualities have manifested themselves and seldom is there to be found a similar business carried on as successfully and employing as many modern and artistic methods.

As to politics, Mr. Fisher is an independent Republican, standing for

the right and not seeking office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his wife having been reared an Episcopalian. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Commandery, the Knights Templars and the Shrine. He believes in the fellowship of man and has joined the United Commercial Travelers and the Modern Samaritans. He likewise has at heart the advancement of his home city and gives to the cause his influence as a member of the Association of Commerce and the Commercial Club.

This brief resume of the events of the comparatively short life of Mr. Fisher can impress one with but one thought—that he is indeed a self-made man.

JUDGE CHARLES EUGENE OTIS, formerly and for nearly fourteen years a judge of the Second judicial district of Minnesota, is a native of the state of Michigan and a direct descendant of John Otis, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1635. He was born May 11, 1846, on his father's farm in the township of Prairieville and county of Barry, about fifteen miles northeast of the city of Kalamazoo, and there spent his boyhood days. He attended the neighboring district school, prepared for college at Richland Seminary in a nearby village and at the Kalamazoo high school, and entered the University of Michigan in 1864, from which he graduated in 1869, having taken the regular classical course.

Before entering college he taught in district and graded schools of Michigan; and after graduation he was for two years superintendent of the La Porte, Indiana, public schools. In this manner, having accumulated sufficient for independent support until established in business, he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, in July, 1871, and commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, George L. Otis, a pioneer lawyer of the highest standing, both in his profession and as a citizen. After two years' study, with close attention to his brother's large practice, he was admitted to the bar of the state and soon thereafter was, by his brother, taken into partnership. The firm, under the name of George L. & Charles E. Otis, continued in existence and in active and successful practice until dissolved by the death of his brother in 1883. After the partnership was so dissolved he took into partnership with him his younger brother, Arthur Gray Otis, who had theretofore been engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, and the partnership, so formed, continued under the firm name of C. E. & A. G. Otis until September, 1889, when, notwithstanding the fact that he had usually affiliated with the Democratic party, he was by Governor Merriam, of the Republican party, appointed to the office of district judge for the second district of Minnesota to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Levi M. Vilas. The office so tendered was accepted with much reluctance, inasmuch as it compelled abandonment of a large and well established clientele. The appointment, however, was so heartily endorsed by his brother members of the bar and was so favorably received by his fellow townsmen that public duty seemed to him to require its acceptance. He immediately entered upon the duties of his office and performed them with notable promptness and efficiency. Before his term of office expired in 1890, he had acquired such a broad reputation for his fairness in making his decisions, and his fearlessness in rendering them, that he was nominated by both political parties to succeed himself and was elected without opposition.

Upon the expiration of his first elective term of office in 1896, when

the Democratic party, under William Jennings Bryan, espoused the cause of free silver and a double monetary standard, he publicly declared that he would not recognize these principles as principles of the Democratic party, and was refused renomination by that party. Upon such refusal, however, the Republican party immediately placed him in nomination on its ticket and he was easily re-elected for a further term of six years. At the end of this term and in January, 1903, he refused to accept a nomination for further continuance in judicial service and, after a short period of retirement, resumed the practice of the law with his son, James C. Otis, under the firm name of C. E. & J. C. Otis. Later his nephew, Willis C. Otis, became associated with this firm, which is still in active practice under the name of Otis & Otis.

During his nearly fourteen years of public service on the bench Judge Otis decided or participated in the decision of many large and important cases affecting the interests of the city and the state. A number of such cases were brought on before him through arrangement of the parties that he should hear and decide them. He was the first to sustain against a vigorous assault the validity of the so-called Bell Charter enacted in 1891, under which the city of St. Paul has ever since conducted its public affairs, thereby securing to the city an economical business management and putting an end to the wasteful extravagance of former years. The record of his cases carried to the supreme court, which were many and important, show a smaller proportion of reversals than that of any other district judge in the history of the state. Only eighteen per cent of his decisions have been reversed. The reversals in general throughout the states of the Union average more than thirty per cent.

Judge Otis has always taken a deep interest in all civic matters and with respect to them party affiliations has little weight with him. Prior to accepting a position on the bench he was successively a member of the St. Paul city library board, of the board of education and of the common council of the city of St. Paul. As a member of the council he took an active part in securing, by purchase, the taking over by the city of the St. Paul water works, theretofore conducted as a private enterprise. He was also largely instrumental in setting over to the state the Ramsey county poor farm, to be used for the State Agricultural Fair and other state purposes, thereby securing the permanent location of the state fair grounds as an adjunct to the city.

Judge Otis has always been interested in the welfare of his party, if its bonds have sat rather loosely upon him. He became a candidate of that party for justice of the supreme court in 1904 and, with it, went down to defeat.

In 1908, all parties interested having stipulated that the appointment would be satisfactory, he was by Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the United States circuit court of the Eighth judicial circuit, appointed special master in chancery to take the testimony, hear arguments, report findings of fact and conclusions of law with forms of decrees which he recommended to be entered, in the nine Minnesota railroad rate cases, brought by stockholders of the several railroad companies to enjoin the putting into effect the freight and passenger rates prescribed by the state legislature and other like rates ordered in by the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission. A period of over two years was occupied in taking testimony which, with printed briefs, exclusive of oral arguments lasting over twenty days, filled many ponderous volumes.

So closely had he followed the testimony and arguments of counsel that within two months after submission he had fully digested and decided the matters submitted and filed his report recommending decisions in favor of complainants upon two grounds, to-wit: First, that the prescribed rates operated as an interference with and burden upon interstate commerce. Second, because upon valuations of property devoted to the public use as found by him the prescribed rates were confiscatory. This report has become widely celebrated for its comprehensiveness and its excellent arrangement and statement of detailed facts and principle of laws. After a full hearing by the court, Judge Sanborn presiding, the report was in all things confirmed and decrees entered in each case in form as recommended by the Master. At the time of writing, the cases are pending before the supreme court of the United States. These cases have been usually considered the most important of any brought before the courts within a period of a generation.

In September, 1874, he married Elizabeth Noyes Ransom, a highly educated and accomplished woman, daughter of Alexis Ransom and niece of ex-Governor Epaphroditus Ransom, of Michigan, pioneer settlers of Kalamazoo. His wife died in 1899. Two children survive, James C. Otis, one of his law partners, and Maribel R. Otis, who presides over her father's home.

OLE H. NEGAARD. In March, 1912, the present superintendent of mails at St. Paul, Mr. O. H. Negaard, will have rounded out a career of thirty years in the postal service. While the organization of the postal department does not permit of the highest opportunities in the postal service as a profession, it is true even now that no other department of government work offers the same possibilities of a career with regular promotion for merit and efficiency. Mr. Negaard began as a railway mail clerk and has earned his advancement by the qualities of thoroughness, accuracy and reliability. He has held his present post for a quarter of a century, but while his title has remained the same his responsibilities have grown each year, and he now has one of the important executive positions in the postal service.

Mr. Negaard is a native of Storelvedalen, Norway, where he was born on the 25th of April, 1858. The family came to America in 1870, and settled in Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, on a farm, where he grew up among the pioneer conditions then prevailing in that part of the state. He was twelve years old when he came to America, and his education was obtained in the old country and partly in the new, by attendance at public schools and under private instruction. In March, 1882, when he was twenty-four, he left the farm to accept the appointment to the railway mail service, his first run being from Wabasha to Zumbrota. He was then transferred to the Great Northern, continuing between Breckenridge and St. Paul until the road was extended to St. Vincent, when Fargo and St. Paul were the termini of his run. Later for two years his run was on the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Bismarck, and his last year on the road was between St. Paul and Council Bluffs. In 1887 he was made superintendent of mails at St. Paul, during the postmastership of Dr. Day, and he has continued in this office under all the succeeding postmasters.

Mr. Negaard's father was Halvor Negaard, a native of Norway, and one of the early settlers of Minnesota, a substantial pioneer farmer, who died in February, 1876, at the age of forty-nine. His wife, whose

maiden name was Martha Tharaldsen, is still living and makes her permanent home with a daughter on the Pacific coast. She was eighty-four years old the 16th of October, 1911, and in spite of advanced age she takes delight in visiting her son and daughter at St. Paul.

Mr. Negaard was married on January 25, 1883, to Miss Anna Maria Rosby. Their happy union has been blessed with four children: Horace Theodore was born in St. Paul, in April, 1885; Clarence Morgan, now in business in St. Paul, was born in this city in 1887; Mabel Otilie, born here April 30, 1889, is a graduate of the St. Paul high school; Emilie was born in this city of St. Paul, Minnesota, August 6, 1893. Mr. Negaard is one of the popular citizens of St. Paul and enjoys both influence and esteem in a large community. He is a member of the board of directors of the order of Sons of Norway. He and his family belong to the Lutheran church and he is secretary of the Lutheran Hospital Association. His politics is Republican. His principal recreation is in sports afiel and he is an enthusiastic hunter.

WALTER J. SMITH. As money, or any other medium of exchange, is the life-blood of business and commerce, it is evident that bankers, who manage and control the circulating medium, stand related to the public as the physician who has his finger on the pulse of the patient and has the power of controlling his constitution for better or worse. No member of the business community has a greater responsibility than the banker, and any community or city is much to be congratulated which has at the head of its finances men of thorough training, stanch ability and moral dependability. No banker of northern Minnesota is more closely typical of what is required in the financial manager and leader to inspire and retain business and commercial confidence than Walter J. Smith, president of the Miners' National Bank of Eveleth, and director of the First National Bank of Gilbert, Minnesota, and the State Bank of Aurora. Distinguished by an unblemished record as a man and a citizen, and the possessor of the broad views which characterize the deeper thinkers of the present, it is indeed appropriate that he should have been chosen for positions of public trust. These have been of an important character: In 1910 he was elected state treasurer; in 1896 he served as city treasurer of Tower, Minnesota; he was mayor of Eveleth in 1908, 1909 and 1910; from 1903 to 1910 he held membership on the school board of Eveleth.

Mr. Smith is a native of Kansas, his birth having occurred at Eureka, Greenwood county, October 5, 1870. His parents were E. Howard and Louise M. (Wood) Smith. When the subject was a baby (in 1871) they removed to Bellevue, Ohio. There he received his public school education and subsequently, having decided upon a commercial life rather than a professional, he pursued a course of study in a business college in Cleveland, Ohio. His first adventure as a banking employe was in the service of the First National Bank of Bellevue, whence, in 1893, he went to accept the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Tower, Minnesota. There the young man gained the confidence of the community, which proffered him the position of city treasurer. Subsequent to his marriage in 1895, Mr. Smith spent a year in Texas and then returned to accept the position of deputy collector of customs at Harding, where he remained for two years. In 1900 he removed to Eveleth, where he became cashier of the First National Bank. There has been nothing of public import here or in the surrounding country in

which he has not been helpfully interested and all local movements which in his judgment promise benefit to any considerable number of his fellow citizens have had his cordial advocacy and generous support.

Mr. Smith was married July 15, 1895, the young woman to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Lillian M. MacInnis, daughter of Neil MacInnis, of Tower, Minnesota. Mrs. Smith's father is a former state legislator and at present holds the position of chairman of the board of county commissioners of St. Louis county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith share their attractive home with one daughter, Marcella L.

In the question of politics Mr. Smith is to be found marching beneath the standards of the "Grand Old Party" and he exerts no small amount of influence in matters political. He is a member of the Episcopal church and his fraternal relations extend to the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, whose principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love he follows in his own living. Mr. Smith is descended from the Harrises, an old American family.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY MERRICK. One of the representative citizens of St. Paul is William Hathaway Merrick, who is widely known in this city, and whose splendid executive gifts are vouched for in the fact that he is general manager of the interests of the Singer Sewing Machine Company over the entire territory of the northwest, the same embracing the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Michigan and the Dominion of Canada. In his management of the interests of this great concern he has made manifest unusual executive ability, tireless energy, engineering skill and genius in the broad combination and concentration of applicable forces. He is further a most appropriate subject for representation in a volume of this nature from the fact that the Merricks may be numbered among the Minnesota pioneers, his father having arrived within the borders of the state as early as 1855.

William Hathaway Merrick's life record began on May 4, 1858, on his Grandfather Hathaway's farm in Washington county, Minnesota. The names of his parents were Albert H. and Anna Louise (Hathaway) Merrick. These worthy people removed to St. Paul after a few years on the farm, so that only the earliest period of the life of the subject was passed amid rural surroundings. In the public schools of the city, if indeed it were then worthy of such classification, Mr. Merrick received his education and in due course of time was graduated from their higher department. In 1875, when still in his 'teens, Mr. Merrick began his adventures as a factor in the world of affairs in the employ of the wholesale dry goods firm of Auerbach, Finch & Sheffer, now known as Finch, VanSlyck & McConville. He subsequently went to work for the retail grocery firm of Noyes & Merrick, and it was one year after that that he first came into association with the Singer Manufacturing Company in the capacity of salesman. He had and has that pluck, ability and integrity which denote success, and step by step he advanced until on January 1, 1903, he reached his present important position as general manager over the territory of the northwest. The ensuing years have abundantly proved the wisdom of his choice for such capacity and the business has prospered and continually increased and widened under his progressive jurisdiction. It is needless to state that he stands high in the estimation of the Singer people.

On November 3, 1879, Mr. Merrick was happily married at St.

Paul to Carolina E. Gale. This union has been blessed with two children. The daughter, Margaret Hathaway, born in St. Paul, is now the wife of Samuel E. Hayes, of Seattle, Washington, a prominent lumber dealer, their marriage being celebrated October 3, 1906. They have two children: William Morris Hayes, born July 23, 1907, and Jane Hathaway Hayes, born June 24, 1910, and both being natives of Seattle. The son, Gale Clifford Merrick, was born November 24, 1882, at St. Paul, and is president of the Kirby Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington, where he lives. He married Sadie McLaughlin, daughter of P. J. McLaughlin, of St. Paul. In their two children, Margaret Gale, born March 28, 1908, at Everett, Washington; and Kathleen, born June 2, 1911, at Seattle, Mr. Merrick is further entitled to the honors of grandfatherhood.

In his political faith Mr. Merrick is a tried and true Democrat and he is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He and his wife are communicants of St. John's Episcopal church. His lodge and fraternal membership is with the Territorial Pioneers, of which he is the youngest member; with the Junior Pioneer Association, the Minnetonka Yacht Club; the Minnesota Club; and the Commercial Club, of which latter he is a charter member. Like most healthy and wholesome minded men, he is very fond of all out-door amusement and particularly so of yachting. The beautiful summer home of the family is located on the south shore of Lake Minnetonka and the residence at St. Paul is maintained at the "Alberta," corner of Holly avenue and Mackubin street. The family is one of the most prominent, and is happily, as well as widely, known.

Mr. Merrick's father, Albert Hamilton Merrick, was born February 14, 1835, at Rochester, New York. In the fall of 1855 he followed the tide of migration to the northwest and located in Stillwater, Minnesota. He was with the Isaac Staples Lumber Company for a time and then came to St. Paul and for a period was in the employ of the Hamilton Book & Stationery Company. He subsequently removed to Stillwater, where he became register of deeds and later he was register of deeds of Isanti county. In St. Paul he was employed in the counting rooms of the Mayo & Clark Hardware Company; was then with Day & Jenkins, druggists; was with the dry goods house of J. L. Forepaugh & Company; and finally with Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Company, where he was employed at the time of his demise, on December 9, 1901, his summons to the Great Beyond coming at the office of the company. His wife was Anna Louise Coswell Hathaway, daughter of Joseph R. and Sarah (Coswell) Hathaway, of Stillwater, Minnesota. She survived her husband until December 1, 1905, her age at that time being sixty-six years. She removed from Stillwater to St. Paul with her husband in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Merrick, the elder, were the parents of the following six children: Edward Adams, born February 8, 1862, died September 23, 1900; Laura Hamilton, born February 20, 1864, died July 28, 1864; Elizabeth Hamilton, born January 9, 1868, at St. Paul; Sidney Kenyon, born April 14, 1883, and died July 27, 1883; Mrs. Toward H. Jacobs; and the subject.

ERNEST W. COWERN, M. D., North St. Paul, Minnesota, came to this place in the spring of 1903 and opened an office here, and since that date has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. As one

of the prominent physicians of the city, some personal mention of him is of more than passing interest in this volume.

Doctor Cowern is a native of England. He was born in the town of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, March 3, 1871, son of John and Agnes (Hopkins) Cowern. Until he was sixteen he attended public and private schools, after which he clerked in an office. Then he went to the Island of Jersey, where he found employment and spent two years and a half. He came to the United States in 1890. At Southboro, Massachusetts, he entered the employ of the Deerfoot Farm Company, with whom he remained a number of years, eight years of which time he was in charge of their New Hampshire branch and lived at Contoocook, New Hampshire. Meanwhile he decided to fit himself for a professional life, and medicine was his choice. Accordingly he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he pursued the regular four years' course in medicine and graduated with the class of 1902. Following his graduation he spent a year in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and from there, in March, 1903, came west to Minnesota and established himself in the practice of his profession at North St. Paul. Here he soon won the confidence of the people. He has been successful in his practice, and today enjoys high standing in the community.

On November 4, 1903, in St. Paul, Dr. Cowern married Miss Fannie Wallace Schofield, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Robert and Emma (Pick) Schofield, for many years residents of Nova Scotia. She had spent some time in Massachusetts, and it was at Brookline, that state, that she and Dr. Cowern became acquainted. They are the parents of three daughters: Frieda Schofield, Doris Winifred and Constance Muriel.

While in college Dr. Cowern was made a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa, and he is now associate editor of the official organ of that fraternity. He was elected president of his class, and declined the honor of being valedictorian. Politically he is a Republican. He has been elected and served as coroner of Ramsey county, and for several years he has been a member of the board of health of North St. Paul, at this writing being president of the board. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Cowern are members of the Episcopal church.

ADOLPH HIRSCHMAN. One of the best-known and most enterprising business men of St. Paul is Adolph Hirschman, who is engaged in the wholesale liquor business on an extensive scale, under the caption of A. Hirschman & Company. He is a son of the German nation and has ever manifested that indomitable perseverance, high intelligence and business sagacity which are typical of so great a part of the German-American citizenship. His success has been of the most definite character, prosperity and prestige having been his portion in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

Adolph Hirschman was born March 12, 1852, in Pomerania, Germany, the son of Philip and Mary (Caspary) Hirschman, both natives of Germany. The mother died in that country previous to the family's immigration, but the father lived here for some time, engaging as a cigar manufacturer. The scene of his demise was Troy, New York. Young Adolph was educated in the schools of the Fatherland, for whose excellence Germany enjoys well-deserved fame. When it came to the time when he should embark upon his career, he entered the grocery business and remained in that line of endeavor in Savannah, Georgia,

until the year 1882. He subsequently removed to St. Paul, of whose advantages he had good account, and in this city first engaged in the wholesale liquor trade. He proved successful from the first and from small beginnings he has continually enlarged the scope of his operations until he now owns a very extensive business. This, as before mentioned, is known as the firm of A. Hirschman & Company, Mr. Hirschman having as partner his son, Benjamin M. Hirschman. In addition to the business mentioned, the subject has other large financial interests, that of the greatest scope and importance being iron ore, Canisteo Mine, on the Mesaba range, being partly owned by him.

Mr. Hirschman was married November 5, 1876, the young lady to become his wife being Miss Rosie Cohn, of New York city, and both she and her husband possess a host of friends. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one son, Benjamin M., born July 26, 1877, and married in St. Paul, October 16, 1900, to Miss Maude Marion Rothschild. He is his father's partner in business. They have three boys, Joseph Rothschild, affectionately known as Joy, born July 6, 1902, Philip Stanley, born April 25, 1905, and Adrian Byron, born January 16, 1912. The two older ones attend school.

Mr. Hirschman is a lover of all out-door and in-door sports and has traveled extensively, not only in this country but in foreign lands. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a firm believer in the Masonic principles of moral and social justice and brotherly love. He has several other fraternal affiliations, belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Hermann and other societies of kindred nature, the Elks, the St. Paul Auto Club, the Association of Commerce and the Commercial Club, being identified with every movement for commercial and civic advancement. He is vice president of Mount Zion Temple. In his political affiliations he is independent, esteeming the selection and support of the best man and the best measure high above mere partisanship. Benjamin M. Hirschman is a member of the Association of Commerce, of the United Commercial Travelers and of the Elks.

A. B. STICKNEY. Nothing is more important in the advance of civilization than adequate and available means of transportation. The Romans dominated the world by means of their military genius, but they made a united empire by virtue of their enterprise as road builders. The fabric which force had created, a greater force overthrew, but the civilization which was diffused over Asia Minor and Europe, facilitated by the great highways, prepared the way for the spread of Christianity and for the beginning of modern development. Our present economic system would be impossible without railroads; it is a question if our very government could be preserved. We learned in our history at school that the lack of great railway systems connecting the north and the south was one of the factors in creating the breach which widened into civil war. So, although we are not accustomed to look upon our iron paths across the land as being entirely benevolent enterprises, we cannot but acknowledge their indispensability to our industrial existence and accord to those who build them a place high among the promoters of our prosperity and progress. It is Mr. Stickney's fortune to be one of those who have borne an active part in the building of railways in the great northwest.

The parents of Alpheus Beede Stickney were Daniel and Ursula Maria (Beede) Stickney, of Wilton, Maine, and he was born in that city

on June 27, 1840. His education was received in the common schools of Maine and New Hampshire and also in the academies at New Hampton, New Hampshire, and at Foxcroft, Maine. Following the honored precedent of many successful Americans, he began his career as a school teacher. While engaged in teaching, he studied law and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. For seven years he practiced this profession and in 1869 began the work of building railroads, which, together with their management, was thenceforward his principal occupation.

The first section of the North Wisconsin Railway was organized by Mr. Stickney, and its construction began in 1871 under his direction. He was superintendent of the building of five hundred miles of the Great Northern Railway, and of a section of the Canadian Pacific of the same length, during the years 1879 and 1881. In the latter year he also organized the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway, and built the first section of it. Two years later the Great Western was begun through his enterprise. Mr. Stickney was president of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railway until its consolidation with the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway, when he became president of the latter corporation, continuing until 1890. In 1892 he became chairman of the board of directors of the reorganized company, the Chicago, Great Western Railway, and president of the same road in 1894. In 1882 he organized and built the St. Paul Union Stock Yards and Packing Houses.

Mr. Stickney's activities have been by no means confined to the railroad field. He has ever been a public-spirited citizen whose influence has been felt in many lines of civic usefulness. He has aided efficiently in building up many financial and industrial enterprises; he has stimulated the agricultural development of the state by timely and practical suggestions as to improved farming methods, the results of his personal study, observation and experience. He has been a voluminous and instructive writer and speaker on a wide range of timely topics, and his year of service on the city park board was of incalculable value in systematizing and extending its operations.

Mr. Stickney was married in 1864 to Kate W. H. Hall, with whom his union was dissolved by death some years later. Their children are: Samuel C.; Catherine, now Mrs. Dr. H. Sneve; Lucille; Ruth, now Mrs. B. Hodge; Charles A.; Emily, now Mrs. P. C. Weed; and Jean, now Mrs. L. R. Welles.

JOHN LINCOLN ROTHROCK, M. D. For more than twenty years successfully engaged in practice at St. Paul, Dr. Rothrock has represented the highest ability and best personal qualities of the medical profession. He is the type of physician whose work has been quietly performed, whether in the routine of daily calls or in consultation practice, and whose services while without the conspicuous qualities of men in public life have been none the less valuable to society and deserving of the mention which is bestowed on conscientious, efficient work. He has enjoyed a practice that has absorbed all his time and energies, and through his profession he has contributed his most important services to the civic welfare and advancement of his home city.

Aside from the natural endowments which have aided him to success in his profession, he secured the best possible training and equipment for his career, and few physicians have begun practice with more liberal advantages of preparation. Born near Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1863, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Silber) Rothrock, he

received his preliminary education in the Missionary Institute of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, during 1880-82, was graduated A. B. from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1885, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888. His proficiency as a student obtained for him the place of interne at the City Hospital of Wilkesbarre from May to November, 1888, and from the latter date until May, 1890, he was interne in the Philadelphia City Hospital. He began practice at St. Paul in September, 1890, but this was interrupted during 1893, when he pursued post-graduate courses at the famous medical centers of Berlin and Vienna. Dr. Rothrock is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the American Academy of Medicine. He is also a Mason. His offices are in the Lowry Building, and his residence is at 45 West Fourth street.

He was assistant health commissioner with Dr. Alex. J. Stone, thus serving for two years, and during that time organized and established the Laboratory Health Department.

WILLIAM B. WEBSTER. The president of the St. Paul Laundry is one of the younger prominent and prosperous business men of the city who are representative of its life in all respects. Successful in business, he is also active in the various social, political and fraternal organizations of St. Paul, being fond of motoring and of the many out door diversions which are especially characteristic of this city.

Mr. Webster is a Chicagoan by birth and a New Englander in ancestry. One of his great-grandfathers, Chapin Webster, was a member of the historic Boston Tea Party and the Websters sent more than one soldier to the Continental army during the Revolutionary days. He was born November 18, 1803, and is the son of Byron G. and Abbie E. Bugbee Webster. His mother was born in Chicago, and died in St. Paul April 2, 1912. The father was a native of Vermont and died in 1865, at the age of thirty. He was a member of the well known firm of Elmes & Webster, machinists in Chicago.

William Webster received his education in the Boston public schools after which he went to work in that city in the wholesale woolen business, being connected with the firm of Blake & Stearns. He was five years in their employ and then came to St. Paul, in about 1886. His first position in this city was with the C., St. P., M. & O. Railway and his work was of a clerical nature. After one year with them he accepted a similar position with the Northern Pacific and remained four years in their employ. Deciding at this time to go into business for himself, he purchased the St. Paul Steam Laundry and has since been engaged in conducting that establishment. His venture has been signally successful and he has improved his plant and equipped it with new machinery of the best modern type.

A Republican in his political views, Mr. Webster is active in the party organization, in which his executive ability and his personal popularity make him a most valuable member. He was at one time county commissioner; was census supervisor for the Fourth Minnesota district in 1910; a member of the charter commission for four years and has served repeatedly as chairman of the city and of the county committee. In the fraternal bodies of St. Paul he is affiliated with the Masons, in which order he has taken the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner, and he

also belongs to the Elks, the Red Men, the Odd Fellows and to the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Webster was formerly Miss Anna Whitman, of Hastings, Minnesota, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitman, are influential residents. Her marriage to Mr. Webster took place at St. Paul, in June, 1891. Their daughter, Margaret Webster, born in 1892, is a graduate of the St. Paul high school. The boys, Byron, born in 1893, and William B., three years younger, are now attending high school. During the summer the family reside at their beautiful country home on Lake Pepin. They enjoy a notable popularity in a wide and distinguished circle of the city.

GEORGE A. CHAPIN. The memory of the late George A. Chapin is still cherished in St. Paul by those who remember the single-minded energy and enterprise and the high standard of integrity which characterized every phase of the life of the man. A New Englander by birth, and trained in the rigorous school of life in the home of his worthy Puritan parents, every quality of excellence inherent in him as the result of generations of New England education was brought to the surface and permitted to influence his life in the most benignant manner. Mr. Chapin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 18, 1824, and lived there until 1869, in which year he removed to St. Paul with his family. From his boyhood he was engaged in the hardware business, and knew every phase of it, and he was proprietor of a wholesale hardware house in Boston until 1864. Upon locating in St. Paul, Mr. Chapin soon became actively engaged in business as a member of the wholesale hardware firm of C. D. Strong & Company, afterwards Strong, Hackett & Chapin. His partners were C. D. Strong and Charles W. Hackett, both experienced and successful financiers, but Mr. Chapin was the firm's expert in hardware. This establishment was one of the marked and potent influences in the building up of the jobbing trade of St. Paul, and the part of Mr. Chapin in the work will be long remembered and recognized in commercial and financial circles of the city. The two leading houses in this line of enterprise today are lineal successors of this early institution. Mr. Chapin passed away in 1878.

GENERAL MICHAEL RYAN MORGAN. In the death of the late General Michael R. Morgan, St. Paul lost from the ranks of her citizens one whose citizenship was not merely local but national. He was one of those figures who stand forth as representatives not of a city or state but of a country. However, since he made his home, at least during his later years, in this city, and since he gave to her his love and loyalty, we must yield her the honor of claiming him for her own. For a period of forty-seven years, beginning with his entrance as a cadet in the West Point Military Academy, General Morgan was in the military service of his country. The annals of the war department contain few individual records of longer service and none characterized by greater faithfulness to the duty and the honor of a soldier. He was the first to announce the surrender of General Lee to the waiting Union army, and he it was to whom General Grant gave the famous instructions to issue rations for the hungry Rebel troops. During his military service he won promotion through all the grades and upon his retirement he ranked as brigadier general. Therefore his record belongs to the entire nation, but his citizenship was in many ways closely identified with St. Paul.

for many years ago he was stationed at Fort Snelling, he married in this city, and after his retirement he became connected with the business life of the city.

General Morgan was born in Nova Scotia, on the 18th of January, 1833, a son of James and Mary (McGrath) Ryan. His father died when he was but a few months old, and during his childhood his mother moved to Louisiana, locating in New Orleans. Here he was educated, attending a private school. It was in 1850 that he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, and he was graduated from the famous old school in 1854. He was graduated with the rank of second lieutenant and was assigned to the Third Artillery, then stationed at the Presidio, in San Francisco, California. He served there a year and was then ordered to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he served during 1855 and 1856. In December of the latter year, he received his first promotion, to the rank of first lieutenant, and was ordered back to California to take command of the forces on the Nome Lackee Indian reservation. During the year 1858 he was sent with his company to Washington territory, where he was stationed at Fort Vancouver, later going to Fort Dalles, in Oregon, and then returning to Washington, where he was on duty at Fort Walla Walla. While there he was sent with the expedition commanded by Colonel George Wright of the Ninth United States Infantry against the Spokane, Pend d'Oreille and Coeur d'Alene Indians.

He was then ordered to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe for practice, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was one of the members of the expedition sent to suppress the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859. When hostilities began Lieutenant Morgan, though reared in the South, was loyal to the flag under which he had fought, and upon receiving the promotion to the rank of captain, entered upon his long service in the commissary department. He was ordered to report to General Sherman and as his chief commissary took part in the expedition against Port Royal. During this year he was also engaged in the capture of Hilton Head and other of the cotton islands of South Carolina. During the years 1861-64, inclusive, he saw service under Generals W. T. Sherman, David Hunter, O. M. Mitchell, John M. Brannon and Q. A. Gillmore. During the summer and fall of 1863 he was present at the operations against Forts Sumter, Wagner and Gregg's. In the following spring he was ordered to Virginia for duty on the staff of General B. F. Butler, and when General Grant took command of the armies Colonel Morgan was ordered to report to him as chief commissary of the armies operating against Richmond. He was present at the siege of Petersburg and served on the staff of General Grant during the remainder of the war. He was perhaps the last survivor of those present in the McLean house at Appomattox when Lee surrendered to Grant, on the 9th of April, 1865.

A St. Paul publication describes these critical days as follows: "For some of the very early days of April there was a big race going on from Richmond and Petersburg to the south, General Lee with his gallant, hard-pressed forces, pushing down to join Johnston, and Grant, with Meade, Ord and Sheridan pushing after him. For days before the surrender took place General Grant expected a message from General Lee, expressing a desire to surrender. Grant had abandoned his camp and with the members of his staff pushed on, keeping close up with the fighting line, eating where friends better provided than they offered

a bite, and sharing a friend's blanket on the grass wherever night found them. The message of surrender finally came and the two great generals met at Appomattox Court House. Then at the McLean House, General Lee, with one aide-de-camp, Colonel Marshall, had arrived in advance of General Grant, and when Grant came up complained that he had been kept waiting, as he had been ready to surrender at an earlier date. After Grant's officers had been introduced to General Lee by General Seth Williams and a few moments' conversation between the Generals, in which the terms of surrender were agreed upon, General Grant directed his adjutant general, Colonel Bowers, to write the terms of surrender. Colonel Bowers was so overcome with excitement that he was unable to proceed and turned his pen over to one of Grant's military secretaries, Colonel Eli S. Parker, who was a full blooded Indian and chief of the Five Nations. He continued and completed writing out the terms. When this was done General Lee asked General Grant to feed his army. General Grant turned to Colonel Morgan, his chief commissary, and ordered him to feed the 'Army of Northern Virginia.' The Colonel asked, 'How many men are there to be rationed?' General Grant turned to General Lee, saying: 'Yes, General Lee, how many men have you?' General Lee replied: 'We have nothing but what we have on our backs, our books are all lost, our companies are mostly commanded by non-commissioned officers; we have nothing.' Colonel Morgan suggested: 'Say twenty-five thousand men, General.' General Lee assented, saying: 'Yes, say twenty-five thousand men.' Colonel Morgan left the room and, finding one of his assistants, Colonel Michael Peter Small, asked him if he could feed General Lee's army. The running of the two armies had been very rapid and Colonel Morgan did not feel sure that the supply trains with the beef on the hoof had been able to keep up with the troops. Small replied: 'Yes, I guess so. How many men have they?' Morgan answered: 'Twenty-five thousand. Give them three days' ration of beef, salt, hardtack, coffee and sugar.' Colonel Small jumped on his horse, saying, 'All right.' Thus ended the conference between Generals Grant and Lee: The latter left his headquarters with his aide-de-camp. General Grant with staff mounted and left for his headquarters. On the way Colonel Morgan riding by the side of General Grant, at the head of the column of officers, discussed with the General some of the events of the day, among others that he did not believe General Lee had been waiting to surrender, but that he had been doing his very best to escape and join Johnston and only gave up when he saw our bayonets in front and confronting him. General Grant said this was also his view of the matter. The column was riding between the two armies; it was dusk, the hour being about six o'clock; and when presently the column was halted by the Union pickets, General Grant made no reply. Colonel Morgan, taking off his hat and waving it, cried out; 'There is no more fighting, men. The war is over.' The men lowered their muskets and yelled with joy. The officers passed into General Grant's headquarters."

On the 6th of July, 1864, General Morgan was brevetted major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, for "distinguished services" and on the 9th of April, 1865, brigadier general, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign, culminating with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee." General Gillmore under date of November 4, 1865, wrote as follows: "I take pleasure in presenting to you a Sumter medal as a slight acknowledgement of your services while as a member of my

staff during the siege of that fort in 1863." This medal has inscribed upon it "For Gallant and Meritorious Conduct."

After the close of the war General Morgan continued as a member of General Grant's staff until August, 1865, when at his own request General Grant relieved him of this duty and he was ordered for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he remained with the exception of a few months during 1869-70 under General Schofield at St. Louis, until 1873. His duties were those of inspector and purchasing officer of subsistence, and he took part in the expedition against the Indians under the command of General Sheridan in 1868. In 1873 he was sent to New York City and in 1877 to Fort Snelling and St. Paul, having been appointed chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of Dakota. He remained there until 1882, when he was transferred to the Presidio at San Francisco. From 1888 until 1892 he was stationed in Chicago, and during the latter year he was ordered to Washington, D. C., being there made commissary general of the United States Army, and as such had charge of this great bureau of the war department at Washington. He served in this capacity until January 18, 1897, when he retired with the rank of brigadier general. He then moved his residence to St. Paul and thereafter enjoyed his retirement among the friends and associates formed in previous years of service in this vicinity.

General Morgan became a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion through the Commandery of the state of Illinois on the 1st of December, 1888. He was elected senior vice-commander of the Minnesota Commandery for 1905-6. He was an active member of Acker Post, No. 21, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and his religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic church. In a business way he was connected with the St. Paul Security Trust Company, as vice-president, but before his death he practically retired from business and enjoyed a well deserved rest.

General Morgan was twice married, his first wife being Judith Porter Adams, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to whom he was married in 1860. She died in 1877, leaving three children, Marion, Wilfrid and Mabel. Wilfrid, the only one who is married, lives near Seattle, at Sedro-Woolley, Washington. In 1879 he was again married, to Antoinette M. Prince, a daughter of John S. and Emma S. Prince, who were among the old settlers of St. Paul and a well known and prominent family of the city.

The funeral of General Morgan was held on the 19th of September, 1911, at St. Paul Cathedral, and was attended by a large concourse of mourning friends, including representatives of the regular army, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Columbus, and the city and county governments. The sermon and eulogy was delivered by his life-long companion, comrade and spiritual adviser, Archbishop John Ireland, who paid an eloquent tribute to the fervent religious zeal of the deceased. The interment was at Calvary cemetery with military honors.

The following is taken from the memorial published by the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and shows in what high esteem those who knew him best, his old comrades, held him: "General Morgan was universally known to the companions of this commandery. He was respected and loved by all. He had been honored with high position and had well deserved the recognition. His

perennial good humor and genial comradeship were an abiding charm. His regretted *départure* leaves a void that is filled only by a cherished memory of his conspicuous virtues."

ANDREW ANDERSON LAWSON, general grocer on Seventh street, between Charles and Margaret streets, North St. Paul, Minnesota, has been in business here for over twenty years and ranks with the prosperous business men of the town. A brief review of his life gives the following facts:

Andrew Anderson Lawson was born in the village of Svanskog, Sweden, April 9, 1858, son of Peter and Eliza (Henderson) Lawson, and in his native town spent the first twelve years of his life. Then came the immigration of the family to America. After a tedious ocean voyage, covering a period of seventeen days, they landed in safety at New York, having come over on the "City of Boston," which the following year was lost and never afterward heard of. From New York the Lawsons went to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where they expected to find friends who had preceded them to this country from Sweden, but who had removed to another location. Warren county, however, was pleasing to the Lawson family after their long journey, and they decided to make settlement there. Accordingly the father purchased forty acres of land, and for a few years they made their home on this farm. Then they sold out and moved into the town of Warren, where the father found employment, and Andrew secured a position as clerk in a grocery store in which the post office was kept. While they lived on the farm young Lawson attended country school two winters. He was wholly ignorant of the English language when he came to this country, but those two winter terms and another winter's schooling after they moved into Warren, together with the knowledge he picked up in the store and post office, where he worked five years, gave him a practical understanding of both the language and the customs of his adopted country.

At the age of twenty-one he came to Minnesota, and at Lake City found employment as clerk in a grocery store, where he remained, working for the same man, ten years. Then his employer sold out, and he came to North St. Paul. That was in 1889. For a year and a half he clerked in a grocery at this place, and at the end of that time he purchased the business he has since conducted under his own name, and which under his able management has wonderfully increased.

On August 2, 1881, Mr. Lawson was married at Warren, Pennsylvania, to Miss Venia Swanson, daughter of Andrew Swanson, who had come to America from Sweden when she was an infant, and settled at Russell, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have two children, Charles Milton and Lillian, both of whom are efficient helpers in their father's store.

Charles Milton Lawson was born in Lake City, June 11, 1884, and was married, at North St. Paul, January 6, 1905, to Miss Pauline Carlson, of this place, she being a native of Sweden but a resident of America since her early childhood. Her father is Charles Carlson, of North St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lawson have one child, Floyd Charles.

Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has rendered faithful service in several local offices. He is now, and has been for several years, treasurer of North St. Paul, and for two terms he filled the office of Village recorder. Fraternally he is identified

with North St. Paul Camp, No. 2695, M. W. of A.; and Fellowship Lodge, No. 257, A. F. and A. M., being a charter member of the former. Religiously he is a Lutheran, he and his family worshipping at the English Lutheran church.

DELBERT F. JURGENSEN, chief engineer of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, with offices in the new state capitol building, is one of the most talented representatives of his particular field of usefulness in the country. He is still to be counted among the younger generation of citizenship, the date of his birth having been April 24, 1875, and its scene, Kiel, Germany. He is typical of his nation,—praise indeed, for it is generally acknowledged that one of the most desirable elements which enter into the new American citizenship is the German, our nation having everything to gain and nothing to lose from the assimilation of this brainy, honest and generally admirable stock, which has given to the world so many of its greatest geniuses.

The subject's father was Peter F. Jurgensen, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1870 and located in Jasper county, Iowa. During his first years here he engaged in farming pursuits, and later entered into the mercantile business, in which he continued until his retirement in 1907. He was born in 1850 and was about twenty years of age when he first came to America. In 1873 he returned for the sweetheart whom he had left at home in the Fatherland, Miss Marie Bauer, a worthy and admirable woman, whose demise occurred in 1881, in Jasper county, Iowa. The birth of the subject occurred before their return to America, which return was made in the spring of 1880. The father makes his residence at Minneapolis and at Spring Park, Minnesota, where he is known as one of the highly esteemed and respected citizens.

Delbert F. Jurgensen received his early education in the district schools of Jasper county, Iowa, in the Minneapolis public schools and in the Minneapolis Academy, subsequently matriculating in the University of Minnesota, in which institution he studied for three years in preparation for the engineering labors in which he has proved himself so efficient. He did his first actual work at civil engineering in 1890, when he became associated with the Hennepin county surveyor's office, in which he remained until April, 1892. His next work was with the bridge engineer's office in Minneapolis, where he continued for two years, then resigning to accept a position as assistant engineer with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, his chief being Colonel Crooks. He then went with the "Soo" line under Captain Rich. His next association continued for nine years, being with the engineering department of the Chicago-Great Western Railroad and continuing until 1904. It was in that year that he formed his present connection with the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which has provided scope for powers of unusual magnitude.

In his political conviction Mr. Jurgensen gives heart and hand to the measures of the Republican party and takes a public-spirited interest in all issues affecting the whole of society. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Palmyra Chapter No. 55, R. A. M., and to Triune Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M. He is connected with the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, the Association of Engineering Societies, the American Railway Engineering Society, and he is a director of the North

Central Commercial Club of St. Paul. His religious faith is represented by his membership in the Presbyterian church.

On April 10, 1900, Mr. Jurgensen laid the foundations of an independent household, making as its mistress Miss Katherine Weamersloge, daughter of George and Katherine Weamersloge, farmer-citizens of Allamakee county, Iowa. They share their pleasant home with one child, Delbert F. Jurgensen, Jr., born March 31, 1909. Another child, a daughter, died on April 18, 1912.

The grandfather of him whose name inaugurates this review was Detlef F. Jurgensen, one of the principal cattle dealers of northern Germany. He served for a number of years in the German army. On the maternal side the family is of agricultural stock.

Mr. Jurgensen is an ardent sportsman, fond of hunting and fishing, rejoicing in out-door life of every description, and quite celebrated as an amateur horticulturist.

OLE O. RINDAL was born in Lillienhammer, Norway, on Christmas day of the year 1860. His parents, Ole O. Rindal and Agnette Ulland Rindal, came to America in 1869 and settled first in St. Paul. Later they removed to Nicollet county, Minnesota, where he lived until his death in 1873 and worked at his trade as a mechanic. The mother died in the fall of 1869, so Ole was without a parent's care for the most of his life. After spending some time in the district schools of Nicollet county he attended St. Olaf's College at Northfield, Minnesota, until he was sixteen and then left school to work. He was entirely upon his own resources after the death of his father, but managed to go to school for three years after that.

For thirteen years Mr. Rindal was engaged in the drug business and then in 1889 entered the service of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. In this latter work his advance has been steady and the excellent service he has rendered in many important cases is impossible to be overestimated. For eight years he was an operative; in 1897 he was made assistant superintendent and seven years later was promoted to the position he now holds of superintendent.

The marriage of Mr. Rindal and Miss Carrie M. Nelson occurred at St. Paul May 17, 1890, the bride being the daughter of Nels Nelson, a native of Norway. Mrs. Rindal was born October 27, 1866. Five sons and two daughters have been born of this union; Orrin C., Arnold B., Marcus F., Edgar V., Biry N., Clara D. and Laura M. None of these are married.

Mr. Rindal is a member of the Episcopal church, as is also his wife. In the secret societies and fraternal organizations of the city he is connected with the Junior Pioneers of Ramsey county, the Ancient Landmark, Number 5, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen. In national politics he supports the Republican party, but he does not take any part in its local organization, as his time is all taken up with his profession. He is a non-commissioned officer in the Minnesota National Guard.

Mr. Rindal's success has been of his own making and his path has not been a smooth one by any means. He has passed through many hard experiences and has known all the suffering which being alone in the world inevitably entails. His determination and painstaking devotion to the accomplishment of whatever he undertakes have placed him at the head of his profession.

The Rindal family is an ancient one in Norway and its history goes back many hundred years. His paternal great-grandfather lived to the age of 106 and Mr. Rindal remembers the stories he told him as a child.

CORDENIO ARNOLD SEVERANCE. A well known lawyer and clubman is Cordenio Arnold Severance, member of one of St. Paul's strongest combinations of legal talent—the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. He is a native of the state and holds an assured position among the city's legal lights, being universally recognized as an able lawyer and excellent counselor.

The birth of Mr. Severance occurred in Mantorville, Dodge county, Minnesota, on June 30, 1862, and he is the son of E. C. and Amanda J. (Arnold) Severance. He received his early education in the public schools of his birthplace and secured his higher training at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar on June 30, 1883, and in selecting a field for practice he sought the metropolis of the state. From the first he won recognition for staunch integrity and a perseverance which brooked no hindrance, and since 1887, a period of nearly a quarter of a century, he has been a member of the well known law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. The personnel of the firm is F. B. Kellogg, C. A. Severance and R. E. Olds, the firm having continued without change of name since the death of Senator Cushman K. Davis in the year 1900. The standing of Mr. Severance at the bar is high and he is firmly established in the confidence and esteem of profession and people. He is president of the State Bar Association of Minnesota. In association with Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Severance has been employed by the United States government in successfully prosecuting some of the most important suits to dissolve the great trusts and combinations in restraint of trade which have been tried within recent years.

In the matter of political conviction, he is to be found marching under the banner of the "Grand Old Party." He is a member of the following prominent clubs: The Minnesota, University and Town and Country Clubs of St. Paul; the Kitchi Gammi Club of Duluth; the Chicago Club, of Chicago; and the Metropolitan, Century and the Lawyers' Club of New York City. His office is located in the Merchants' National Bank Building. His town residence is at the St. Paul Hotel, and the Severance country home is Cedarhurst, Cottage Grove, Minnesota.

Mr. Severance was married, June 26, 1889 to Mary Frances Harri-man. Mrs. Severance is the gracious mistress of an attractive and hospitable home, and both she and her husband hold an assured place in St. Paul society.

HALBERT AND HALBERT. This firm is composed of two brothers, Hugh T. Halbert and Clarence W. Halbert. Both graduated from the St. Paul high school, class of 1891, from Yale in 1895, where they secured the degree of B. A.; from Yale Law School in 1897, with the degree of LL. B.; and in 1898 they were admitted to practice in Minnesota. Each had five years' experience in leading law offices before they established the present firm, and ever since they have been practicing together. They are devoted to the general practice of the law and stand willing to wage a battle for the right no matter who or what

influences are opposed. The two brothers have been active in the civic, political, athletic and social life of the community. They are members of the Ramsey County, Minnesota and American Bar Associations. Their one ambition is to be useful citizens in the city, state and nation. Clarence W. Halbert, the junior member of the firm, was a founder of the St. Paul College of Law, and is secretary as well as one of the trustees and one of its active professors.

CHARLES M. POWER. Prominent among the manufacturers of the city is Mr. C. M. Power, who is president of the St. Paul Foundry Company. He is a native of this state, born in Waseca county on November 17, 1859. His parents, James B. Power and Helen A. (Buckhout) Power, came to St. Paul with their family in 1864, so Charles received his education in the public schools of this city.

The first commercial enterprise in which Mr. Power was engaged was that of the grain commission business. He left this on January 1, 1882, to become secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Foundry Company. In 1895 he became president of that company and still holds that office. He has been active in the business life of St. Paul for a long time, and is one of the influential members of the Commercial Club. He and his wife are attendants of the Congregational church of which they are both members. Mrs. Power was born in Anoka, Minnesota, and her maiden name was Cora F. Blodgett. The children are Fred S. Power and Ethelwyn Power.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON. Residing at the corner of Banning and Fifth streets, White Bear Lake, Minnesota, is one of the representative citizens of the town, who, as a contractor and builder, has aided materially in promoting the growth and development of the locality in which he lives as well as placing substantial improvements elsewhere. This is William H. Jackson, who was born at Sunrise, Minnesota, January 29, 1857, the second white child born in Chisago county, his parents, Edward and Sarah (McKeawen) Jackson, the former a native of London, England, the latter of Ireland, being among the pioneer residents of Minnesota. Edward Jackson landed in America at the age of ten years, and for some time made his home with an aunt in New York City, where he learned the trade of machinist and blacksmith. Later, coming west to St. Paul, Minnesota, he engaged in work as a lumberman, which he followed for a number of years. His wife came to America with her people and settled with them at St. Louis, Missouri, from whence she subsequently came to St. Paul, where he met and married her. They lived in different places in Minnesota, where his business as a lumberman took him, their home being established at Pine City in 1871. William H. attended public school until he was sixteen years of age. Then he began to work at the cooper's trade. A year later he went to the woods, as head chopper and general overseer of the logging camp for his father, and was thus occupied for about two years. From logging he turned to house building, working as a carpenter for wages, and giving his services to his father until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He continued work at the carpenter's trade, and after his marriage, which occurred in 1883, he began contracting, and to this line of endeavor has since devoted his time and attention. He erected both wings of the Washington School, the bank building at White Bear Lake, the high school at Pine City, and

cottages and other houses of various descriptions too numerous to mention.

On May 9, 1883, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Miss Marie E. Taylor, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McDermott) Taylor, of White Bear Lake; and to them have been given five children, as follows: Arthur, of Seattle, Washington, Edward, Earl, Violet and Harold. All have been given good educational advantages.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were reared in the Catholic faith, to which they and their family adhere, Mr. Jackson now being a trustee of St. Mary's of the Lake at White Bear Lake. Politically his early training was along the line advocated by the Democratic party. From this, however, he has diverged and is now what may be termed an Independent. He served about ten years as trustee of his town and two years as mayor. It was during his term as mayor that the water works were built and the cement sidewalks laid. As a public spirited citizen Mr. Jackson's influence and work have been felt for good in the town of White Bear Lake.

THE WILLIAM R. BURKHARD COMPANY. American life has ever been intensely purposive, from the colonial period of primitive simplicity down to the present era of commercial complexity and exhausting nervous and mental effort. With this latter development has come first the spontaneous and subsequently the scientifically recognized need of relaxation and recreation. While games of athletic skill and the care-free pursuit of health and pleasure in meadow and wildwood have been known from the time of the ancient Greeks and Persians, the evolution of highly organized sports and of luxuriously accompanied quests of the prizes of forest and stream have come about in the last century. Not, indeed, until the latter half of the preceding circle of decades has a mercantile house existed in this country for the purpose of providing the best and most suitable articles for the facilitation of sport. Such a house was founded in St. Paul in 1855; not only was it the first of its kind, but it was also one of the pioneer mercantile concerns of this city. This establishment is well known throughout the northwest as The William R. Burkhard Company.

Both the father and son who have borne the name by which the company is called have been closely identified with this business, their connection with it having covered a period of more than fifty years and their skillful management having made possible its greatest prestige. The elder William Burkhard, who died in 1905, still lives vividly in the minds of St. Paul people, who knew him as one of the city's most capable business men and most public spirited citizens. To William R. Burkhard and his wife (Afra Pfund Burkhard) was born at Galena, Illinois, on January 29, 1870, the son who was given his father's name and who was to become his closest associate in business. Two years later the family removed to St. Paul, where the son received a substantial education in the adequate public schools of the city.

In 1890 William R. Burkhard, Junior, was first connected with his father's business, in which he soon showed exceptional ability of the type which distinguished his father. In 1898 he was admitted to the firm, soon proving himself to be capable of the management of the entire business. In 1905 he succeeded his father as head of the firm. Since that time he has continued to maintain and increase the high reputation of his establishment and has made the firm name an even more

important one among buyers of sporting goods throughout the north-west, Canada and many of the eastern states. The house known as "The Place where Grandfather Traded" does an extensive jobbing and mail order business, receiving orders from all parts of the United States.

As a logical accompaniment of the business in which he has exhibited marked enterprise, Mr. William R. Burkhard has an enthusiastic predilection for all kinds of outdoor sports. His political affiliation is with the Republican party; his religious connection is with the House of Hope church, and his social life is centralized in his membership in the St. Paul Commercial Club and other local clubs and organizations. He is married.

CHARLES E. KELLER. The name of Keller is one which enjoys no small honor in the city of St. Paul, where two important and efficient public officials bear it. Charles E. Keller, the subject of this brief review, is state fire marshal and is a brother of Mayor Herbert P. Keller. Mr. Keller is best known as a business man, and in this role he has been signally active and successful, and he is injecting into his present office all the energy and good business methods he has used to such advantage in his personal affairs. Since his appointment by the governor in 1911, Mr. Keller has distinctly made his influence felt in the legislature and it is believed that he will accomplish much for his department during his term or terms of office. He was previously deputy county auditor for a term of four years. He is devoted to the principles of his party—the Republican—and has ever evinced a willingness to do all in his power to proclaim its ideas and support its candidates. In many ways he has demonstrated the public-spirit that makes him so good and patriotic a citizen and in his career he has never failed to yield hearty support and co-operation to any measure that has appealed to him as likely to be conducive to the public good. He maintains his office at 202 State Capitol Building.

Charles E. Keller was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, September 21, 1858, a son of John M. and Annice E. (Scott) Keller, the former of whom came to St. Paul in 1856 and the latter in 1857. The father was a prominent lumberman and was identified with the early history of St. Paul. The son, Charles E. Keller, was married to Miss Ella M. Love, in St. Paul in 1901, and they have no children. The family residence is at 771 East Sixth street. Mr. Keller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Junior Pioneers, of the Modern Samaritans and of Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club. His religious connection is with the Methodist church. His favorite pastimes are hunting and fishing.

ANSEL OPPENHEIM. As a rule it will be found that the big men in the business world of America today are all variations of the same type. This is true because all are products of the same conditions, and their salient characteristics of force, energy, a dominating will, and the courage to step into unknown fields and attempt unheard of innovations belong to each alike. This is why foreigners personify the "American Business Man," and gaze upon him with eyes that are admiring or scornful according to the character of the gazer. Ansel Oppenheim, of New York and St. Paul, real-estate and railroad operator, financier and lawyer, is a notable example of this type of modern manhood. He, however, though a true representative of his executive class, has a very distinct and charm-

ing personality of his own. In addition, therefore, to winning a financial success that ranks him with the most prominent men in the financial world today, he has won a social success through his personality, the evident fineness of his character, and the charm of his keen intellect. In his long career he has had the advantage of possessing that most valuable aid to happiness, a congenial and sympathetic wife. Mrs. Oppenheim, herself, is worthy of deep interest, for she has not only been a potent influence in her husband's life, but she has been a leader in the various circles in which she has lived.

Ansel Oppenheim was born in New York City, on the 5th of January, 1847. His parents were natives of Germany, who had immigrated to this country in 1842, and had settled in New York City. His father was Isaac Oppenheim, and his mother, Henrieta Oppenheim. The former was a merchant and built up quite a flourishing business before he died in 1879. Ansel Oppenheim received his elementary education in the public schools and the Free Academy of New York. He later attended the College of New York, and began the study of law at an early age. He was sent to the west on a matter of business for his father, and on this trip came to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he met and fell in love with Miss Josie Greve, a daughter of Herman Greve, who later became one of the most prominent men in the state of Minnesota, and one of the largest owners of St. Paul real estate. The marriage of Mr. Oppenheim and Miss Greve took place on the 21st of June, 1869. Mrs. Oppenheim's mother was Marie Lindemann, and both of her parents were of German nationality. Her father was a man of a most unusual personality, being a combination of a visionary and a keen business man. Mrs. Oppenheim not only had the benefit of a fine education, but she also had the advantage of being the favorite daughter and the close companion of her father.

After Mr. Oppenheim's marriage he took his wife back to New York to live. After a few years spent in the city he again returned to Sparta, that his wife might be near her father, who was in poor health. While here he spent most of his time studying law, and when a short time later he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, he entered upon his studies in earnest, and in 1878 was admitted to practice at the bar of the state of Minnesota. He formed a partnership with the Honorable John Bresbin, and the firm was soon in possession of a lucrative practice. With his naturally keen mind, sharpened by his training and practice in the law, he soon discovered that in the real estate business were untold opportunities to gain wealth, and his temperament demanding a more active and vigorous life than the practice of profession permitted, he abandoned his law books and began to buy and sell real estate. With his father-in-law he formed a partnership that was known as H. Greve and Company, and this firm soon became prominent among those dealing in real estate in Minneapolis and St. Paul. They made some important real estate deals and rarely handled anything but large and valuable property.

In 1880 the firm bought the St. Paul City Railway, and from this time railway interests continued to occupy a large share of Mr. Oppenheim's attention. Many of the most successful and important enterprises that were now launched in St. Paul had among their sponsors Ansel Oppenheim, a name which was now a power in the financial circles of his city. Among other railways in which Mr. Oppenheim was interested at this time was the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, which was afterwards merged in the present Chicago, Great Western

Railway, he being vice-president and director. He was a member of the firm of Oppenheim and Kalman, who with others built the Metropolitan Opera House in St. Paul, at the time regarded as one of the finest buildings of its kind in the west. He was also president of the Union Stock Yards of St. Paul, when they were first built. He now spends his time partly in New York and partly in St. Paul, for he still has many interests in the latter city. He shows his keen interest in the higher life of the city by still holding his membership in the directorate of the Metropolitan Opera House, and he is director and vice president of the Interstate Investment Company, Ltd.

Mr. Oppenheim's connections as a financier are far reaching. He is not only intimately connected with the financiers of the east and the west, but he is also well known abroad. He has crossed the ocean more than a hundred times, and is not only a well known figure in the offices of the great financiers of England and the continent, but is a prominent figure in the homes of many of the great men of the day. He is a man of keen judgment, and his word on the subjects of values and investments is considered as an authority in the highest circles. When financial papers wish information on conditions in the northwest he is frequently sought, and several articles on conditions prevailing in Minnesota and the other states of the northwest have appeared in the London financial journals over his signature.

Although the list of interests given above would seem to prohibit any active interest in political affairs, yet Mr. Oppenheim always managed to find time to take an active part in anything that concerned the public good. Such an interest in public affairs is unusual in a man with as little spare time as had Mr. Oppenheim, but his interest in the growth of his city, and his belief that every man should interest himself in behalf of good government forced him into an active political life. In 1880, shortly after coming to St. Paul, he was appointed a member of the board of equalization of the state of Minnesota. In 1890 he was elected a member of the assembly of the city of St. Paul. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and served as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Ramsey county, Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul. He was also chairman of the state Democratic committee of Minnesota, and was one of the secretaries of the national Democratic convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for his first term as president of the United States, at Chicago, in 1884. Before going west he had shown his interest in things affecting the public welfare by becoming a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York.

Mr. Oppenheim is a favorite in the social circles of both New York and St. Paul, for he is charming in manner, witty of speech, and a born story teller. His love of music and art is well known, and he was a welcome member of the circle that gathered in the famous "Amen Corner," in the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is a member of a number of clubs and societies, among them being, the Town and Country Club of St. Paul, the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and the Historical Society of Minnesota. As a non-resident member he belongs to the National Democratic Club of New York City. He is interested in fraternalism, being a member of the Masonic order. His New York office is at No. 31, Nassau street, and in St. Paul he makes his headquarters in the Oppenheim Building.

Mrs. Oppenheim holds a prominent position in both St. Paul and

New York society. She has been the close companion of her husband in his business as well as his pleasures, but in spite of the fact that the greater part of her time was given to him she has found the time to become the author of several interesting books, and she is a well known contributor of charming verses to some of the most prominent magazines. She has not confined her time to her social and literary efforts, but has been a leader in civic and charitable movements. She re-organized the free dispensary of the city of St. Paul, and for eight years acted as its president. She was also the organizer and leading figure in the Ladies Auxiliary of the Northwest Manufacturers Association, which was the most important movement of its kind ever undertaken in St. Paul. She is thus as remarkable a woman as her husband is a man.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim were all boys, the eldest of whom, Herman Oppenheim, was born on the 19th of July, 1870. He chose to follow in his father's steps and became a lawyer, serving as assistant corporation attorney at St. Paul. He had always had a preference for country life and as soon as he was able bought a farm near Bound Brook, New Jersey, where he now pursues the agricultural life. The second son, Lucius Julius, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1906 married Miss Genevieve Thomas, of Baltimore. The youngest son, Greve, is living in St. Paul, where he recently married Miss Lillian King, of Minneapolis.

JOHN LUGER, general manager of the St. Paul Table Company, whose factories are at North St. Paul, Minnesota, and which is a branch of the Luger Furniture Company, of Minneapolis, belongs to a family of manufacturers associated in the same line of business.

John Luger was born in Dubuque, Iowa, March 7, 1860, son of John and Catharine (Rhombert) Luger, both natives of Dorenbern, Austria, where they were schoolmates. In early life they came to America, he being about twenty at the time he landed here, and they were married at Dubuque, Iowa. He was born October 6, 1832, and died in October, 1907. His widow is still living. Twelve children were born to them, of whom seven reached maturity and six are now living, as follows: Frank J., secretary and treasurer of the Luger Furniture Company and the St. Paul Table Company; John, whose name introduces this sketch; Louis, manager of the Luger Furniture Company; Joseph A., manager of the Spokane branch of their business; Minnie, wife of Leo Mamm, of Minneapolis; and Edward, head of the sales department of their establishments at Minneapolis.

When John was one year old his parents removed from Dubuque, Iowa, to Minnesota and took up their residence at Wabasha. A cabinet-maker by trade, the father opened a shop at Wabasha and later branched out into a retail business. When he was only nine years of age young John began working in his father's shop. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen, spending his mornings and evenings and vacations assisting his father. At fifteen he went to work regularly, and has ever since been identified with the growing business which his father established. The steam factory which the senior Luger built in 1872 was an important step forward in the business, and father and sons worked together with gratifying results, in time building up an annual business of about \$100,000. A company was formed under the name of Luger Brothers, and later they incorporated as the Luger Furniture Company, and under this name they moved their machinery in

1887 to North St. Paul. In 1892 Mr. Luger's father organized the North St. Paul Table Company, as a branch of the business, and from the time it began operations John Luger has been in charge as general manager.

On July 2, 1883, John Luger and Miss Minnie Paul were united in marriage, and they are the parents of ten children: Albert, Emile, Celia, John E., Olivia, Arthur, Angeline, Roland, Elmer and Vincent. Mrs. Luger is a daughter of Peter and Wilhelmina (Becker) Paul, and has been a resident of Minnesota since she was six years old, when she was brought here by her parents. Mr. Luger was reared by Catholic parents and he and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church. Fraternally he is identified with the M. W. of A. and the A. O. U. W., and, politically, he is a Republican. While he has served as trustee and president of the village board, and also as a member of the school board, he is not active in politics, his time and energies being centered in the business with which he has been the managing head for the past twenty years.

JOSEPH A. LUGER, treasurer and manager of the Manufacturers' Furniture & Bedding Company, 722 Division street, Spokane, Washington, is a son of John Luger, deceased, who established the Luger Manufacturing concerns in Minnesota and of which this company is a branch.

Mr. Luger dates his birth in Wabasha, Wabasha county, Minnesota, September 30, 1867. There he passed his boyhood days, as did his brothers, assisting his father in the factory when not attending school. When he was twenty they moved to North St. Paul, where he resided until 1894, when he was sent to Kansas City, Missouri, as manager of a branch house the Lugers opened at that place. He remained there until 1899, when he came to Minneapolis and took charge of the sales and credit department of the Luger Furniture Company, a position he filled for a period of ten years. In 1909, when the Luger interests needed a representation in the far west, he was sent to Spokane, where, as manager of the Manufacturers' Furniture & Bedding Company, he is conducting a prosperous business.

In 1899, at St. Cloud, Minnesota, Joseph A. Luger and Miss Katherine Puetz, who had been schoolmates in childhood, were united in marriage, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children, both natives of Minneapolis: Albert C., born in July, 1900, and Karl, in January, 1902.

Like other members of the Luger family, J. A. has in his make-up the necessary qualifications of the prosperous business man.

HON. WILLIAM DAWSON. Standing in a prominent place among the men who have been the most conspicuous in creating the history of St. Paul, and in the development of its commercial life, is the Hon. William Dawson, who was a resident of this city for forty years, during which time he advocated and worked earnestly in behalf of the supremacy of those ideas and measures that would prove a lasting good to the community. The youngest child in a family of thirteen boys and girls, William Dawson was born on the 1st of October, 1825, in county Cavan, Ireland, where his parents were farmers in comfortable circumstances. He came from excellent lineage, his ancestors on both sides of the house having been loyal communicants of the Church of England and highly respected members of society.

Placed in school at an early age, William Dawson acquired an excellent knowledge of the English branches of study in one of the best educational institutions in Ireland. In May, 1846, he emigrated to America, locating in Canada West, which is now known as Ontario. Here he secured a position as clerk in a general store in Peterboro, but at the end of a month, being taken ill of a fever, he was obliged to relinquish his position. Recovering his health, for the next three years Mr. Dawson taught school in the town of Cavan, Ontario, and then in the fall of 1849 crossed the line into the States, as the Canadians call the United States, and journeyed south to Mississippi, where he was employed as a teacher for six months. Subsequently removing to Laurel Hill, Louisiana, he taught school for a time, but was afterwards engaged there in mercantile pursuits from 1853 until 1861. In the meantime, however, just prior to the panic of 1857, Mr. Dawson had visited the great northwest, and had been much impressed by the future possibilities of the little city of St. Paul, Minnesota. At the outbreak of the Civil war, therefore, he left the South and came to St. Paul, where he was subsequently engaged in private banking for upwards of twenty years.

In 1882 Mr. Dawson, with others, organized the Bank of Minnesota, a strong financial institution, of which he was made president. In addition to this responsible position he was actively identified with the establishment of industrial enterprises of importance, and served his fellow citizens in various offices of trust and responsibility. From 1875 until 1878 he represented his ward in the city council, and from 1878 until 1881 was at the head of the municipal government, serving as mayor of the city for two years. Mr. Dawson was one of the commissioners that had charge of the building of the Fort Snelling bridge, and for three years served on the state board of equalizers. As an example of the far-sightedness of the man, he urged that macadam be used as a paving material years before it was adopted.

Mr. Dawson married first, in December, 1853, Anna Lemon, of Laurel Hill, Louisiana, whose untimely demise in June, 1854, was a great sorrow to her devoted husband. In 1861 Mr. Dawson married for his second wife Mary F. Holland, and to them six children were born. Mr. Dawson died on the 19th of February, 1901, and his wife passed away on the 20th of February, 1909.

The following is a brief account of Mr. Dawson's career by one who knew him well. "Few of the men of the formative era of St. Paul were more active and none were more useful and enterprising than William Dawson. Bringing to the city in 1861 a snug little capital, the proceeds of his own industry and thrift, he at once began to use it for the development of the commercial and industrial interests of the struggling young city. He employed his own resources and those of the private bank which he established to aid worthy men in building up promising enterprises, displaying rare judgment in appraising the merits both of individuals and their propositions. Many young business men, afterwards notable in the city's history, gratefully acknowledged their obligations to William Dawson for sound practical advice and for generous pecuniary aid during the period of their earliest efforts. In time Mr. Dawson became the leading owner of real estate in St. Paul. On much of it he made substantial improvements; the remainder he sold at low prices to home-builders, hundreds of whom owe to him their start towards prosperity.

Reverses and disappointments came to him, as to many of our best men in their later years, but the writer hereof, with no tie of relationship, a frequent witness and an occasional beneficiary of his good deeds, here willingly records what he knows to be the final well-grounded estimate of Mr. Dawson's character and career by those who knew him longest and best.

CHARLES WESLEY ROGERS, who resides on Cedar street, North St. Paul, Minnesota, first became identified with this place twenty-five years ago when, in August, 1887, he came here with C. R. McKenney and helped, as a printer, to get out the first issue of the *Sentinel*.

Mr. Rogers is a native of Lake City, Minnesota, and was born August 22, 1869, son of James F. and Margaret (Carson) Rogers. Lake City continued to be his home until he was seventeen. He had finished his studies in the grammar school and had started to learn the printer's trade in the office of C. R. McKenney, now of North St. Paul. He continued to work on the *Sentinel*, intermittently, for a period of twenty years, in the meantime being in railroad employ, at first as brakeman on steam roads and subsequently as conductor and motor-man on electric lines. He is now employed as a job compositor. From December, 1905, to July, 1911, he was with the West Publishing Company. On May 3, 1912, he took charge of the printing department of Noyes Brothers and Cutler.

On May 15, 1901, Mr. Rogers was married at Oak Dale, Washington county, Minnesota, to Miss Marie Rufenacht, and they are the parents of two children: Marvin Carson and Charles Wesley. Mrs. Rogers is a native of Berne, Switzerland, and a daughter of John and Anna M. (Niggler) Rufenacht, who brought her to America when she was three years old, their settlement being at St. Paul, where she was reared. Her father is now operating a dairy farm at Oak Dale. The Rufenacht family are Lutherans, and Mrs. Rogers has membership in St. Marks Evangelical Lutheran church.

For many years Mr. Rogers has been active in local fraternal orders. In Fellowship Lodge, No. 257, A. F. & A. M., he has filled the offices of junior and senior deacon and junior warden; and in North St. Paul Camp, No. 2695, M. W. of A., he has been clerk of the Camp for six years. In 1911 he was a delegate to the County Camp, which he subsequently represented in the State Camp. Politically he holds himself independent from party lines, preferring to vote for the man he believes best fitted for the office rather than to support any political organization. Mr. Rogers is gifted as a musician, among other instruments playing the lead cornet in bands, and this accomplishment, together with his genial disposition and all-around good qualities, combine to make him a favorite with his many friends.

JESSE E. GREENMAN, Among the well known law firms of St. Paul one which has established an enviable reputation in the northwest is the firm of Gilbert, Greenman and Andre, which, while it conducts a general law business, is especially well known for the work they have done for the jobbing houses of the city, and nearly all the big wholesale houses are among their clientele.

Jesse E. Greenman, the immediate subject of this sketch, has been a member of the firm since 1902. He was born in Somonauk, Illinois, July 3, 1861, a son of Curtis S. and Mary Greenman. He was educated

in the Tiskilwa (Illinois) public schools and in those of Kearney. He came to Minnesota from the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1882 and pursued a course of study in Archibald's Business College, and he also studied law in the office of Jackson & Pond at the same time. Between the years of 1882 and 1886 he pursued his studies under the direction of tutors at the University of Minnesota. In 1885 he entered the mercantile business as assistant credit man for Wyman Mullin & Company, of Minneapolis, in which capacity he remained for four years. He then accepted a similar position with the Powers Dry Goods Company of St. Paul, later had charge of the law department of Dun and Company, from 1895 to 1896 acted as credit man for Guiterman Brothers, and in 1896 returned to Dun & Company, there remaining from 1897 to 1902. In the latter year Mr. Greenman decided to spend his entire time in the practice of his profession, and formed the law firm which has since been changed to Gilbert, Greenman & Andre. When Mr. Greenman and Mr. Gilbert were practicing alone the firm had offices in the old National German American Bank Building, but in 1911 the firm removed to larger and more modern quarters in the new Pioneer Building. At the present time Mr. Gilbert has retired from the firm and makes his home in Salem, Oregon. The firm keeps a large force and has relations with attorneys all over the United States and Canada, to whom the business of local clients is forwarded.

In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Greenman to Miss Estelle M. Thompson, of St. Paul. They have three children, Marion, Allan and Katheryn. Mrs. Greenman is a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs and of other clubs and societies. Fraternally Mr. Greenman is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN H. SCHAUMBURG. Coming to the United States as a poor boy, without knowing a word of English, having only an indifferent education in his mother tongue, and handicapped by the lack of financial support: accepting whatever work he could find in order that he might get a start, and gradually, year by year, and step by step, working his way upward and making a place for himself among the successful men of his community—such has been the career of John H. Schaumburg, present assessor for the village of North St. Paul, and a man who merits to the fullest extent the esteem and respect in which he is universally held.

Mr. Schaumburg was born January 22, 1855, in the village of Grossenenglis, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was ten years of age when his father died, his mother passing away three years later. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then came to the United States, being six weeks in crossing the ocean. Landing at New York City, he made his way directly to Chicago, where his half-brothers and half-sisters were living, and there, in order to learn the English language, he attended night school while working as a clerk in a grocery store. He received very low wages, but being of a thrifty and industrious nature he was able to save a little, and had begun to do very well in the new country when the great Chicago fire swept that part of the country in 1871. Mr. Schaumburg at this time had many exciting experiences. In order to save his trunk he threw it down the back stairs, from whence he recovered it afterwards, and was able to save a sewing machine which belonged to his employer, who was at that

time proprietor of the Humboldt House. About two weeks after the fire he left for Minnesota, and soon thereafter secured work at New Ulm, where he apprenticed himself to the plastering and brick laying business, receiving \$1.00 per day. After a year he was paid \$1.50 per day, out of which he had to pay his board, but after four years he began to take contracts on his own account, and from that time on his rise was rapid. He continued at New Ulm for one and one-half years in this business.

Mr. Schaumburg was married in Winona, August 22, 1875, to Miss Margaret Boller, who was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daughter of Henry and Bertha Boller. In that same year he removed to Arcadia, Wisconsin, where he spent five years in the contracting business, and then was for two years located at Springfield, Minnesota. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, buying a farm in Cottonwood county, Minnesota, at Germantown, where he resided for twenty-four years and accumulated a tract of 655 acres. On September 14, 1904, he came to North St. Paul, where he has since made his home at the corner of Indiana and South streets, first addition to the village of North St. Paul.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Schaumburg has served as chairman of the school board for two terms, was chairman of the town board of Germantown for one year, was justice of the peace there for about six years, during which time not one of his cases was ever appealed to a higher court, and served one year as a member of the village council of Springfield. In 1911 Mr. Schaumburg was elected assessor of the village of North St. Paul, for a four-year term. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, as was his wife. Mr. Schaumburg first became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Springfield, and was later a charter member at Sanborn, Minnesota, taking a transfer to North St. Paul when he came here. He is also a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Sanborn, in which he filled the chairs and is now a past grand; and is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America, a former member of the A. O. U. W., and now connected with the Eastern Star, in which his wife served as matron.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaumburg have been the parents of nine children, namely: Bertha, born at Arcadia, Wisconsin, married Julius Schwand and now lives at Springfield, Minnesota, having four sons; Philip, born at Arcadia, Wisconsin, enlisted at the age of twenty-two years in the regular army and served three years in California, in which state he remained after being mustered out of the service, and is now married and lives in Oakland; Laura, born at Springfield, Minnesota, married Henry Bull, and lives at Burlington, North Dakota, having three sons and one daughter; Otto, born at Germantown, is single, a licensed detective and lives at home; Emma, born at Germantown, married Benjamin Grant, and now lives in North St. Paul; Ralph, living on the old home place, married Minnie Thram and has one son; Wallace, single and living on the old home farm; and Guy and Nellie, both of whom live at home.

THOMAS J. PHILLIPS. Ramsey county is noted for its men who have a thorough knowledge of agricultural conditions and the science of breeding stock, and probably the conditions in this part of the state are as near ideal as anywhere for the successful raising of huge crops of grain, while the fertile pastures are especially adapted to the needs of

the stock raiser. One of the leading agricultural families of this county is that of Phillips, worthy representatives of which are Richard Wesley Phillips and Thomas J. Phillips, father and son, of section 7, Mounds View township.

Richard Wesley Phillips was born in a village in county Kilkenny, Ireland, April 14, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Grant) Phillips, the former of Welsh and the latter of Scotch parentage. John Phillips was also born in county Kilkenny and his wife was born near Copley's Mountain, and when Richard W. Phillips was three years of age they crossed the ocean and settled in Ontario, Canada, the journey taking thirteen weeks. Settling down to work as a factory laborer, John Phillips soon became the owner of land, and at the time of his death was a highly respected and substantial citizen. Richard Wesley Phillips received a good common school education, and when he was fourteen years of age he began to help his father clear the land which he had bought. When he was twenty-one years of age he began to teach school, and a year later, May 9, 1855, he was married near New London, Canada, to Miss Priscilla Atkinson, who had been born and reared at that place daughter of John and Fannie Atkinson, natives of Ireland. After his marriage Mr. Phillips was engaged in farming and teaching until 1864, in which year he moved to Bloomingdale township, Van Buren county, Michigan, and there purchased eighty acres of land. He and his wife had ten children, as follows: Richard, who is engaged in farming at Chico, California; William, living at Marshall, Minnesota; Thomas J.; Sarah who married F. W. Collins, and lives in Alberta, Canada; Fannie, who married Homer Sparks, of Idaho; Mary A. and Charles, who live at home; Lucinda, who married J. J. Sturgeon, of Marshall, Minnesota; Frederick, who lives in this state; and Lulu, who died in 1901, was the wife of Richard Owens of Tyler, Minnesota. Richard W. Phillips is a Republican in politics and has several times been elected to the office of justice of the peace, but has on each occasion refused to qualify. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Wesleyan church.

Thomas J. Phillips was born on a farm near Elma, Canada, February 23, 1859, and was about five years of age when his parents removed to Van Buren county, Michigan. There he grew to manhood, being reared to the hard work of the farm and receiving a common school education. For some time after leaving the home farm Mr. Phillips worked by the month, and on December 20, 1880, he was married in Pine Grove township, Van Buren county, Michigan, to Miss Eva E. Clement, who was born in the home where they were married. Two children have been born to this union; Daisy who is now living in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Albert L., who lives at Devils Lake, North Dakota, and has one child, Leona. In 1895 Mr. Phillips left Michigan and went to Lyons county, Minnesota, whence his parents had moved some time previously, and where his father had a homestead. This he sold in 1900 and came to the present farm, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and Mr. Phillips and his father raise some fine crops. They are advocates of scientific intensive farming, and up-to-date methods and machinery are used exclusively in the cultivation of their land. Like his father, Thomas J. Phillips is a staunch Republican, and he has served as justice of the peace for a number of years, during which time he has never had a case appealed to the higher courts. He is recognized as a man of rare judgment and absolute justice, his

private character is beyond reproach and his whole career has been a most honorable one, well worthy the emulation of the youth of to-day. He has also served as chairman of the committee which succeeded in securing the district divided so as to get better public school service, and during his entire life movements of an educational nature have always had his earnest support. He and his family are members of the Congregational church at New Brighton, in which he has acted as trustee. Fraternally he is connected with New Brighton Camp, No. 9556, M. W. A., and has represented that organization in the county camp and served as venerable consul for several years. The many friends of Mr. Phillips will always meet with a hearty welcome at his pleasant and comfortable home, which is situated on New Brighton rural free delivery route No. 2.

ERNST F. BLASE, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen, living in section 6, Oak Dale township, Washington county, Minnesota, was born on a farm in Prussia, July 9, 1841, son of Gerhart and Clara (Detering) Blase.

Mr. Blase was about twelve years old when his father died, and six months later his mother and brother died of cholera. He and his mother had started for America and were waiting at the harbor for a vessel when she died. Two brothers and a sister had preceded them to this country, and so the little orphan continued his journey alone to join them here. His sister had married and settled at Belleville, Illinois, and two brothers were residents of St. Paul. The vessel on which young Blase made the voyage landed at New Orleans, and from there he came up to St. Louis. He had been fifteen weeks en route, and besides having buried his father before sailing, he sustained financial loss, all his money and other belongings having been entrusted to a man who lost them on the way over. After spending about one year in St. Louis with his brother, and attending school there a part of that time, he came, in 1854, to St. Paul. He worked on his brother's farm at Salem for a few years, attending school as opportunity offered, and later worked one season for John P. Owens on a farm at North Branch. Then he turned his attention to work at the carpenter's trade, served an apprenticeship, and afterward worked as a journeyman.

When the Civil war was inaugurated his sympathies were naturally with the North, and he was ready to fight for the country of his adoption. On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Grant, and went to the front, being first at Fort Snelling, where they received news of the Indian outbreaks. Mr. Blase was serving as guard at the gate when Governor Ramsey came to the fort and ordered them to the scene of Indian hostilities. They went up the river to Carver, then across country to St. Peter and later were at Fort Ridgely. On September 1, 1862, he was sent with his company as a detail to bury the bodies of those who had been killed by the Indians two weeks before, the ferryman and his wife and twenty-five volunteers of the Fifth Minnesota, having been killed at Redwood. From there Company A went to Beaver Creek, and on the return to the fort on September 2nd at daybreak was attacked by the redmen. In the bloody engagement which followed, known in history as the battle of Birch Coulee, Mr. Blase was wounded. Two balls grazed his right hand and one hit him in the forehead, breaking his skull. At first he did not realize that he had been wounded, being only under the impres-

sion that he had been struck in the back of the head; and he kept right on with his company. The next morning the surgeon trephined and removed the ball, leaving an indentation in his forehead to remain with him the rest of his days, the operation having been performed at Fort Ridgely hospital and in the latter part of December he received an honorable discharge. Returning to St. Paul, he worked at his trade and contracted for a while. In August, 1863, he re-enlisted in the army and was assigned to Company I, Fifth United States Cavalry. He was at Winchester, Virginia, and was in every engagement in which his company took part until General Lee's surrender, at which he was present. Also he participated in the Grand Review at Washington. In his second term of service he escaped both wounds and hospital experience.

When the war was over he visited St. Louis and came back to St. Paul, where he resumed work at his trade. He helped to build the first turntable and the first freight house in Minneapolis. After a couple of years he began to contract, and with a brother helped to build stations in Iowa.

In 1874 Mr. Blase came to North St. Paul to build a farm house for Captain Henry A. Castle, and that same year he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, at ten dollars an acre, where he now lives. Subsequently he bought eighty acres more and when, in 1887, the boom came on he sold fifty acres to a land company. He moved here in 1876, and in 1888 he built his present home.

Mr. Blase has been twice married. On January 1, 1868, in Woodbury, Washington county, Minnesota, he wedded Miss Sophia Nippoldt, by whom he had two children. One child died in infancy, and the other, Wesley Charles Ernst, an engineer, lives in Minneapolis, his family consisting of wife, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Sophia Blase having died April 15, 1871, Mr. Blase married, at the same place, June 19, 1872, Miss Margaret C. Bach. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Hening) Bach, natives of Germany, but was a resident of Woodbury, Minnesota, at the time of their marriage. Her parents had come to this country in early life and were married in St. Louis, and at the time they moved to Washington county, Minnesota, she was one of their then two children. By his second marriage Mr. Blase has five children, namely: Isabelle, who married Ernest Beebe, has four sons; Amelia, a professional nurse; Annetta, a designer, residing in San Francisco, California; Arthur, who attended agricultural school two years, and at this writing has charge of his father's farm; Roland Ray, a student at Leland Stanford University, where he is pursuing a civil engineer's course.

Politically Mr. Blase is a Republican, and for several years past has filled the office of clerk of district No. 62. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R., his membership with the latter being in Acker Post, St. Paul. He takes an active interest in the G. A. R. and has attended some of the national reunions. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY D. LANG, was born in St. Paul, November 13, 1860, in an old home on Third street. His father, Charles Lang, was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1855, settling in Philadelphia, whence he removed the following year to St. Paul. In his youth he learned the butcher's trade and carried on that business in the fatherland and in the new world, up to the time of his death, which

occurred in 1869, when he was forty-two years of age. He was a man of good business qualifications and won a fair measure of prosperity for his day. He gave his political allegiance to the Republican party, and at the time of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Union Army as a member of Company E, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, and was severely wounded in the battle of Nashville, which caused him to be honorably discharged soon afterwards. He then returned to St. Paul, where his remaining days were passed. He married Fredericka Beiswanger, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States at the same time Charles Lang crossed the Atlantic. They were married in Philadelphia, and to them were born five children. Both Mr. Lang and his wife were members of the German Lutheran church.

In his youth Henry D. Lang was a student in the old Baldwin public school, and continued his studies in the first state normal school at Winona, and later graduated from the University of Minnesota. After completing his education he began his business career as clerk with the German-American Hail Insurance Company, the head of which was the late Colonel A. R. Kiefer, afterward a member of Congress and mayor of St. Paul. Mr. Lang became assistant secretary and remained with that company until it went out of business. He then entered the law office of John B. and W. H. Sanborn, and continued with the Sanborns as chief clerk in their office until the first of January, 1897, when he was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court by Walter H. Sanborn, presiding judge of that court. Mr. Lang filled this position up to the day of his death. His familiarity with legal accounting and bookkeeping, his general acquaintance with the law, and his even temper and courteous demeanor towards all who came in contact with him made him a favorite with both judges and attorneys. Methodical and accurate, his office was always in perfect order, although the volume of business increased constantly during his fourteen years of service.

Mr. Lang was married December 31, 1888, to Miss Loucie Barnes, daughter of William T. and Isabel (Grant) Barnes. Her father was also one of the early settlers of Minnesota. He was the son of Captain Stephen Barnes, of the Queen's Navy, and was reared and educated in England, coming to the United States in 1859. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving as first lieutenant in Company A, of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the survivors of the battle of Birch Coulee. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lang was born a son, Walter Barnes, whose birth occurred September 14, 1890. He is now attending the University of Minnesota. Mr. Lang died suddenly on March 21, 1911, while on a business visit to Duluth. He had been in poor health and had spent the previous winter in recuperation in the south.

St. Paul lost a citizen whose life and services had been of a high character and who through a life-long residence in this city had acquired an influence and friendship which made his loss one of intimate concern to thousands of associates. Mr. Lang was a stalwart Republican and had been an ardent worker for his party. He was a member of the Junior Pioneers and the Town and County Club and was popular in social, political and legal circles.

CHARLES H. CLARK. One of the best known business men of St. Paul was the late Charles H. Clark, whose death occurred August 31, 1906. He was for many years a successful merchant and real estate

dealer, and gained an enviable position in the influential circles of the city. He first became identified with St. Paul during its pioneer period, when it was a small town of the northwest, and though he was away from the city a few years, his career was practically identified with this city from the early days until the city became one of the most important of the west.

The late Mr. Clark was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born October 22, 1836. He came of a prominent New England family. His parents were Lott and Mary (Bonner) Clark. His father, who was a native of Brewster, Massachusetts, was for many years a merchant of Boston.

Charles H. Clark received his early education in the public and the Cushing school of Boston, and on the completion of his studies had practical business experience as clerk in a shoe store for a year. In 1856 he located at St. Paul, Minnesota still being a territory at that time. He engaged in the hardware business with his cousin, Mr. Charles Edwin Mayo, and they were among the leading retail merchants of the city before and during the war. In 1865 Mr. Clark returned to Boston, where he resided six years, and in 1872 located again in St. Paul, which continued to be his permanent home until his death. He resumed the hardware business and was also engaged in real estate for a number of years. He had begun his career on his own resources and the success he won was due to his ability and persistent industry.

Mr. Clark is survived by his widow and a son and a daughter. Mrs. Clark resides at 467 Holly avenue. Before her marriage, which occurred October 11, 1866, she was Miss Martha C. Pierce, a daughter of Samuel B. and Hannah Rea Pierce. Her maternal grandfather was Joseph Warner Homer, of Boston, who lived to great age. Mrs. Clark's son, Homer Pierce Clark, married Miss Elizabeth T. Dunsmoor, of Minneapolis. He is treasurer of the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul. The daughter, Mary Barnard Clark, married Charles H. Putnam, a native of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and resides at Spokane, Washington, where Mr. Putnam is superintendent of the Great Northern Railway shops.

CHARLES H. BIGELOW. The opportunities of life came to the late Charles H. Bigelow because he willed that they should come, and he set about energetically to produce the opportunity and also make the best use of it. And at his death, which occurred July 31, 1911, he had been for many years president of the Fire & Marine Insurance Company of St. Paul.

The late Mr. Bigelow was born at Easton, New York, June 4, 1835. His parents were Anson and Eliza (Moores) Bigelow. His father, who was a substantial and thrifty farmer, was a native of New York state and spent the closing years of his life at Cambridge, that state. While a boy on the farm the son had the advantages of the neighborhood schools, among them the Cambridge Academy, and at the same time he did much hard work. When he was seventeen years old he left home to make his own career, and entered a collar factory at Troy, the noted center of that industry. At the age of twenty-one he and a partner, a Mr. Maulin, established a business of their own and were progressing nicely when the big fire nearly destroyed the town, Mr. Bigelow's residence also being burned. In 1862, after this disaster, he came west

and engaged in the lumber business at Chicago, and retained his interest in the same until the time of his death.

Mr. Bigelow located in St. Paul in 1864 and was engaged in several different occupations before he finally took up insurance, a field in which he made a large success. He was made secretary of the Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and from that was advanced to president, an office he filled for thirty-five years, a period in which the company showed an increasing record of prosperity. Mr. Bigelow was a member of the Commercial Club, the Minnesota Club and the Town and Country Club. His tastes were domestic and he preferred the happy and congenial surroundings of his home to the varied diversions of public and social life.

Mr. Bigelow was married, October 5, 1859, to Miss Alida W. Lyman, of Madison county, Ohio. Her parents, George and Susan B. (Wood) Lyman, were of old Massachusetts families. The six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were as follows: Emma, George L., Charles H. Jr., Frederick R., Anson A. and Deane (who is deceased). The family residence where Mrs. Bigelow makes her home is located at 485 Portland avenue.

HENRY T. BEVANS. A surviving representative of that group of early attorneys who composed the Minnesota bar during the period when the territory was merging into a state, Mr. Henry T. Bevans, now retired, has had a long and interesting career. His recollections of men and events, both in and out of his profession, cover a period of over half a century. During his active career he held a high position as a lawyer, and is one of the honored and public-spirited citizens of St. Paul.

Henry T. Bevans was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 25th of May, 1839. His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and spent the last years of his life in Wisconsin. His father, Lorenzo Bevans, was born at Cooperstown, New York, December 11, 1804, obtained his early education through self-effort, and became one of the early settlers of Illinois. He later prepared himself for the law, and about 1840 moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar and acquired a good practice and recognition as an able lawyer. When he died, October 31, 1847, he was the wealthiest resident of that part of the state. The basis of his wealth was due to his success in locating and operating lead mines in Wisconsin, and he was one of the originators of that industry in the state. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin. Lorenzo Bevans married Miss Hannah Heaney, who was born in February, 1806, in Pennsylvania, and died July 8, 1880.

Mr. Bevans spent his youth in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. His education began in a private school of Wisconsin, and after the death of his father he lived with his sister Julia in Minnesota, where he attended public school. He then attended Hamline University at Red Wing, where his mother located with all her children in 1855. He prepared for the bar, and was admitted, and was engaged in practice for several years until the war broke out. His service in the rebellion covered about three years. He joined Captain Colville's Company F. of the First Minnesota Infantry. He served as sergeant and was in many of the battles and campaigns of his regiment, which made a notable record during the war. Towards the close of the war he was in the secret service under J. R. O'Burn at Washington. This

service brought him into close touch with many events of the time, and it was his lot to be in Ford's Theatre and in a seat near the president's box the night Mr. Lincoln was assassinated.

After the war Mr. Bevans returned to Minnesota, and was engaged in practice at Morris for thirty years. He is affiliated with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bevans and his wife reside at 1086 Reaney street. Mrs. Bevans was formerly Mrs. Abbie (Palmer) Jubert. They have no children, but by a previous marriage Mr. Bevans has a son, Hal T., who married Miss Maud Kelly, of Redlands, California.

ENOCH F. BERRISFORD was born May 27, 1846, upon a farm near the town of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England. His parents were Thomas and Ann (Ford) Berrisford, who with their children decided in 1856 to seek their fortunes in America, where Mr. Berrisford's brother William had preceded them.

On their arrival in America the family settled on a farm in Scott county, Minnesota, where Enoch remained assisting his father for nine years. After that he was for several years in the employ of the United States government and in 1867 located in St. Paul. He and his brother Thomas here engaged in the baking business, to which they later added confectionery and continued a prosperous business in these lines until the year 1872, when the firm dissolved, E. F. taking the wholesale part and Thomas the retail department. The brothers again united their business interests in 1884 and were incorporated under the name of The Berrisford's Baking and Confectionery Company, with E. F. Berrisford as president. This company carried on a successful business for years, and finally in 1890 sold out to the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company. Mr. E. F. Berrisford was retained as manager of the Berrisford factory of the manufacturing company of which it had thus become a part. In 1896 he retired from active business and has since been devoting his time to his large real estate interests.

Mr. Berrisford was married in St. Paul in 1868 to Miss Isabella J. Young, a daughter of Robert and Catherine Young. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are now living: Ada A., Katherine M., Isabella J., Gertrude F., the wife of Edward M. Brick, of Minneapolis, and Emma D., the wife of Dr. Charles W. Fogarty, of Brown's Valley, Minnesota.

As a citizen Mr. Berrisford has long been well known in St. Paul and has done his share toward the promotion of the best interests of the community. In early days he served five years as a volunteer fireman and was foreman of the old Minnehaha Engine Company, Number 2. He has also served as school inspector for a number of years. He is a member of the Territorial Pioneer Association.

RICHARD D. O'BRIEN. The office of county attorney of Ramsey county has been filled for the past three terms by one of the ablest young lawyers of the St. Paul bar. His services during each term have won the increasing approbation of the public, so that his election has been on the merit of proved efficiency and popularity.

Richard D. O'Brien, who comes of one of the old and respected families of Minnesota, is a son and the present law partner of Mr. C. D. O'Brien. Richard D. was born in this city on the 15th of August, 1874, and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of '94. This was followed by three years

in the academic department of the University of Minnesota, and he then entered the law department and was graduated in the class of 1900. On his admission to the bar he entered the firm of his father and uncle, C. D. and Thomas D. O'Brien. In 1903, when Thomas D. O'Brien became justice of the supreme court, the firm was changed to C. D. & R. D. O'Brien, in which form it still remains among the strongest and most successful law partnerships of St. Paul.

From the beginning of his career Mr. O'Brien interested himself in public affairs. As a Democrat he was elected to the city council in 1904 and again in 1906. In the latter year he was elected to his first term as county attorney, and then resigned from the city council. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers, being made quartermaster sergeant and was mustered out a second lieutenant. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Columbus; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Woodmen of the World, and other social organizations of the city, including the college fraternity. Mr. O'Brien was married at Minneapolis in 1906 to Miss Edith L. Clements. Mrs. O'Brien is a native of Farmington, Minnesota, and received her education in the schools of La Crosse, Wisconsin. They are the parents of one daughter, Margery Louise, born November 28, 1907. Mr. O'Brien is a Catholic in his religious affiliations. His office is in the court house and he maintains his residence at 1740 Portland avenue.

RALPH F. BROWN. The secretary of the mayor of St. Paul, Mr. Ralph Brown was born July 25, 1875, in Carrollton, Missouri. His mother was Mary A. Trotter Brown, of Carroll county, and his father was Isaac Brown, of the same district. The father was originally a farmer in his native county and later went into the mercantile business, where, as on his farm, he was eminently successful. In the public life of the county he was widely known, serving as clerk of the circuit court. He had secured his education in Carroll county, attending the public schools and also the academy there, as his parents, William and Sarah Ralph Brown, had been early settlers of the region. Isaac Brown was also interested in banking and was one of the directors of the leading bank of Carrollton. He left his native state and settled at Long Beach, California, where he died, and where his widow still resides. The Ralph family came to Missouri from North Carolina and settled in Carroll county in the days when living there meant pioneering. Mary Trotter Brown was the mother of five children, of whom Ralph F. is the oldest. Of his brothers, Harry C. is married and Paul T. Brown died at Los Angeles, California, in May 1912. Captain John Trotter, a great-great-grandfather of Ralph F. Brown on the maternal side, came from Ireland and served in the Revolutionary war. The paternal ancestry came from North Carolina. His sisters, Mary E. and Margaret, live with their mother at Long Beach.

Ralph Brown attended the public schools and graduated from the high school at Carrollton. He then entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and for three years was a student in its classical course. Following this he spent one year in Arkansas working for an uncle, Mr. Fletcher Trotter, who was a stockman and the owner of a general store. From Arkansas he went to Memphis and joined the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, being there about the time they

were mustered out. Mr. Brown was sergeant in this company and then spent three years in the regular army. After leaving it he was in Carrollton for a little while and then went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he worked on the *Gazette*. Afterward he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was city editor of the *Times* for one year. The *Omaha Bee* was the next journal with which he was connected, and after two years with that newspaper he came to St. Paul to accept a position with the *Pioneer Press*. He continued thus associated until he took his present office as secretary to the mayor on June 10, 1910.

Mr. Brown's education and also his varied experience, especially in the field of journalism, which trains one to cosmopolitan points of view, make him especially fitted for the appointment which he has received. Although he has been in the city but a comparatively short time, he has given proof of his ability to make good and is recognized as a young man whose future promises distinction. Politically he is a Republican.

He was married January 20, 1912, to Miss Martha Persons, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILLIAM J. NOLAN. In the commercial annals of the city of St. Paul the name of William J. Nolan occupies a prominent and respected position. The son of Michael and Mary Nolan, he first saw the light of day in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on the 8th of July, 1868. His father, Michael Nolan, was born in Ohio, but his family had recently come from Ireland. When the Civil war divided the country Mr. Nolan proved his allegiance to the land of his birth by enlisting in the Union army, in which he served loyally and faithfully. Later he settled in Ontario, Canada, where he died after a life of usefulness.

William J. Nolan was educated in the province in which he was born. About 1888 he moved to St. Paul and entered the world of barter and trade, via the dry goods business. After a time he embarked in the grocery business, to which he devoted his energies until his death. His widow still holds an interest in the business.

On October 10, 1893, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Lindsay, daughter of Henry and Anna (Sherdian) Lindsay, of St. Paul. Both of Mrs. Nolan's parents were born in Ireland and immigrated to America, settling in Utica, New York. Mr. Lindsay was educated in this country and agriculture early engaged his interest. In 1883 he moved with his family to St. Paul, where he took up land and continued farming. Mrs. Lindsay was called to rest November 24, 1897. Mr. Lindsay passed away December 31, 1909, and both are buried in Calvary cemetery, St. Paul.

Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nolan: Joseph L. and Lucile A., both students in school, Joseph attending Central high school and Lucile attending St. Joseph's Academy. Mr. Nolan was a prominent and efficient worker in the Knights of Columbus and was also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum. In St. Luke's church his devotion and generosity could always be depended on. His death occurred on the 8th of April, 1904, in St. Paul and he is buried in Cavalry cemetery. He is mourned by all those who know of his sterling, public-spirited character and his efforts in behalf of the advancement of business life in his adopted city.

JACOB SCHMIDT. One of the best known and most successful of the German-American citizens of St. Paul completed his course in this life

on September 2, 1910, at the age of nearly sixty-five, as he was born October 9, 1845. He was a typical representative of the German brewer pioneers who came to the United States to ply their trade in the more favorable conditions of the newer and larger country, and to contribute to its development the fruits of their industry and prosperity.

When Jacob Schmidt came from his home in Bavaria to this land at the age of twenty he had had a practical training, which was a sufficient equipment for success. Conscientious and determined, he never turned aside from working toward the goal he had set himself from the time he took his first position at Rochester, New York, in 1865. Later he came to Milwaukee, and there and in the Turer colony of New Ulm filled responsible positions in the largest breweries.

In 1884 Mr. Schmidt was able to found the North-Star Brewery in St. Paul and in this city he spent thirty-eight years in unremitting industry. He had become independent and well to do and the business policy which had brought him to this point enabled him to advance still further when he went into his new venture. From the North Star Company grew up the notable Schmidt brewery, the third largest plant of the sort in the northwest. Its owner attained financial prestige and lasting popularity as well as high respect from all who knew him. Associated with Mr. Schmidt in his business were Mr. Adolph Bremer, vice president of the company, and Mr. Otto Bremer, secretary and treasurer. Both were his warm personal friends as well as collaborators.

To the end of his life Mr. Schmidt remained a German. Although he did not put himself in the foreground of the activities of public affairs, he was none the less one of the most influential German-Americans of the northwest. And he certainly did all in his power to maintain and advance the German cause in the country of his adoption. In his death the Sons of Hermann and the Bavarian Club, as well as the United Workmen, sustained the loss of one of their most valuable members. As the oldest brewer in this part of the country, he was an honorary member of the Brewers' Association of the Northwest.

Jacob Schmidt was no less interested in the welfare of his fellow citizens as a whole than in the German element and he worked for the civic advancement of the community, although he would never consent to consider holding public office.

Death took from St. Paul an honored citizen when Jacob Schmidt departed from this life, and the loss which was so heavy to his widow, Katherine Haas Schmidt, and to his family, was felt a personal one by all who knew the departed.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt was born one daughter, Mary, the wife of Adolph Bremer, and their children are: Edward G., Katharine, Marie, Louise and Adolph.

JULIUS M. GOLDSMITH. In the death of J. M. Goldsmith, which occurred the 4th of May, 1904, the business and civic community of St. Paul lost a highly successful and enterprising member and a man of the finest integrity and personal worth. He was one of the organizers and was treasurer of the State Savings Bank of this city, and was closely identified in many other ways with the life of the city.

He was born July 30, 1857, at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and was a son of Joseph and Rebecca Goldsmith. His father, who came from Germany, first settled at Port Washington, and later at Milwaukee. His

occupation was merchandising, and at Milwaukee he and his son conducted a large carpet business.

J. M. Goldsmith received his education in Milwaukee and began his business career as a boy in a tannery in that city. He spent one year abroad, and was a man of broad information and thoroughly progressive in business. He was with the Brand Stove Company of Milwaukee and traveled for them in the west, with headquarters in St. Paul. In 1889 he was associated with his brother in the carpet business at Milwaukee. He located permanently in St. Paul in 1890 and became one of the organizers of the State Savings Bank, with which he was identified until his death.

On January 16, 1889, Mr. Goldsmith was united in marriage with Miss Ida Willius, a daughter of Ferdinand and Clara (Holterhoff) Willius, her father having come from Germany and was a very successful man. Mrs. Goldsmith, who survives her husband and resides at 606 Dayton avenue, has four children: F. Willius, Cornelia, Hertha L., Ida W. and one deceased, Dorris H. The family are members of the Unitarian church, and are well known in social circles of the city.

ROLLIN W. DELANO. The business enterprise and public affairs of St. Paul and the state had a prominent representative in the late R. W. DeLano, who was a former merchant of St. Paul, editor of the *St. Cloud Times* and one of the leading Democrats of the state. The death of Mr. DeLano occurred December 5, 1872, and he is survived by his wife, who is well known in the social circles of this city, resides at 897 Dayton avenue.

The late R. W. DeLano was born at Ticonderoga, New York, in December, 1842, a son of Benjamin and Amanda (Harris) DeLano. The father spent all his life in that state and was an extensive farmer. Of the six children in the family, R. W. was the third. He was educated at Middlebury, Vermont, and at an early age entered upon his business career. His brother Clayton H. had come west to St. Paul and established a drug business here, and in 1864 Mr. DeLano himself came to this city and bought out the business, which he successfully conducted for three years. In 1871 he moved to St. Cloud and became well known as a newspaper man and influential in Democratic politics. During his residence at St. Paul he served as secretary of the board of education, and was actively interested in many movements for the general welfare.

On November 4, 1868, Mr. DeLano was married to Miss Harriet C. Bacon. Her native home was Orwell, Vermont, and her parents were John W. and Harriet (Hubbard) Bacon, farming people of that state. Two children were born of their marriage, namely: Rollin B. and Alma H., both deceased. Alma H. died September 5, 1896, in California, and is buried in Oakland cemetery, St. Paul. Rollan B. died July 1, 1900, and also lies buried in Oakland cemetery, St. Paul. Mr. DeLano is buried beside his mother at Ticonderoga, New York. Mrs. DeLano is a member of the Presbyterian church, and her husband took an active part in fraternal affairs.

JOSEPH B. ROBBINS. Prominent among the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of St. Paul was Mr. Joseph B. Robbins, one of the pioneers of this city, who abandoned the east for the west thirty years ago and remained in St. Paul until his death, on the 26th of October, 1908.

Joseph Robbins was born in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, April 10, 1844, and was the son of Melzer and Aurelia (Sprague) Robbins. Mr. Melzer Robbins was a native of Vermont, but he came west at an early age and engaged in farming in Illinois, where he was the owner of vast tracts of land. Joseph Robbins was educated first in the public schools and later at Mount Morris Seminary. Part of his student days were spent in the schools of Warren, Illinois, where he was located for a short time. Like many other successful business men he inaugurated his career with a period of school-teaching. For about two years he taught school and also served as principal for three years. Soon however, he abandoned the profession, and moving to St. Paul about 1881, he embarked in the real estate business with which he was associated until his death. On May 3, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Robbins and Miss Sarah J. Simmons, of Apple River, Illinois, the daughter of Gilbert P. and Sarah (Powell) Simmons. Mr. Simmons, a merchant, was one of the earliest settlers in Galena and he reared there a large family of eight children.

Mr. Robbins gave his unfailing support and enthusiastic energy to the Masonic lodge, of which he was a member. He was an earnest and faithful Christian. His death deprived the community of an eminent citizen, well-known for his zeal in behalf of municipal progress and his devotion to the highest ideals.

GEORGE WELLS MAGEE, the founder and for many years the proprietor of the Hotel Magee at the corner of Fourth and Robert streets, was one of the popular business men of St. Paul, and aside from his immediate business relations had a large influence in his community. The death of George Wells Magee, which occurred June 4, 1909, was a distinct loss to the citizenship of St. Paul.

Mr. Magee was born at Waterloo, New York, in 1845, a son of William and Sila (Welles) Magee. His father was a prominent physician, while his father's brother Edward was at one time Episcopal bishop of Wisconsin. After regular schooling in his home vicinity Mr. Magee attended college at Geneva, New York, and at an early age he came to Chicago, then to Milwaukee, spent some time in the state of Iowa, and finally came to St. Paul to make it his permanent home in 1876. During his stay in Milwaukee he was a room-mate of Senator Cushman K. Davis, and their friendship continued until death. In St. Paul Mr. Magee was first proprietor of a cafe and later established the Hotel Magee, which he made a first-class place of entertainment. This hotel is still conducted under the family name and bears an excellent reputation. The late Mr. Magee affiliated with the Masonic order, and he and his family belonged to Christ church.

On the 10th of November, 1874, Mr. Magee married Miss Elizabeth Matthews, who with their one son survives him. The family home is at 132 Nina avenue. Mrs. Magee was born at Waldoboro, Maine, near Portland, and her parents, who always lived in that vicinity, were W. H. and Ann (Zachman) Matthews. Mrs. Magee's son is Harry Cushman Magee, born February 27, 1884. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and is rising rapidly in his profession as civil engineer. He is also associated with his mother in the management of the Magee Hotel, being its business manager.

JAMES POWERS. One of the most beautiful summer resorts in Minnesota is to be found at the south end of Lake Johanna, where Summerland, a tract of twenty-six acres with six cottages and four pavilions, is situated. Its proprietor, James Powers, is one of the well-known citizens of Merriam Park, and was born on the land he now occupies, in a little log cabin, April 8, 1863, a son of Patrick and Mary (Lynch) Powers.

Patrick Powers was born in Clonmel, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1847, when he was about twenty-five years of age. He remained in Pennsylvania for about three years, being engaged as a railroad laborer, and in 1851 came to St. Paul. Mrs. Powers was born at Limerick, Ireland, and was a woman grown when she came to this country, becoming a housekeeper at the first building put up at White Bear Lake, which was used for a hotel, and is still standing. It was at that time owned by a Mr. Barnum, and it was there Mr. Powers met and married her. Mr. Powers had entered the land at Lake Johanna, and in 1852 he erected a little log cabin, which was the family home until 1872, when it was removed by him and a larger building erected. This in turn was removed by James Powers in 1900 and replaced by his present beautiful home, and in 1906 a new barn was erected, forty by sixty feet. During that same year water works were erected on this land. Patrick Powers spent the remainder of his life on this land, establishing the first summer resort at this point. He became one of the substantial men of his community and was an active Democrat, although he never cared for public office, and was a faithful member of the Catholic church in St. Paul. He and Mrs. Powers had two children: James and Mary, the latter of whom died at the age of four years.

James Powers received a good common school education, and has always lived on the old home place. On November 26, 1889, he was married in St. Paul to Miss Augusta Heslie. They have had no children of their own, but their adopted son, Roy, is a bright and interesting lad of eight years. From his boyhood Mr. Powers has been an active Republican, and as early as 1890 served as assistant assessor, an office which he held for seven consecutive years, and served in the capacity of township supervisor for two years. He was then elected county commissioner for five terms, or ten years, and during his term of office a number of improvements were made in this section including the macadamizing of the roads and the building of the county jail. Thoroughly conversant with the needs of this locality, Mr. Powers is naturally a man of much influence in Merriam Park, and his association with many of its leading business concerns, as well as his prominence in the political life of the county, have given him a wide-spread popularity. During the nearly half a century that he has lived here he has built up an enviable reputation as a business man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity, a good manager and friend of progress, and is recognized as a shrewd and tactful leader of the Republican forces of his community. At the age of fifteen years he was confirmed in the Catholic church (St. Joseph's) at St. Paul, and he is still an active member of that congregation.

EDGAR AUGUSTUS HOLMES. Prominent among the leading citizens of North St. Paul was Doctor Edgar Augustus Holmes, whose death on the 8th of August, 1897, deprived the city of one of its kindest and most upright men. He was born on the island of Martha's Vineyard off the coast of Massachusetts on the 20th of January, 1852, the son of

Augustus and Almira (Cottle) Holmes. The family moved to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, when Dr. Holmes was but a small boy and they remained there until he was nearly sixteen years of age. They then changed their residence to Eyota, Minnesota, where Mr. Holmes engaged in farming. The young son had received his education in the country schools and in the high school, and after moving to Minnesota he began to teach country school, although he was but sixteen. For nine years he taught in that vicinity.

On April 2, 1873, occurred the marriage of Dr. Holmes and Miss Hattie Eckles, of Eyota, who was born near Ripon, Wisconsin, the daughter of William and Margaret Ann (Pears) Eckles. Mr. Eckles, who is now eighty-nine years of age, resides with Mrs. Holmes. He was born on a farm near Howden, Yorkshire, England, on the 22nd of August, 1822, and was the son of Thomas and Margaret Eckles. While in England he served a seven year apprenticeship in the shoe-making trade. He was married to Miss Pears in England and they came to America in 1847. For a time they lived on a farm near Ripon, Wisconsin, but in 1856 they moved to Eyota, where Mr. Eckles continued farming. Mrs. Eckles passed to the eternal rest when Mrs. Holmes was about twelve years of age. Mr. Eckles married again and after the loss of his second wife he repaired to San Jose, California, and made his home there for about thirteen years. Mr. Eckles is devoted to the principles for which the Republican party stands. He is one of the patriarchs in the Methodist Episcopal church, and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mrs. Holmes received an excellent education and was teaching at the time of her marriage. In 1872 Mr. Holmes went to Cottonwood county, Minnesota, with his parents, to purchase a farm. After his marriage he and his bride proceeded to this farm. They lived there for one year, during which time the great grasshopper plague blighted the crops. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes returned to Eyota, Mr. Holmes having accepted the superintendency of the public schools. While teaching he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Stinchfield. After this preparation he went to Chicago and matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated a year later. For a time he practiced in Eyota, but a good opening at Orinoco, Minnesota, came to his notice and he moved there. His stay in that city lasted eight years, until he changed his residence to North St. Paul in 1888. During this period he built up a good practice and earned an enviable reputation for splendid work. In the midst of his labors for the public welfare death summoned him.

Dr. and Mrs. Holmes were the parents of three children. Stella Mabel passed away at the age of fifteen. Lulu Irene, who resides in Orinoco, was born in Eyota, and after graduating from the high school in St. Paul she attended the St. Cloud Normal School and taught for several years, until her marriage with Roger W. Hillis. Two children, Edgar Jeremy and Margaret, were born to this union. Myra May, the third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Holmes, was born in Orinoco. She was educated in the North St. Paul schools and graduated in the class of 1905 from the Central high school of St. Paul. She then pursued a course in the St. Cloud Normal School and taught for two years in the public schools of Dakota. For the last four years she has been on the faculty of the North St. Paul high school.

Mrs. Holmes is an untiring worker in the Methodist Episcopal church; the Ladies Aid Society owes its flourishing condition to her careful

guidance, for she has been president of the society for many years. Popularity among the young people is responsible for her position as teacher of the Young People's Bible Class, made up of high school students. Mrs. Holmes and both of her daughters are prominent in the Royal Neighbors. Throughout his life Dr. Holmes devoted his untiring energy and loyalty to the Republican party. The Methodist Episcopal church was his church home from childhood and he invariably maintained a keen interest in the many activities of the church. He faithfully performed the duties and bore the responsibilities devolving on a Sunday-school superintendent for many years and he was sorely missed by those associated with him in the church work. His service as treasurer of the board of trustees extended over a long period. He was an influential and active member of the Good Templars and was also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In all measures pertaining to the good of his fellowmen Dr. Holmes labored assiduously and unselfishly. His benevolent and upright character furnished an example to all who came within the sphere of his influence.

JOHN EDLER. The Edler name has been an honored one in the German home of the family, where it has been made especially prominent by the scientific and professional importance of Johannes Edler, more widely known by his titles of Doctor and Professor, both of which he bore so worthily. His intellectual ability and scientific acumen are fitly celebrated in a published memorial address by his colleague, Herr Schmidt, on the occasion of Professor Edler's death in Potsdam, on July 2, 1905,—“Not yet quite forty-five years old,—much too early for those of his family, much too early also for science and particularly for the institution to which he belonged.” In reviewing his life, Herr Schmidt continues: “Johannes Edler was born on September 23, 1860, in Königsberg. Prepared at the gymnasium of his native city, he studied mathematics and physical science in Griefswald and Berlin, from Easter of 1882 until Easter of 1887. He was then for a period of five years the assistant of Professor Oberbeck, who was at that time director of the Physical Institute at Griefswald. In this place of which he always spoke in grateful reminiscence, he pursued a series of exact experiments, regarding which he published two works in conjunction with Professor Oberbeck: in 1889, as an inaugural dissertation, ‘Untersuchungen über die Abhängigkeit der Wärmestrahlung und der Absorption derselben durch Glimmerplatten von der Temperatur’; and in 1891, ‘Über die elektromotorischen Kräfte galvanischer Ketten.’” Then began his life in Potsdam. “In October of 1894 he accepted a position at the Magnetic Observatory in Potsdam. With one intermission of not quite one year, during which he was assistant at the College of Agriculture in Berlin, his connection with the Observatory continued—first as assistant, from 1901 as a member of the faculty and since 1903 with the title of professor—until his death.” The discussion of his experiments, his research, his analysis along the line of his special study are pursued at length, and with the highest praise, in the obituary address which is quoted above, and which his close friends and colleagues treasure as a peculiarly appropriate memorial of Dr. Edler.

Professor Edler was married in 1898 to Minnie Theobald of St. Paul. She was a daughter of Frederick and Bertha (Edler) Theobald, Mrs. Theobald's family not being connected with that of her daughter's hus-

band. Mr. Theobald was a wholesale liquor dealer and one of St. Paul's leading merchants. The second generation of the Theobald family contained five children: Ida, now Mrs. Anthony Yoerg, of St. Paul; Julie, now Mrs. Lindke, a widow, who also resides in St. Paul; Alma, who lives in Colorado; George, a resident of St. Paul; and Mrs. Edler, the widow of the man to whom this sketch is dedicated. Mr. Theobald, who was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died on February 2, 1877, Mrs. Theobald died July 1, 1911.

The three children of Professor Edler and his wife are Carl T., Fred T. and John T. The family residence is at 587 Laurel Avenue.

FRANK M. HOPKINS. Few families of Ramsey county have been more prominently identified with the professional life of their community than that of Hopkins, and worthy representatives thereof are found in the late Frank M. Hopkins, for a number of years one of the bright legal lights of St. Paul, and his widow, Mary P. Hopkins, M. D., whose name has become widely known in the field of surgery and medicine. Frank M. Hopkins was born on a farm on the present site of Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minnesota, March 27, 1867, a son of Daniel and Annette (Baystead) Hopkins, and when five years of age was taken by his parents to a farm of 1,000 acres located ten miles north of White Bear Lake. There, after completing the public school course, he attended night law school, at the same time studying in the law office of John L. Townley, and later attended the law school of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated. He passed the examination of the state board of examiners in 1892, and during the same year was admitted to the bar, shortly thereafter establishing himself in a legal practice at Hamline, St. Paul, where he continued to successfully follow his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred August 27, 1897. He was identified with a number of important cases, which brought out his legal talents and his profound knowledge of law and jurisprudence, and his untimely death no doubt deprived his adopted city of one who would have gone far in his profession. Mr. Hopkins was known among his associates as "Honest Abe," as his physical characteristics were strikingly like those of the Great Emancipator. He was reared in the Presbyterian church and for some time attended the White Bear church of that denomination, but later transferred his membership to Hamline.

Mr. Hopkins was married in St. Paul, May 7, 1892, to Miss Mary Parker, of White Bear Lake, who was born at Peoria, Illinois, daughter of Charles and Almyra (Lyman) Parker, and two children were born to this union, one of whom died in infancy, while the other, Ethel Wynn, born at Hamline, is a student of the junior class at the White Bear Lake high school.

Mrs. Hopkins traces her ancestry back to the Puritan Fathers, the progenitor of the Lyman family having gone from England to Holland, and thence to America as early as 1632. Another ancestor, who was of Scotch birth, went from his native country to Ireland, and some of his descendants came to the United States in 1669. Aziel Lyman, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hopkins, was born in Vermont, and for a time lived at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York. From the latter place fifty families made their way to Illinois, settling at Farmingdale, Sangamon county, where Mr. Lyman established the first Sunday-school in the state. Later Mr. Lyman moved to Green Valley, near

Peoria, where he became the owner of a large tract of land, on which Mrs. Hopkins' birth occurred. He organized the first Sunday-school there, and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits.

Charles Parker, father of Mrs. Hopkins, was born in Columbus, Ohio, and met his wife while attending school in Bloomington, Illinois, she having been born in Springfield, that state. He studied law in the office of Robert Ingersoll, and for some years practiced his profession in Pekin, Illinois, but eventually came to White Bear Lake, where his death occurred. As a child, Mrs. Hopkins had a desire to study medicine, and during the life of her husband it was his wish that she should have the opportunity to do so. Within a month after his demise she entered the University of Minnesota, and she was graduated therefrom in the class of 1901, one of the three ladies to secure the degree of M. D. in that class, and attaining special honors. Shortly thereafter she was appointed interne at the Asbury Hospital, but before she had been there a year she was appointed woman physician at St. Peter's Hospital for the Insane, a position which she held for almost six years. In July, 1907, she resigned her office to engage in a general practice, and the success she has achieved in her chosen profession has given her the reputation of being one of the leading female physicians and surgeons in the state. Ever since locating in White Bear Lake it has been Dr. Hopkins' ambition to see a hospital established here, and in 1909 she began to agitate the project, to such good effect that during the fall of the same year it was incorporated and work commenced on the building, a two and one-half story concrete structure, which was completed in 1910. It is modern in every respect, and is so situated that it gives its patients an excellent view of both of the beautiful lakes, and has accommodations for thirty people. Since being opened to the public in September, 1910, it has had a prosperous existence, the patients averaging from sixteen to thirty. Mrs. Hopkins was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and in 1888 became connected with the Christian Endeavor, in the work of which she has been active throughout the state. She is a member of the County, District, State and American Medical Associations, before which many scientific articles from her pen have been read. Dr. Hopkins has firmly established herself in the confidence of her patients through her kindly sympathy, and has been very successful in her general practice and surgical work. It would be difficult to find anyone more highly respected or esteemed, and her success has been earned by conscientious and persistent effort.

WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN. The late ex-Senator William Drew Washburn, Minnesota's pioneer miller, railroad builder and philanthropist, lived one of the most effective lives on record in Minnesota—a life in full accord with the characteristics of his remarkably distinguished family. His father, Israel Washburn, was descended from John Washburn, Secretary of the Plymouth colony, and his wife, Patience Cook, of the Mayflower. Unlike too many Americans whose ancestry is their chief recommendation to attention, the house of Washburn has revealed unusual executive power. Israel Washburn was a Revolutionary patriot, as was the father of his wife, Martha Benjamin, to whom he was married in 1812. Their home was a farm near Livermore, Maine, and here it was that their eleven children were born—among them seven sons, all of whom have been conspicuously active and successful in public life.

The rural schools and the rugged exercises of farm duties contributed the most obvious elements to the youthful development of William Drew Washburn and his brothers. As their education advanced and their ambitions took shape, most of them looked toward the west and all toward direct achievement. Israel, the eldest son, lived to attain the highest honor of his native state, whose war governor he was, besides having served for six terms as congressman from Maine. Elihu Benjamin Washburn, another brother, was for sixteen years a member of Congress from Illinois, secretary of state and minister to France, being, moreover, one of Lincoln's most intimate friends. A third brother, Cadwallader Colden Washburn, was a major-general in the Civil war, a Wisconsin congressman for four terms, governor of that state and the donor of Washburn Observatory, established in connection with the University of Wisconsin. Charles Ames Washburn was an author and editor, and under Lincoln served as minister to Paraguay. Algernon Sidney Washburn was a prominent merchant and banker of Hallowell, Maine, whose son, John Washburn, is connected extensively with the grain and milling interests of Minneapolis.

William Drew Washburn was born January 14, 1831, and after the elementary training of the country schools had been outgrown by him, he studied in several preparatory schools until ready for Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1854. He then spent a year and six months studying law in the office of his brother Israel, later supplementing this by a half-year's study with John A. Peters, who was subsequently made chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. In 1857 Mr. Washburn came west to Minneapolis, where he opened an office for the practice of law. This was the exciting period of the panic of 1857. Mr. Washburn was made agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, which controlled the water power on the west side of the Mississippi river in Minneapolis, the east side being controlled by the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company. Under Mr. Washburn's direction the plans for the first west side dam were pushed, and in spite of panic conditions, it was completed during the next spring. The saw mills that were then run by water power have since been moved up the river to be operated by steam, while flour mills have taken their former places. Mr. Washburn's first flour mill, The Palisade, was built in 1866, at about the time when his brother Cadwallader, living in Wisconsin, began the construction of his own mills. The two water powers were later combined and the Washburn mills were consolidated with the Pillsbury mills, the latter of which were controlled in England, where the organization was finally effected, it being necessary to procure there the necessary money to finance the proposition. The commercial rise of Mr. Washburn made coincident with itself the growth of important material features of the life of the state itself. To him is due in large measure the development of that industry which has made the Twin Cities the center of the milling industry of the world.

During this period William D. Washburn's interests were by no means secluded to commercial lines of activity. In 1858, the first year after his coming west, he was elected to the state legislature of Minnesota and in 1871 was again sent to that body. In 1861 he received from Lincoln an appointment to the office of surveyor-general in Minnesota. It was at that time that the association of the title "General" with his name became so widespread that he has ever since been more extensively known by that than by any other prefix to his surname.

After his service of four years in the last-mentioned capacity, he devoted his attention closely to the development of his lumber business, but found time for such public service as that occasioned by his membership in the Minneapolis board of education, which was then accomplishing the important task of building up the city's superior school system. In 1878 General Washburn was elected a member of Congress, serving for six years.

At the end of that time Mr. Washburn's work in establishing a new railroad claimed his entire attention. He had in 1869 begun the construction of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, which was completed in 1877. He was not only its originator and promoter, but for many years its president. In 1885—after his retirement from the national house of representatives—he began the construction of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie line, of which he was president until 1889, building eight hundred miles of the road during that time. He retained a directorate but resigned his presidency and disposed of a large amount of his shares in the road, after his election to the United States Senate, in which he served from 1889 until 1895.

Senator Washburn's service to his state, to the Northwest, to the nation and to humanity in a broad sense found definite expression in measures which he introduced and which included the inauguration of plans for a series of reservoirs on the upper Mississippi river, a bill restricting the importation of Chinese coolie labor and the procuring of a federal building for Minneapolis. It is further significant that a bill which he introduced, but which was not passed, was directed at the suppression of the business of dealing in options and futures in grain.

Not only did General Washburn contribute by means of his railroads and milling industries to the development of both Minnesota and Wisconsin, but the effect of his enterprises on the progress of North Dakota as well was made notably valuable through his discovery, while building an extension of the Soo line through Bismarck, of a bank of lignite coal. The mine thus located and the coal interests of North Dakota in general were being developed and promoted to a higher degree of importance at the time of the ex-Senator's death.

In the meanwhile General Washburn had, within the sacred walls of his home, accomplished with rare success the task of rearing a family worthy of him. He and Mrs. Washburn—who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Muzzy, of Bangor, Maine—were the parents of four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, W. D. Washburn, Jr., is a member of the Minnesota legislature from Minneapolis. Edward C. Washburn, who was associated with his father in his coal interests and who is general manager of several corporations, is well known as an inventor. Cadwallader Washburn has become a noted artist. Stanley Washburn has been conspicuous as a journalist and as a manufacturer, having been especially prominent as a war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese war, for his brilliant operation of dispatch boats and for services which won him the decoration of the order The Imperial Crown from the emperor of Japan, he was a leader in the pre-convention campaign for Roosevelt and a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1912. One of the daughters, Mrs. Halden Wright, is a resident of Maine, near the famous old Washburn estate. The other, Mrs. E. F. Baldwin, is the wife of one of the editors of the *Outlook*.

Accessory activities also found place in the life so fraught with momentous accomplishment. Senator Washburn ignored neither social,

religious nor philanthropic movements. He was a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Commercial Club and of the Union League Club of New York. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Redeemer and for seven years held the presidency of its national body. Charitable enterprises of every worthy type received his generous assistance, which, however, he chose always to give without ostentation.

Senator Washburn had well passed his three-score and tenth year before his splendid energy began appreciably to fail. He was in Europe with Mrs. Washburn when his indisposition became so serious that he hastened home in order to spend his last hours with his family. Such were his vitality and his will that he accomplished this in an unexpected degree. The curtain of death fell slowly between this great man and the earthly existence he had so materially enriched. His last hour came on July 29, 1912.

Continued commemoration of General Washburn, civic benefactor in manifold sense, exists in his permanent achievement of public service, in the descendants he has given the world and in his splendid Minneapolis home, "Fair Oaks," whose hospitality and the quality of whose appointments have been so expressive of the great mind and heart of William Drew Washburn.

HON. EDWARD GORDON ROGERS was born of New England and French parentage—his father leaving Middlebury, Vermont, when the nineteenth century was still in its youth. He settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch was born, being the eldest son of Jabez Nelson Rogers. Mr. Rogers, senior, lived but a short time in St. Joseph, going from there to Berlin, Wisconsin. Here Edward received the ordinary school education, followed by a course at the University at Ann Arbor. He chose the law for his profession, as his father and grandfather before him had done.

He arrived in St. Paul on the last steamboat of the season, in the late autumn of 1866—the exact date being November 23d, almost Thanksgiving. St. Paul had not been his destination, however, but Fate ruled otherwise, for the young traveler was so pleased with the appearance of the growing, energetic town that he decided suddenly and finally to cast in his lot here. He found a patron, friend and employer in Mr. Morris Lamprey, a leading attorney of the period, and was associated with him in business for over three years. Mr. Rogers then decided to leave the office of his kind friend and start for himself. He formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Rogers and Rogers and soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1877 he was elected county attorney, which office he filled for two years.

Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Mary McCord at New Albany, Indiana, in 1878.

About 1884, Mr. Rogers and Emerson Hadley formed a partnership and in 1887 Tilden R. Selmes entered the firm. In this same year Mr. Rogers was elected a representative in the Minnesota legislature and enjoyed the honor of making the speech in the house, nominating the Honorable C. K. Davis for United States senator. Mr. Selmes leaving the firm to move to New York City, the two remaining partners continued as Rogers and Hadley until Mr. Rogers' real estate holdings necessitated his removal to Chicago, in 1890. Closing out his affairs in Chicago, he gladly returned to the city, where he had lived so long, in 1892.

Mr. Rogers was elected to the office of clerk of the district court in

1894, for a term of four years, was re-elected and again re-elected, his third term expiring in January, 1907. The previous fall he made the campaign for Congress, but was defeated.

He returned to the practice of the law and was engaged in that profession when the illness overtook him which ended his useful life. At the time of his death he was a member of the Assembly of the City of St. Paul, and his abilities as a parliamentarian were recognized by his colleagues when they made him their president. In the hope of finding restoration to health he had gone to West Baden Springs, Indiana, but the heart rapidly failing, he peacefully and willingly departed this life on November 14, 1910. His body was interred at New Albany, Indiana. His widow and one daughter, Miss Julia Rogers, survive him.

Thus ended a strong man's life and career—one who possessed generosity and fairmindedness and many noble qualities of heart and mind. His life was active and fruitful, an ignoble or unjust act was an utter impossibility to him. Firm in his principles, resolute in his action, faithful in his friendships, he was a tower of strength in the community. His eloquent voice was lifted in many campaigns, in support of the policies and candidates of his party; his energetic efforts were always at the command of any public-spirited movement or benevolent enterprise.

NATHANIEL PITT LANGFORD died at his home in St. Paul, October 18, 1911, aged seventy-nine years. He had been ill for several months, dating from an accident on the steps of the state capitol.

Nathaniel Pitt Langford, one of St. Paul's leading citizens, was known to the public as an official. The man was best known by a few intimate associates. Whatever praise the public has given the official these intimates have taken as a matter of course, for the able and fearless official is made of rugged manhood, sharpened by intelligence and tempered in strength of character. Mr. Langford's long life was full of incident; he was a busy man to the time of his death. He died in the harness.

The following epitome of his long, active and eminently useful career may serve to explain the high esteem in which Mr. Langford was held by his fellow citizens:

Born at Westmoreland, New York, August 9, 1832. Came to St. Paul in 1854, one of the city's first bankers. Started for the Oregon gold fields June 16, 1862, traveling overland as far as Grasshopper Creek, Montana, where scarcity of provisions ended the journey. Appointed collector of internal revenue after Montana was organized as a territory, May 26, 1864, and served until November, 1868. Delegate from Montana to the national convention that re-nominated President Lincoln in 1864. Appointed governor of Montana by President Johnson in January, 1866, after the senate had ceased to confirm President Johnson's appointments. An active member of the Montana Vigilantes. One of the Washburn party of explorers that discovered the Yellowstone Park geysers in 1870, bringing back to civilization the first authentic account of nature's wonders in that region. One of the moving spirits in securing action by Congress setting aside Yellowstone Park as a national reserve. Yellowstone Park's first superintendent, 1872 to 1877, giving his services gratis. Appointed national bank examiner for the Pacific coast in 1872, serving until 1884. Returned to St. Paul in 1884. Appointed a member of the Ramsey county board of control in 1897, serving until his death. Elected president of the Minnesota Historical Society in 1905, holding that office until his death.

Mr. Langford's connection with the Vigilantes during the early history of Montana furnished material for "Vigilante Days and Ways," in two volumes, published in 1893. Robbers and murderers, with no fear of punishment, because the criminal class outnumbered the better element, ran riot throughout the new territory of Montana. Neither life nor property was safe; there were no fixed forms of law, nor was there machinery for enforcing law had there been any to enforce. The situation became desperate and the Vigilantes banded together with the idea of protecting the community. Mr. Langford was one of them, and in his book he distinguishes between the purpose of the early Vigilantes and the excesses later indulged in by men claiming allegiance to the organization.

Mr. Langford was twice married, both times to sisters of Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, of St. Paul. His first marriage to Miss Emma C. Wheaton took place November 1, 1876. He married Miss Clara Wheaton on September 17, 1884, by whom he is survived. There were no children.

Mr. Langford's eligibility to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution was based on his descent from his two grandfathers, George Langford and Nathaniel Sweeting, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Lewis Sweeting, all of whom served with credit in various Massachusetts organizations of the Patriot army.

DR. CHESTER GOSS HIGBEE. In a memoir to the subject of this sketch, issued after his lamented death by Cobb Hospital, of which he was president, an associate presented this merited eulogy:

"Between August 5, 1835, and April 3, 1908, lived one often called the 'Good Physician.' Beyond, ever lives, in hearts made better by his presence, the teacher, soldier, great-hearted philanthropist, whose acted motto was—'Where need is, there is my brother.' To Dr. Higbee medicine was more than a profession—it was a sacred calling. His eminence through over forty years in St. Paul, the Northwest and nationally, among his fellow-practitioners, was no accident. A great purpose steadily held draws its wealth from many sources. His was such a purpose.

"It is partly written in the record of his twenty-three battles and how he rose from the private of '61 to the captain of '64, bearing a wound from before Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea, we may know what kind of a soldier he was. How men trusted and loved him is hinted in the long list of honorable positions which he held: Headship of the Loyal Legion in Minnesota; thirty-second degree Mason, trusted and efficient officer of the United States and Minnesota in connection with old soldiers; president of the State Association of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons; foremost in philanthropic and charitable work—these are only some of the ways in which his worth is hinted. We knew him for the man who took but simple fare and shelter, so well he loved his fellowmen, so much he cared for his calling. We may not know the mighty good he did in secret; it is written only in the hearts he blessed and in the remembrance of Him who knoweth all. Above the wisdom and the brilliance of his mind and the skill of his hand, we love the loving, gentle man this strong man was."

Dr. Higbee was a native of Pike, Wyoming county, New York, but when he was very young his parents removed to the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where his boyhood was spent. The outbreak of the war for the Union found him a resident of Hudson, Wisconsin, where

he and his brother enlisted. A condensed epitome of his army experiences is thus set forth in the records:

"Entered the service as private Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, October 30, 1861; First Sergeant, December 4, 1861; Second Lieutenant May 1, 1862; Captain, November 21, 1864; honorably mustered out, December 20, 1864. Served in Missouri and Kansas 1861 and 1862, and in Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns; siege of Vicksburg and Meridian expedition, and with the Nineteenth Army Corps during Atlanta Campaign, and March to the Sea; wounded at Atlanta, August 20, 1864."

This gives but a bald outline of three years' arduous, dangerous service and sacrifice, in which his valor and his patriotism were demonstrated in one of the mightiest conflicts recorded in the pages of history. In all the great campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee he thus bore a creditable part, winning promotion by bravery and exemplary conduct, and returning at last, when the war had virtually ended, to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

After a thorough preparation in the best professional schools of medicine and surgery, Dr. Higbee began the practice of medicine at Red Wing, Minnesota, but located in St. Paul about 1870, and with the exception of a three years' sojourn on the Pacific coast, and of some months' travel in Europe, with professional advancement in view, practiced actively and successfully in this city during the remainder of his life.

Although among his patients were many of wealth and high social position in the community yet there was none so poor, friendless and unfortunate as to appeal to him in vain—ever to the sick, the wounded and sorrowing he enacted the part of the Good Samaritan. To such as these he ministered in numberless instances with no hope or expectation of pecuniary reward, actuated solely in his large-heartedness by the desire to do good, as he found opportunity, to suffering and afflicted humanity. Such deeds create a memorial more significant, lasting and worthy than bronze or marble. Dr. Higbee's life had no acme of success, no termination of usefulness on the attainment of sixty years, as maintained by some modern theorists, but rather shows a sure and progressive mental evolution to the final summons of the supreme architect. Though the physical powers waned in later years, thereby lessening the quantity of his labors, yet the high quality remained to the last unimpaired.

He was long a member of the United States board of pension examiners; a consulting surgeon of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home; president of the directors of Cobb Hospital; was vice president of the American Institute of Homeopathy; and was a trusted counsellor in medical affairs for many charitable associations.

He was for many years an active member of Acker Post, G. A. R., and its commander. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion, organized in 1885, and served as its commander, May 8, 1906, to May 14, 1907. His was a rare personality, uniting in a most felicitous manner the skilled physician with the fatherly mien that begets confidence, affection and trust, leading factors in the healing of all diseases, whether of the mind or body. In 1897 the Doctor met with a severe accident, which partially disabled him, but with sublime courage he arose superior to physical ills, renewed his life work and heroically persisted until the end, which came suddenly, as to one who

"wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

He was survived by a brother, Dr. Albert E. Higbee, of Minneapolis, and a sister, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, of Milwaukee.

Dr. Higbee was twice married—the last time in 1876, to Miss Isabel A. Davis, who also survives him and who by her energetic, intelligent and abundantly fruitful efforts along practical lines of human uplift and advancement splendidly supplements the life-long work of her honored husband. Mrs. Higbee is a state leader and a national figure in various organizations of women for mental and social improvement, for effective influence on legislation, administration and all features of good government.

JOSEPH ALBERT WHELOCK was born in Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, February 8, 1831, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 9, 1906.

At the age of nineteen he came to Minnesota in quest of health and settled in St. Paul. Minnesota was then a sparsely settled territory and St. Paul a straggling frontier village. In all the subsequent development of both he bore a conspicuous part.

About 1855 he embarked in journalism achieving marked success from the beginning. On January 1, 1861, he established the *St. Paul Press*, which became some years later the *Pioneer Press*, and he remained its editor-in-chief to the end of his life.

On May 2, 1888, Mr. Wheelock was unanimously elected by the Loyal Legion a Companion of the Third class, in recognition of his valuable service to the Union cause during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Wheelock was for nearly fifty years continuously at the head of the editorial profession in Minnesota, winning a national reputation for ability and independence in the higher walks of journalism. He was one of the clearest thinkers and most forcible writers this county has produced, capable of sustained efforts of uniform excellence, with an occasional flight into the realms of genius.

His scholarship was both profound and practical. He walked the higher ranges in his thought; he wrote with a fullness of information and a richness of diction that commanded applause while it persuaded and convinced; he mingled on terms of intimate equality with the highest in the land, statesmen, diplomats and presidents, to whom his counsels were welcome and valuable.

His literary taste was exquisite, but he could hurl the thunderbolts of denunciation when, in his opinion, the case required it. He loved the learning that exercises beneficent influence on the lives of men and the policies of the nation; he cherished lofty political ideals. Not infallible in judgment, or exempt from the infirmities of temper and temperament which at times cloud the intellectual vision, he was through decades of stormy political conflict always credited with purity of motive and manliness of action. He was postmaster of St. Paul from 1870 to 1875. He was state commissioner of statistics in 1860, and president of the St. Paul park board from 1893 until his death.

Mr. Wheelock wrought a tremendous influence on the political destiny of many individuals. He incurred the enmity of some good men and of many bad men, through his hostility to their aspirations; he earned the gratitude of many successful men in public life, but did not always receive it, through his lack of the ingratiating arts which enable smaller

natures to reap where they have, and often where they have not, sown.

He contributed his full share to the material development of the state of Minnesota; to the advancement of her educational interests; to the upbuilding of all the elements which constitute a prosperous commonwealth. He was to St. Paul always a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and devoted many years of zealous, intelligent, unrequited effort to the establishment of her splendid system of boulevards and parks.

In his family and social relations Mr. Wheelock was a model of considerate kindness and devoted affection. His circle of intimacies was not extensive, but he was, to those he trusted, a wise counsellor and faithful friend.

As a loyal editor during the terrible years of the conflict for national life, Mr. Wheelock eminently deserved the high compliments paid him by the Loyal Legion in selecting him as one of its companions from civil life, distinguished for patriotic services at that period. His pen was always vigorous and versatile in sustaining the administration, encouraging the people and stimulating a spirit of patriotism in the darkest days, when many yielded to disappointment and despair. That he fully appreciated the great honor conferred upon him by that selection was attested in many ways. He worthily stood with Ramsey, Rice, Pillsbury and Tiffany, recipients of this tribute of regard; he was the last survivor of that illustrious roll, and since elections to this class of membership have been discontinued throughout the order there can be no more names upon it.

Mr. Wheelock was married to Miss Kate French, of St. Paul, who, with their son, Webster Wheelock, survived him.

HUMPHREY BARTON. For the past twenty-five years one of the most prominent figures at the Minnesota bar has been Humphrey Barton, who came to St. Paul from Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1885. The keenness he has evinced in getting at facts in all litigation where he has been concerned, the powerful logic of his briefs and his ability to present matter in the court room quietly, fluently and convincingly have each contributed to the making of his reputation as one of St. Paul's most brilliant members of the legal profession.

Humphrey Barton was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1857. His father, Baltzer E. Barton, was one of the prominent men of that vicinity, a prosperous agriculturist and a holder of numerous offices of public trust. The early life of Humphrey Barton was spent in Fulton county, where until his fifteenth year he attended the public schools in the winter time and assisted his father on the farm in the summer seasons. At fifteen he enrolled in the county normal school, and at seventeen taught his first school. At the teaching profession he accumulated enough money to attend the normal school at Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he laid the firm foundations of the classical and scientific education that made possible his able pleading at the bar. While yet a student he had been giving some attention to the study of law, and after his course at the normal school he returned to Bedford and entered the law office of Hon. John Cessa, one of the leading advocates of the Keystone state and at one time a member of Congress. Mr. Barton was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1885, at Bedford, and in the same year was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Rupp, whose father, George W. Rupp, was a banker in Bedford.

In May of 1885 Mr. Barton came west to Minnesota and has since



Humphrey Barton



built up a flourishing practice in the city of St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Barton became the parents of four children, three of whom are now living: Baltzer D., deceased; Bettie C., unmarried and living with her parents; Dorothy L. and Robert H. The elder daughter received her education in part in the schools of St. Paul, later attending St. Mary's Hall, at Faribault, Minnesota, and finished at Roger's Hall, Lowell, Massachusetts. The younger daughter attended the St. Paul schools, then entered Mrs. Backus' school and finished at Miss Ely's school at Greenwich, Connecticut. The living son is now a sophomore in the dental high school, St. Paul. Mr. Barton is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Town and Country Club, and is also associated with the Modern Woodmen. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

GUSTAV JAMES BORUP. Among the names that have been intimately associated with the important phases of business and civic affairs in St. Paul that of Borup will be readily distinguished as deserving of especial mention. The family's residence here goes back to the territorial period, and for over half a century it has been known and respected for personal worth and business achievement.

Gustav James Borup, whose death occurred October 15, 1897, was one of the most prominent representatives of the family. He was born at La Pointe, Wisconsin, January 2, 1841, son of Charles William and Elizabeth (Beaulieu) Borup. The father was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1806, and was among the first of his countrymen to settle in St. Paul, coming here in 1848. With his brother-in-law he founded the first bank in Minnesota. Before coming to St. Paul, Charles W. Borup was connected with the great Hudson Bay Company and was in that employ at La Pointe, Wisconsin. He died in St. Paul in 1859. Gustav James received his early education in the pioneer schools of St. Paul, and later attended college at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he was graduated. He early became associated with his father in the business of banking, and later was identified with the river transportation interests, which were formerly of such great importance to all the Mississippi cities. The latter years of his life were spent in the railroad business. In the early days he was one of the volunteer fire department of St. Paul, and his career had many other interesting associations with the progress of the city from pioneer days to modern times.

Mr. Borup is survived by Mrs. Borup and six of their seven children. The family homestead is at 723 Portland avenue. Before her marriage, which occurred January 2, 1866, Mrs. Borup was Miss Laura Coffin. The family name was originally spelled Coffyn. Her parents were George W. and Helen (Howland) Coffin. The father, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, was a wholesale grocer, but spent the last twenty years of his life in Santa Barbara, California, where he was engaged in the real estate business until his death, which took place in 1898. His wife died in St. Paul, where the Coffin family were early settlers. Mrs. Borup had a sister, Elizabeth, who died in California.

The children of Mrs. Borup are: Helen W., the oldest daughter, married H. H. Malpole and died in 1894, the same year as her marriage; Sophia C.; Georgia W.; Elizabeth, the wife of Charles J. Gray, of Portland, Oregon, and they have two children, Charles J. Jr., and Elizabeth H.; Virginia G., the wife of R. V. Holder, of San Francisco, California; and Alice and Maud, both at home. All the children were educated in

the schools of St. Paul. George B. Borup, son of Henry Dana Borup and a nephew of Gustav James Borup of this review, was with Lieutenant Peary on his trip to the pole. The family have membership in the Episcopal church. Mr. Borup is buried in the Borup family lot in Oakland cemetery, as is also his daughter, Helen W.

HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY. Few indeed are the names that appear more frequently and there are none that appear more honorably in the early history of Minnesota, than that of H. H. Sibley, as the pages of the first volume of this work abundantly testify. His fame is a part of that of the commonwealth and his name is a household word throughout the state.

General Sibley was born at Detroit, Michigan, February 20, 1811. His father, Hon. Solomon Sibley, was a prominent pioneer of the Northwest and he was by profession a lawyer. In 1799 he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature of the Northwest Territory, which assembled at Cincinnati. He was elected a delegate to Congress from Michigan in 1820. He was also for some years United States district attorney for Michigan. The mother of General Sibley was Sarah W. Sproat, a daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, an officer in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution.

General Sibley received an academical education and was subsequently given two years private tuition in the classics by the Rev. Mr. Cadle, a gentleman of superior scholastic attainments. His father designed him for the law, and at the age of sixteen he began the study of that profession in Judge Sibley's office. A year's experience convinced him, however, that the pursuit in life selected for him was against his natural tastes and inclinations. A frontier boy he wished to become a frontiersman. His father wisely acquiesced in his decision and in 1828, before he had reached the age of eighteen, he went to Sault Ste. Marie and engaged in a mercantile house for about a year. In 1829 he went to Mackinac and entered the service of the American Fur Company as a clerk. He remained at Mackinac for about five years.

In 1834 he formed, with H. L. Dousman and Joseph Rolette, Sr., a copartnership with the American Fur Company, of New York, which passed in that year under the direction of Ramsey Crooks as president. By the terms of the agreement, Messrs. Dousman and Rolette were to continue in charge of the station of the company at Prairie du Chien, while Sibley was placed in control of the country above Lake Pepin, to the headwaters of the streams emptying into the Missouri and north to the British line, with his headquarters at St. Peters, now the town of Mendota. He arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota River November 7, 1834. The trip from Prairie du Chien was performed on horseback. General Sibley resided at Mendota from 1834 to 1862, a period of twenty-eight years, and owing to territorial changes was successively a citizen of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa territories, and of the Territory and State of Minnesota, without changing the location of his residence.

For many years his only companions and associates were the military officers at Fort Snelling, with their families, the clerks of the Fur Company and the Indians. With the latter he became intimately acquainted. He frequently exchanged visits with them for months at a time. He was given a name by them—Wah-ze-o-man-nee ("Walker in the pines.")

General Sibley's public services may be only summarized. He was the first justice of the peace, being appointed by Governor Chambers of

Iowa Territory, in 1838, his jurisdiction extending over what now forms all of Minnesota west of the river, a portion of Iowa, and a large part of North and South Dakota. In 1848 he was elected by the people as their delegate to Congress and after some trouble was admitted to a seat. During that session he secured the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, which became a law March 3, 1849. In the fall of that year he was again elected to represent the Territory, and 1851 was reelected. In 1853 he declined re-election.

In 1857 he was president of the "Democratic branch of the Constitutional Convention, which by compromise and in conjunction with the "Republican branch" adopted the first constitution of Minnesota. Soon after he was elected governor, but owing to the delay in the admission of the state he was not inaugurated until May 24, 1858. As the first governor of the state he is entitled to eminent distinction. His recommendations were sound, and statesmanlike. Had his counsel been heeded the reckless railroad legislation of that period would never have appeared. In 1871 General Sibley served one term in the lower house of the Legislature. He was appointed one of the original Regents of the University of Minnesota, and was elected president of the board. He was also president of the State Normal School Board which office he filled for nearly two years.

Of General Sibley's military services much may be written, and their value to the people of Minnesota can hardly be overestimated. The Sioux outbreak occurred August 18, 1862, and the following day he was appointed by Governor Ramsey to the command of the military expedition sent against them with the nominal rank of colonel commanding in the field, but really with the powers and duties of a general.

The history of General Sibley's successful campaign against the Indians appears in volume I. He planned it in one evening, that of his appointment, and conducted it to the close without deviating from the original plan. The expedition required for its successful issue cool courage, rare ability, consummate address, and finesse. General Sibley rose superior to every occasion and met every requirement. It was incumbent upon him to not only punish but to preserve. The lightnings of vengeance were to be loosened upon the savages, but the lives of the two hundred and fifty women and children in their hands were to be saved.

After his victory at Wood Lake, with two thousand Indians in his hands, on whom he might have wreaked a summary and terrible vengeance which the public would have applauded, and which posterity would have justified, General Sibley constituted a military commission for the trial of the principal offenders. He might have constituted a drum-head courtmartial for this work, whose conclusions would not have been the subject of review, and from whose judgment there would have been no appeal. But he preferred to complete his work as he had begun it and as he had carried it on in order and regularity. About four hundred Indian warriors were put on trial before a commission and three hundred and three of whom were convicted of murder and outrage and condemned to death, while others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for robbery and pillage. But President Lincoln was induced to save from the gallows all but thirty-eight of the bloody-handed villains. The remainder had their sentences commuted to brief terms of imprisonment. This act of clemency was characteristic of the tender-hearted martyr president, but was deplored by all lovers of justice.

September 29, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned the then Colonel Sibley a brigadier-general of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." General Pope, the commander of the department, had given the military affairs of this district into his hands, confident of his ability to direct them successfully. The winter of 1862-3 was spent in forming a cordon of military post and garrison, with a line of scouts and patrols, across the western frontier. The people returned to their homes and farms, and the country was in a measure tranquilized.

In May, 1863, General Sibley concentrated four thousand troops at "Camp Pope" on the Upper Minnesota River, for an expedition against the Indians who were then in Dakota. The expedition was to be assisted by another commanded by General Alfred Sully, which was to move up the Missouri River and prevent the Indians from retreating to the westward, while General Sibley should come upon them from the east and include them between two fires. General Sibley carried out his part of the program completely. He moved on the 6th of June and after a long and difficult march reached the couteau of the Missouri, July 24. On that day he engaged the savages, killed twenty-one of them losing but two of his own men. July 25, at Dead Buffalo Lake and July 28 at Stoney Lake he again fought them, and on both occasions drove them from the field. He then pursued the Indians to the Missouri, across which they escaped, owing to the inability of General Sully to fulfill his part of the campaign, his march being retarded by the extreme heat of the summer and the want of forage for his horses. He afterwards came up and engaged the Indians, punishing them severely. General Sibley returned to the state about the first of September, having freed the Minnesota frontier from all apprehension of Indian raids and given security to hundreds of settlers elsewhere.

During the year 1864-5 General Sibley was chiefly employed in conducting and inaugurating measures for the defense of the frontier. These measures gave in the end entire safety to the western counties by depriving the savages of an opportunity to molest them, and that part of the state began to be occupied not only by the former settlers but by hundreds of new-comers. November 29, 1865, he was promoted to brevet Major-general, "for efficient and meritorious services." He was relieved from the command of the District of Minnesota in August, 1865, by order of President Johnson, and detailed with General Curtis and others as a member of a mixed civil and military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile Sioux and other disaffected bands on the Upper Missouri. The treaties with the Sioux were made at Fort Sully and were subsequently ratified by the Senate. General Sibley was honorably mustered out of the military service with many other general officers in April, 1866, and returned to his home in St. Paul.

In 1871 General Sibley was appointed on the National Board of Indian Commissioners, but was compelled by the press of his private business interests to resign after a year's service. His connection with the business interests of St. Paul was very intimate and conspicuous. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the First National Bank, director of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, and for several years president of the St. Paul Gas Company, president of the State Historical Society and president of the Oakland Cemetery Association.

May 2, 1843, General Sibley was married to Mrs. Sarah J. S. Steele,

a sister of Hon. Franklin Steele, and a lady of superior accomplishment and worth. She died in May, 1869, leaving four children, viz: Augusta, now Mrs. Augusta A. Pope; Sarah, now the wife of E. A. Young, Esq. of St. Paul; Charles Frederick, and Alfred B. General Sibley removed from Mendota to St. Paul in 1862 and thenceforth lived on Woodward Avenue.

Though reared on the frontier, far away from the polished circles and refinements of fashionable society, General Sibley was always noted for his accomplishments and attainments. A true born gentleman, always asserts himself. General Sibley in his bearing and conduct was courtly and hospitable and was never charged with an unchivalrous or an ignoble action. This old Indian fighter was likewise a scholar, a thinker, and a writer of superior abilities. Sixty years ago his contributions to certain periodicals under the nom de plume of "Hal. A. Dakota," and over his own signature made him justly celebrated. He made some most invaluable contributions to the publications of the historical society. As a writer he was very clear, finished and interesting. As a controversialist he was quite able to hold his own with the ablest. As long ago as in 1850, when he was a delegate to Congress, his letter to United States Senator Foote of Mississippi, gave to the outside world the first definite information concerning the Territory of Minnesota and made for the writer a national reputation. The pioneers of Minnesota were justly proud of the manly bearing, mental qualities and exemplary character of their delegate, who, backwoodsman though he was, did not suffer by comparison with any of the members of the dignified body of which he was so long a member.

The county of Sibley, and the city of Hastings are named for General Sibley, but historians will record and preserve the history of his services and the people of Minnesota will ever hold them in grateful remembrance. In June, 1888, General Sibley was elected an honorary member of the Ancient Ciosophic Society of Princeton college, N. J. and on the 23d of the same month received from that renowned college the degree of LL. D. At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held in St. Paul, June 6, 1888, he was unanimously elected the commander of that organization for the ensuing year. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

General Sibley died in St. Paul, February 18, 1891, lacking only two days of being eighty years old. Full of years and honors, he passed to the reward due to the hero, the patriot and the Christian.

THOMAS FOSTER. Few names were more conspicuously and creditably identified with the early history of St. Paul and of Minnesota than that of Dr. Thomas Foster, who served as private secretary to Alexander Ramsey, the first territorial governor, and later became prominent as a journalist in this city and in Duluth.

Dr. Foster was born in 1818 at Lewiston, on the Juniata river in Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer, and of Scotch-Irish parentage. Thomas went to the district school, then to the academy, where he developed a strong literary turn and resolved to be a printer. He served his time as an apprentice at type-setting on the *Lewiston Gazette* and began writing paragraphs for the paper at sixteen. At the same time he took up the study of medicine, and showed such enthusiasm for it and such a tendency to practice it at all times, that he became known in

the neighborhood as "Young Pills." At the age of eighteen he went on the stump and made speeches for Harrison, and he was bitterly disappointed when, in 1836, Van Buren was elected. He ardently continued his study of medicine, but to support himself before practice he became a reporter on the *Philadelphia Ledger* in 1837, becoming news editor and editorial writer the year following. When he was twenty he went into partnership with Francis J. Grundy, afterwards a well-known historian and diplomat. Together they edited the *Daily Age*. The office was mobbed and partially destroyed, but the paper's advocacy of Harrison was crowned with success, he having carried Pennsylvania by the narrow majority of 343 votes, in 1840.

Young Foster was rewarded by being appointed clerk of the local court, but he was removed under Tyler. He now became foreman and city editor of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, but the tendency to partizanship was strong upon him and in 1844 he published a campaign paper in the interest of Clay. When his candidate was defeated he resumed the study of medicine and began to practice.

During these years Alexander Ramsey, a member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, was chairman of the Whig state committee, and he made the enthusiastic young editor his secretary. The combination seems to have been a highly satisfactory one. They put up a rattling campaign every year in the counties of central Pennsylvania, and made a spirited advocacy of Whig principles which became infectious. In 1848 Taylor carried Pennsylvania and was elected President.

"In that campaign," said Dr. Foster, "I electioneered during a tremendous snow storm on the Alleghenies. The state committee had given me \$1,000 for expenses in different localities. I used all that I thought was legitimately required, and brought back \$500 to Ramsey. I need not say that he was astounded, and all the committee was gratified at such an unprecedented performance. The state committee recognized my services by appointing me secretary to the electoral college. I have now Taylor's acknowledgment of our work, in his own handwriting. Ramsey's great ability was acknowledged in a very substantial manner. He was appointed first governor of the territory of Minnesota in 1849."

Soon after his arrival in St. Paul, Governor Ramsey wrote to Foster inviting him to become his private secretary. The offer was promptly accepted, and the tedious journey to St. Paul was made. Governor Ramsey wanted just such a man for his secretary as Dr. Foster proved to be. He was not only a secretary but a counselor, his active brain supplementing his ready hand. His pen drew up the treaty with the Sioux at Traverse des Sioux, following Ramsey's suggestions and dictations, and his portrait appears, sitting at the council table, in the painting in the executive reception room at the new capitol. At the council Little Crow spoke for the Sioux and, among other things, said: "My friends, sent from the white father, my young men have said that they would kill me if I signed this treaty today. They say that they are not ready. They say I must wait. I am going to sign this treaty before this sun sets, for a man can die but once, and it matters little when or how."

During the next eight or ten years Dr. Foster was one of the most influential men in Minnesota. He was in the front rank of its politicians. He managed and edited the *Daily St. Paul Minnesotan*, the most widely circulated paper in the territory and state. He was a leading member of the state committee, Whig and Republican. He generally wrote the

platforms of his party. Few men rose to power without his assistance. He was a benevolent "boss," with all that that implies. His advice and approval were sought by men who aspired to be governor, representative in congress or senator. He caused Windom to be sent to Congress, Donnelly to be made lieutenant governor, and Charles Scheffer to be nominated for state treasurer. He declined all offices for himself during this decade before the war, and was content to direct caucuses and conventions. But he accepted from the hand of President Lincoln a commission as captain and a commissary of subsistence.

Most of his army service was rendered as post commissary at Indianapolis, Indiana, where an extensive prison for captured Confederates was located, and where the duties were both arduous and responsible.

After the war he returned to St. Paul, and was engaged for a time as editorial writer on the *Dispatch*. He discerned at an early date the prospective greatness of Duluth, and prepared for removing thither. Three years before Proctor Knott's celebrated speech in Congress, Dr. Foster antedated his predictions in a serious vein.

As if the humor was not rich enough, Proctor Knott's speech has always been associated with "The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." Many people have looked through again and again to find the phrase, and some have even written to complain that it was omitted. Proctor Knott never said it. That was Dr. Foster's coinage.

Dr. Thomas Foster was editor of the *Minnesotian* in 1870, the first Duluth publication. He challenged the world for Duluth and disputed with everyone there. He assailed the Western Land Company, which was the principal proprietor, and arraigned with equal fervor the keeper of a gambling joint. One withdrew its advertising and the other beat him up.

He had the gift of tongue and the spirit of prophecy. It was July 4, 1868, two years before Duluth really was, that he launched his prophecy upon the coming of the railroad. Neither Duluth nor Superior was named in the speech, because this was a non-partisan gathering on Park Point, and because the terminus was still in the balance, waiting the arrival of Jay Cooke's party to make the selection.

In 1911, the Duluth Commercial Club issued a beautifully illustrated pamphlet, containing the speeches of Proctor Knott and Thomas Foster—both being worthily preserved for their historic interest, and for their value as a "Campaign Document," showing the advance in forty years. The following paragraph from Dr. Foster's address illustrates its spirit.

"Standing here in the presence of the very magnitudes of nature—on such a day as this, the anniversary of the most momentous event in the world's history, as time's results have thus far proved—it were not amiss to dwell mentally for awhile upon the mighty future of this region, which is even now looming up in the near distance—promising to pierce and lighten up these forests with roadways and farm homesteads—to mine these rocks into material wealth—to whiten yon sea with clouds of canvas, or fret it with volumes of propelling steam—to cover the shores of these broad, calm bays with mast studded wharves and monster grain warehouses, and to erect within sound of the surge of Superior's waves, a great city, which shall be the abode of commerce and manufacture, and civilization—here, nearly midway between the two main oceans of the world—the terminus on one hand of 1,700 miles of land travel from the Pacific ocean eastward and terminus of 1,600 of water transportation westward from the Atlantic ocean to the

headquarters of the mighty St. Lawrence, of which that magnificent expanse of water spread out northwestward before you, is but the widening and tributary."

All of Dr. Foster's sanguine predictions were more than realized—eventually, but, as in other cases, before final fruition came, a long period of depression intervened, and the genial optimist's inborn impatience for results was such that he could not wait. He disposed of his newspaper interests at Duluth, and 1873 found him in Washington City.

Dr. Foster, who was once employed as government physician to one of the Chippewa tribes in Minnesota, had early felt an interest in the life and history of the American Indians and pursued the study for years until he became an expert ethnologist and historiographer. In 1872 he was appointed by Congress to edit the collections of the Indian languages of the country—the position that Schoolcraft filled during his latter years. This position he administered until Congress withheld its appropriation. He had collected some 3,000 words in the vocabularies of the Winnebagoes, Sioux and Chippewas, and during the last days of his life showed continual anxiety that the result of his investigations might be put in permanent form. He had made himself somewhat acquainted with many Indian tongues and all the leisure hours of his later years were spent in recording, collating and coordinating into something of a system the vocabularies of these languages. He had succeeded to his own satisfaction in tracing the Indian names of all the states and of many of the rivers from their derivatives back to the primitive significance of the word and had tabulated whole newspaper pages.

While at Washington Dr. Foster was connected with two newspapers, one in Maryland and one in Virginia, in each of which he found a vehicle for setting his advanced political views before the public.

In 1882 he left Washington and went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he edited a paper in the interest of Congressman L. C. Houck, who was seeking re-election and who was re-elected. He then received an appointment in the Internal Revenue service at Greenbrier, Tennessee, a small town near Nashville, going out of office on the advent of first Cleveland administration, during which he was connected with several papers in an editorial capacity. He again went into the Internal Revenue service during President Harrison's administration, and went out again when Cleveland was elected for the second time, after which he conducted a drug store. Upon the election of McKinley he was reinstated in the civil service and given an appointment in the office of the Auditor, for the Post Office Department at Washington. Here he remained until 1902, when he resigned at the age of eighty-three, and took the 3,000 mile journey to live with his son, Thomas B. Foster, at San Francisco.

He died in San Francisco, California, March 31, 1903, and was buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio, in that city. He was married three times. The first time to a Miss Mary Parker, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, all of whom were born in Minnesota. His second wife, was Miss Mary Baum, whom he married in Washington, D. C., in 1877, and by whom he had two children, a girl who died in infancy and a son Thos. B. Foster. Mrs. Mary Foster died in 1897, at Greenbrier, Tennessee. He then married Mrs. Carrie Brinkman, the daughter of V. Fell, also a pioneer editor of Minnesota, who survived him at his death.

His youngest son, Thomas B. Foster, after a preparatory service in the Treasury Department at Washington, was assigned to duty in

the secret service bureau at San Francisco. At a later date, he was placed in charge of the Puget Sound District of that service, comprising three states, by J. E. Wilkie, the chief of the bureau, who paid him the compliment of choosing him at the age of twenty-nine, for this responsible position.

Thus the mantle of the industrious and versatile Minnesota pioneer has fallen on the shoulders of a worthy descendant. Another generation has come forward in this state, and other issues have arisen, but no complete history of the formative period can be written that does not give a conspicuous place to the career of Dr. Thomas Foster.

MRS. HELEN J. MCCAINE. A widely known and universally esteemed lady of St. Paul, worthy of a much more extended biographical notice than the date at hand will permit, is Mrs. Helen J. McCaine, who for thirty-five years or more has been the efficient librarian of the public library. In this capacity Mrs. McCaine has come in direct personal contact with many thousands of the people of the city, including the successions of studious young men and women who have found the suggestions of the well-informed librarian in charge wise and helpful.

Mrs. McCaine was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire. Her father, William C. Gray of Peterboro, was of Scotch-Irish descent and her mother, Lucinda (Parker) Gray, of English ancestry. But both families had lived for several generations in New England, one of her ancestors having been prominent as a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War.

In 1860 the subject of this review, then Miss Helen J. Gray, was married to William McCaine, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. McCaine was a native of Francestown, New Hampshire. Having removed to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul, Mrs. McCaine, as early as 1876, became connected with the St. Paul Library as assistant librarian. The library was then located in Ingersoll block in Bridge Square, was conducted by a voluntary association of citizens, and was supported by funds raised through annual dues, individual contributions and the proceeds of annual lecture courses, as narrated in a preceding volume of this work.

Mrs. McCaine soon became librarian, and when the library was transformed into a public institution and became a recognized branch of the city's educational system, her proven efficiency naturally led to her permanent retention in the important position she has continually held up to the present time.

The St. Paul Library, both as a citizens' association and as a public enterprise, has had many devoted men connected with its management, throughout the entire course of its existence. To these men, serving the public interest faithfully during a long series of years, unstinted praise is due and freely given. But no one person is entitled to more credit due for the continuous and increasing usefulness of this great enterprise, now on the threshold of a vast augmentation through the generosity of our public spirited people than the every-faithful and ever-capable librarian, Mrs. Helen J. McCaine.

GEORGE F. VAN SLYCK. A resident of St. Paul whose personality is of special interest because he represents not merely a material success but also culture and education, is Mr. George F. Van Slyck, whose office at Fifth and Wacouta streets is the center of important business

operations. Mr. Van Slyck pays little attention to the obviously aristocratic lineage which his name indicates, having the true democratic sense of a man's own worth being the truest gauge of his importance. The earliest progenitor taken into account in this history is Mr. Van Slyck's father, William H. Van Slyck, who was a native of Valatie, New York, and the date of whose birth was April 23, 1829. His life was spent in New York City and its vicinity. He was a wholesale dry goods merchant. Although he never lived in St. Paul, he became in 1873 a member of the firm now represented by his son. William Van Slyck married Lucy A. Riker, of Bloomington, New Jersey; their two children were William W., who died in December, 1890, and George F., the subject of this account. Two other children of William Van Slyck, by his earlier marriage with Josephine Van Amberg, of Brooklyn, New York, and who were named Laura and Charles W., are also deceased. Lucy Riker Van Slyck, the mother of our subject, died in 1896 and is buried at Valatie, New York. There her husband died a year later and there he too was buried.

It was in Montclair, New Jersey, one of New York's most desirable residence suburbs, that George F. Van Slyck was born on January 24, 1874. It was his good fortune to receive as good an education as America affords. One of the best private schools of New York City took charge of his early training from the age of eight until his tenth year. As a young lad he was a pupil at Leal's preparatory school for boys at Plainfield, New Jersey, completing the work of this institution at the age of sixteen. In 1890 he entered Yale University and was graduated therefrom in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This general and literary education was succeeded by a two years' course in the law school of Columbia University in New York City. In 1896 he was admitted to the New York bar and there he practiced his profession until 1906, when he came to St. Paul to take an active part in business.

Mr. Van Slyck's first marriage occurred during his residence in New York to Edith A., daughter of William P. and Anna (De Forest) Glenny, of New York City. The son of this marriage, De Forest Van Slyck, who was born October 12, 1896, is now a pupil in one of New York's private schools. On October 14, 1909, Mr. Van Slyck was a second time married. As Emmalyn Young, the present Mrs. Van Slyck was a resident of Madisonville, Kentucky, and a daughter of James H. and Sarah Prewitt of that place.

As a citizen of St. Paul Mr. Van Slyck has been as popular as he is successful. He is a member of many clubs, including the Minnesota, the Town and Country, the University, the LaFayette; he also retains his membership in the Yale Club of New York; belongs to the Geographical Society, and is active among the members of the Association of Commerce. He is also a member of various motoring societies. Politically he is a Republican.

HON. WILLIAM PITT MURRAY. Rich in years and in the honor and affection of all St. Paul was the Honorable William Pitt Murray, who was so enviably prominent as the creator of the civic entity, not only in the city but in the state. He was distinguished for many characteristics, that placed him on a higher plane than the majority of men. Of these the three most dominant were his ardent enthusiasm, his unusual vigor of mind and body, and his power of organization. Another characteristic which carried him over many hard places and endeared him

to so many people was his great sense of humor—that nothing could dull—and then there was his wonderful generosity, making him sympathize with all classes of people and give his energy and time without exacting any toll. Of rare service to both state and city, to him is given a high degree of credit for the quality of Minnesota's most important institutions—of legislation, transportation and philanthropy—and to him must be expressed gratitude for much of St. Paul's substantial prosperity. There is no possibility of his being forgotten, even without the reminders of the county and the school which are known by his name. But so vital has been his relation to the public that we will consider in detail the facts of his life and the successive stages of his career.

Genealogically Mr. Murray was of Irish origin. His paternal grandfather, William Murray, was a native of Ireland, having been born near Dublin, from which place he immigrated to the United States at an early age, settling in southwestern Ohio, when the country was still almost a wilderness. William Murray's son, John Latimer Murray, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He married Jane W. McCullough, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, and of Scotch ancestry. Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, was the home of John L. Murray and his wife, and there on the 21st of June, 1825, was born the son whom they named William Pitt Murray—a name destined to become one of great note.

While he was yet but a child, William P. Murray lost his father, after whose death Mrs. Murray married Henry Rowan, who removed with his wife and step-son to Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana. Not long after this the boy returned to Ohio to live in the home of his uncle, J. G. Stilwell. The latter lived in a village which had been named Stilwell, in honor of his services to the place and his importance therein. He was there engaged as a merchant and in this enterprise he was assisted by the boy, who was also given the opportunities of the public school in the village. Thus he grew to the years of approaching manhood, at which time he was sent to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He was seventeen years old when he entered this institution and after two years there he returned to his mother's home at Centreville, Indiana, where he had a most exceptional opportunity for professional preparation, in that he was taken as a student of law into the office of the Honorable Oliver P. Morton, who afterward became Indiana's noted war governor, and later United States senator and member of the electoral commission. With him Mr. Murray remained for two and one-half years, at the end of which time he entered the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, Indiana, where a year later he received his professional degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the spring of 1849 he was admitted to the practice of law at the bar of Centreville.

This was a period of great restlessness, of many changes and particularly of movements toward the west. The young lawyer was interested in Kentucky as a possible place for his practice of the law, in the gold-crazed west as a field of many opportunities, and finally in a new and growing settlement that appealed both to his adventurous spirit and his sane reliance on his profession as the safest introduction to prosperity. This settlement was St. Paul, Minnesota, and his interest in the place was the result of some effective description, setting forth its natural advantages and probable future growth in a letter in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, Minnesota's first newspaper. The author of this article in which the greatness of the young capital city was foreshadowed, was

a former resident of Mr. Murray's native town, Hamilton, Ohio, the Honorable Charles K. Smith, at the time secretary of Minnesota Territory. The young lawyer, feeling that here were words upon whose reliability he could depend forthwith prepared to remove to the northwest.

His journey may best be told in the words of his daughter, Mrs. Winifred Murray Deming, who has had the tale many times from his own lips. "Late in the fall of 1849 he set out for St. Paul, bearing several letters from his friends, and a small but well selected library, with a light heart and a light purse. His journey was ill timed. It was the beginning of winter before he was well under way. When he had reached Galena the river had closed. Proceeding to Dubuque, Iowa, he, with several other young adventurers, procured transportation by wagon to Minnesota. But at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, the party was detained by absolute termination of the road and a severe snow storm. However, they found a surveying party under Judge Knowlton, then a prominent character, who had contracted to open a road from Black River Falls to Willow River, now Hudson, Wisconsin. Leaving his library at Dubuque, he at once engaged with Judge Knowlton and the surveying party to accompany them as an employee to Willow River. The trip lasted two weeks and was one of arduous labor, privation and exposure. The party encamped every night in the snow, the thermometer being twenty-eight degrees below zero, and the day previous to their arrival at Willow River their provisions gave out. From Hudson my father came to St. Paul and registered at Kennedy's old Central House, which stood on the corner of what is now Second and Minnesota streets, on the evening of December 24, 1849. Second street was then called Bench street. A day or two after his arrival he began the practice of law, in a little one story building on Robert street. At first clients were scarce and fees small, but he was young, had his share of the patronage and did not complain."

The fact that Mr. Murray arrived in St. Paul co-incident with the ushering in of Christmas would seem to have been a happy augury indeed. It was also fortunate that he became warm friends with the pioneer editor, John P. Owens, with the Honorable C. K. Smith and with other former Ohioans whom he came to know in the city. As time went on his ability became markedly evident to the citizens of St. Paul and his interest in civic affairs led to his early activity in the field of politics.

William Murray was but twenty-six years of age when he was elected to the territorial legislature of Minnesota, convening in 1852. The next year he was again sent to the lower house. Thus he early began that connection with legislative affairs and public interests of the city and territory which were to continue throughout his life. He was a friend and contemporary of such men as Stearns, Freeborn, Olmstead, Kittson, Nobles, Sibley, Ramsey and the Rices, the fathers of the commonwealth of Minnesota. In 1854 he was sent to the territorial council as the member from Ramsey county, and in 1855 he was chosen president of that body, a rare and signal honor for a man so young. In 1857 he was again a member of the house in the territorial assembly. In that same year he was accorded the honor and responsibility of a seat in the constitutional convention, and his connection with this body added largely to his reputation. In 1863 he was a member of the house in the state legislature and in the legislatures of 1866 and 1867 he was a member

of the senate. In 1868 he was again elected to the house of representatives, but as he had to journey to South America in behalf of some of his clients, he was unable to resume his seat in the legislature that year. In 1874 he was again returned to the senate and served in 1875 and 1876.

In the words of his daughter: "As the results of those several sessions and the constitutional convention no other member thereof contributed more largely to the legislature which laid the foundations of Minnesota's school system; which in effect mapped out and literally gave life and strength to many of the railroads of the state; which placed her charitable institutions on a broad and stable footing, controlled by that energetic disposition which was part of his nature and which impressed even a casual acquaintance. His forces were never in reserve but always in front in the midst of the contest, where the fight was hottest and the work hardest." Not merely the facts as to his being present in the political bodies above mentioned, nor the distinction of being elected to such honorable offices is a matter of such importance as is the quality of his services therein. So beneficial were these that his constituents showed a disposition to keep him constantly in one or another branch of the legislative system of the state. So uniformly keen sighted and active was he from the first year of his participation in public affairs that in 1857 he was honored by his name being given to a newly formed county in the southwestern part of the territory, and Murray county still perpetuates his fame. Had it not been for his increasingly close and vital relations with the city of St. Paul in municipal matters, he would quite probably have been made the recipient of the state's highest honors.

As it was, his careful thought for all that concerned St. Paul gradually became, as it were, the main artery of her civic existence. It began with the aldermanic office, increased with his presidency of that body, reached its fullest, strongest status in his service as corporation attorney. From the beginning of his municipal activity his work was aggressively loyal to the highest standards, a task hard indeed for him and his fellow-members of the council, especially when the exigencies of war made it almost impossible to cope with the narrow provisions of the city's laws. Weakness in the latter, which had failed particularly in the matter of provisions for charitable demands were overcome gradually, a fact due, to a very great extent, to William P. Murray's good sense and executive ability. It was through him and his personal friendship with the Honorable Joseph Rolette, who was at the time enrolling clerk in the senate, that St. Paul was made the capital city instead of St. Peter as was suggested.

The best account of his activities in charitable and educational matters is given in the words of Mrs. Deming: "He drew the bill to incorporate the State Reform School, and it was he who secured its passage, obtaining appropriations from the county and state for the erection of the buildings, which were then situated in the city of St. Paul, in what was then known as the Midway district of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and containing about sixty-three acres of land.

"It was he who secured the passage of the bill incorporating Hamline University, against the protests of many members of the Methodist church, who doubted whether Minnesota could ever support a Methodist university. He named it in remembrance of the love and veneration he had for Bishop Leonidas L. Hamline. In at least two provisions it had a charter which had no superior. First, it exempted all corporate property, both real and personal, belonging to the institution, then, now and for-

ever from taxation. In another provision of the charter it was made an institution of learning for the education of the youth of both sexes. It was one of the first institutions of which we have any knowledge where young men and women were received on an equal footing. With the great growth and prosperity and wealth, and a higher standard of education in Minnesota, Hamline University now had a name among the advanced institutions of the country and I feel satisfied that my father builded better than he knew, and its incorporation and its success, of which I may say he was the author, is one of the many acts of his life of which I am justly proud.

"He was the original author and promoter of the project to donate the Ramsey county poor farm to the State Agricultural Society as a site for its permanent fair grounds. The value of this great institution, made possible by his intelligence and foresight, has been and must continue to be of incalculable benefit to St. Paul and to all the people of the state. He was one of the five commissioners who purchased our beautiful Como park. He drew the bill and introduced it into the legislature, which became a law on the 29th of February, 1872, and which gave the commissioners authority to purchase not less than five hundred and not more than six hundred acres of land in Ramsey county for park purposes."

William P. Murray is often called "The Author of St. Paul's Charter," which many persons of authority have called nothing less than a masterpiece of its kind. It was in 1870 that Mr. Murray was elected to the office made vacant by the death of General Willis A. Gorman, of honored memory. In this office—the city attorneyship—Mr. Murray achieved the greatest breadth and depth of his splendid service to the city. It was then under his direction that the aforementioned charter was drawn; it was then—during that period from 1870 to 1889—that the population grew from forty thousand to nearly two hundred thousand; it was then that the western and northwestern parts of the city won a fairer consideration than they had hitherto enjoyed. All this directly or indirectly is traceable to Mr. Murray through his influence on the policy of the municipal government, which was at times supreme.

An almost inconceivable amount of work was accomplished by Mr. Murray during that time. The addition of territory meant much formal attention to contracts, which he must revise and approve. The evolution of the charter meant the originating by him of many of its provisions and the considering and adopting of many more. With all this momentous legislation, so deeply important because of its permanent significance, came daily the added questions of current affairs of varying weight. All city authorities sought his advice; unnumbered private individuals made demands upon his time. Yet it is said of him that he "never lost sight of an object, was never negligent or off guard." So pervasive was his influence that it was often said, sometimes in compliment, sometimes in jealous accusation, that St. Paul was governed by one man—William P. Murray.

When he finally passed from that distinguished office—which had never been so distinguished as when he held it—the change was due only to the desire of the opposing political party to gain ascendancy in office. So many of Mr. Murray's party opponents loyally supported him that it was difficult, indeed, to accomplish the shift. Only a very clever, if rather unprincipled scheme, brought about the change, and many were the indignant protests from those who knew that he was a man far above

catering to party, far above the temptations of worldly advantages. The same dignity that had accompanied the most strenuous of his municipal services marked the relinquishment of the office he had held for thirteen years—years that in many ways had been the most signally important ones since the establishment of St. Paul as a prospective city.

Having, altogether, officially served his city in different capacities for more than a quarter of a century, and having been, in his services to state and municipality, for nearly forty years a public figure, Mr. Murray again turned his attention to private practice, in which he had held an especially high rank. His friends often recall his courageous and determined manner of investigating and manipulating the affairs of certain clients who held claims against the republic of Venezuela, at a time when revolutions were about as frequent in that small state as changes of seasons. At the risk of his life Mr. Murray carried the case through, winning a favorable decision for his clients. He practiced in the state and national courts, both within and beyond the boundaries of Minnesota, at various localities, including our capital city of Washington.

Mr. Murray's later life was filled with worthy interests of varied types. The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce included him among its most prominent and highly valued members. He was a highly honored personage in the Old Settlers' Association and in the State Historical Society. He was long not only a highly esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but for many years gave faithful service as one of the trustees.

A serenely happy home life was one of the bulwarks of William P. Murray's career. This phase of his life began within a few years after his coming to St. Paul, for in April, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Schultz Conwell, of Laurel, Indiana, a daughter of James and Winifred (King) Conwell, the father being a native of Delaware and a veteran of the War of 1812. To William P. Murray and Caroline Conwell Murray eight children were born. The three who now survive are two sons and a daughter. Neel C. Murray is at present living in Los Angeles, California. He married Lucy Fitzhugh Alexander, and has four children. Winifred C. Murray became Mrs. Richard Deming and is a resident of St. Paul. Her husband died in 1891, and she has two daughters. Fenton C. Murray married Elizabeth Pearce and lives in St. Paul, with his wife and their three children.

Mr. Murray lived several years in honorable retirement, known, perhaps, to more people in St. Paul than any other citizen. He maintained his interests in public affairs and his intense loyalty to the city he had served so faithfully. Full of years and of honors, he passed peacefully away on the 20th of June, 1910, at the age of eighty-five years. St. Paul has nourished and cherished many noble men, but it has never known one more efficiently, unselfishly devoted than William Pitt Murray.

The following quotation from the history of St. Paul by T. M. Newson gives a true summing up of his character: "He has been a useful man to the public at large, and has fulfilled many offices of honor and trust. He is a good lawyer, a good talker, a good speaker, a good citizen, full of energy, full of fun, a regular bunch of firecrackers among his friends, sympathetic, a real friend of the poor, kind hearted, plain, blunt, smiling 'Bill Murray.'"

At the time of his death Mr. Murray was the oldest graduate from the Indiana State University, the oldest lawyer admitted to practice in the state of Minnesota, and the oldest Mason, being at the time of his death the oldest living past master. He was made a Mason on March 4,

1853, and was the first Master Mason in old St. Paul lodge, No. 3. The Masonic Veteran Association in their Memorial sent to Mrs. Murray after the death of her husband, said, "William Pitt Murray never proved recreant to any trust reposed in him, but was always faithful, loyal and true. Living in and being part of an age when more or less questionable things were done in legislative halls, he, nevertheless, stood without a blot upon his record or a stain upon his shield." Mr. Murray's memory is not commemorated in stone or bronze, but in a way much more fitting and in a way which he himself would have preferred above all others, perhaps, and this is in the school which has been named for him, the William Pitt Murray School.

THE HON. EDWIN AMES JAGGARD was born at Altoona, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1859. His father was Clement Jaggard, son of Thomas J. Jaggard, and his mother was Annie Jane Wright, daughter of Archibald Wright, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and sister of John A. Wright, of Philadelphia. His paternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of Daniel Wills, Sr., one of the commissioners to settle West Jersey in 1677.

Dr. Jaggard was prepared for college by Professor Stewart at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1879 from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of A. M. in 1882. He entered the office of Edward Coppee Mitchell at Philadelphia after his graduation, where he studied for some time, and in 1882 was graduated from the department of law in the University of Pennsylvania. He was a brilliant student, receiving the faculty prize for two successive years, and was one of the founders of the Sharswood Law Club. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Immediately upon his admission to the bar of Minnesota Dr. Jaggard entered upon active practice, and his rise was rapid from the beginning. In 1898 he was elected judge of the district court of Ramsey county—a court of common pleas—and he continued as judge of that court for one term. In 1904 he was nominated for the Minnesota supreme court as a result of a somewhat extraordinary movement in all parts of the state. In many counties every member of the bar addressed a petition to the delegation to the state convention requesting it to do everything in its power to secure Dr. Jaggard's nomination; the result was an overwhelming sentiment in his favor and his nomination to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of a member of the bench, as it was then constituted. At the election a Democratic governor carried the state by a majority of something like 25,000; Judge Jaggard was elected on the Republican ticket by more than 98,000 majority, the largest majority ever given to any supreme judge, a circumstance made the more conspicuous by the fact that one of the members of the former court was nominated by both the Democrats and the Republican, Dr. Jaggard receiving 8,000 votes more than that member. He was re-elected to the supreme court in 1910, by a majority of about 60,000 votes. All of which is most unequivocal evidence of a general personal popularity.

Dr. Jaggard was the author of many published addresses, including "Historical Anomalies of the Law of Libel and Slander," delivered before the National Editorial Association at Omaha in 1903; "Medical Expert Testimony," before the American Academy of Railway Surgeons in 1900; and "Public Schools and Penology," delivered before the Minnesota Educational Society in 1902.

Dr. Jaggard always entertained the highest ideals with regard to the majesty and nobility of the law. He was a powerful pleader and a careful and just adjudicant, characteristics which marked his work from the beginning, hence his rapid rise to one of the most important legal positions which the state has the power to bestow.

ROY E. HILTON. Mr. Hilton's father was a native of Maine who came to Minnesota in 1855 and settled in Goodhue county. It was here that Roy E. Hilton was born in 1880, on May first. Henry Hilton was born in 1839 and spent the sixty years of his life as a farmer and real estate dealer. He responded to the call for soldiers to save the Union at the time of the Civil war and spent some time in active service. His wife was Miss Eva Conklin, of New York state, before her marriage, and is now residing at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Henry Hilton, her husband, died in 1899.

Roy Hilton was educated in the public schools of Kenyon, Minnesota, graduating from the high school there in 1897. Four years later he received his degree of B. S. from Carleton college. After graduation Mr. Hilton entered the service of the United States government as chief clerk in the land office. He was at Duluth and Bass Lake and then at Pierre, South Dakota, and at Miles City, Montana. In 1906 he left the government service to go into the real estate business at Lake Benton, Minnesota. After three years in this town he came to St. Paul, where he has since resided and been engaged in the same occupation which he pursued so successfully in the smaller place. His first office location was in the Pioneer Press Building, but he is at present at 928 East Fifth street. Here, as in Lake Benton, his business has been very satisfactory. In politics Mr. Hilton gives his allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order. His success has been of his own making, as he began life as a poor boy. His sound education and his varied experience have given him culture and a wide outlook and thus made him the more capable of enjoying the success he has attained. His family ancestry on both his mother's and his father's side is of that sturdy English stock which made America in the beginning and has been the dominating element in our composite and energetic character.

On May 2, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Roy Hilton to Miss Phena Manton, daughter of J. S. and Phena Manton, natives of Vermont. Three children have been born of this union: Henry, John and Judson.

DAVID LANSING KINGSBURY was born at Marshall, Michigan, December 28, 1842, and died January 24, 1912, at his home, 1996 Milwaukee avenue, Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minnesota. He was of Revolutionary ancestry in several lines. His membership in the Sons of the American Revolution was based on descent from William Southworth, major, Rhode Island Troops; Richard Montague, captain, Massachusetts Troops, and Daniel Kingsbury, member New Hampshire Provincial Congress and of the Committee of Safety. For a long period Mr. Kingsbury was a Councillor of Minnesota Society S. A. R. His father died when he was only eight years old; he lived afterwards in the family of his aunt, Mrs. Henry Bunce, and came with them to Monticello, Minnesota, in 1856.

Although only eighteen years old when the war for the suppression of

the rebellion began, he was very anxious to serve as a soldier and in 1862 enlisted as a private in the 8th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry. In 1864 he was promoted to be first sergeant of his company. For two years he served on the frontier against the Indians, going with General Sully's Expedition to the Yellowstone River and participating in two battles with the Sioux. In 1864 his regiment was sent to Tennessee and later served in North Carolina under General Schofield. Mr. Kingsbury was in all the engagements with his regiment, and in July, 1865, he was mustered out as second lieutenant.

At the close of the war he settled in St. Paul, and engaged in the hardware business, first as an employe and then as a member of the firm of Bennett, Kingsbury & Co., from 1868 to 1885. He was assistant librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society continuously since 1893, and in this position did much for the success and upbuilding of that institution. He was in all the relations of life, a practical, useful, helpful citizen, but nowhere were his valuable qualities more clearly displayed than in his services to the public through the medium of this great institution. He was not only skillful in the arrangement and custody of the vast and rapidly increasing library which was largely committed to his charge, but he was courteous, zealous and intelligent in his intercourse with the numerous persons who came daily to consult the books contained therein.

He was for several years a member of the local school board and greatly interested in the construction of the school building near his home in Merriam Park.

Mr. Kingsbury was married in 1869 to Miss Anna Sawyer Braman, who died in St. Paul in March, 1908.

His interest in patriotic orders is testified by a provision in his will that he should be buried in the G. A. R. uniform and that the insignia of the Loyal Legion should go to his grandnephew, Kenneth Mason Moore, whom he thus pointedly designated as his successor in the order.

Mr. Kingsbury became a member of the Loyal Legion through the Minnesota Commandery, February 22, 1892. He was elected Recorder of the Commandery, May 9, 1899, and annually re-elected, serving continuously until his death. He early familiarized himself with all the details of the important duties of this exacting position on the faithful discharge of which the prosperity of the Commandery so largely depends, and he performed them assiduously to the end. So persistent and tenacious was he in discharging them, that not until 24 hours before his death did he relinquish them to the willing hands that for many days had been offering to relieve him of the strain. His funeral occurred January 27, 1912, under the auspices of the Loyal Legion and of Acker Post Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Merriam Park and was attended by a large concourse of mourning friends.

Mr. Kingsbury's surviving sister is Mrs. Edwin C. Mason, widow of Gen. E. C. Mason, U. S. A.

Mr. Kingsbury was a man of strongly marked personal character; greatly attached to his friends; generous and sympathetic; and he was ardently devoted to any work in which he was engaged. He was of a well developed literary bent and although his patriotic war service in the formative years of his youth deprived him of the classical education he so ardently coveted, he was able, by self-culture and by embracing every offered opportunity, to maintain a high standing in later life, among men of learning as well as men of affairs.

JOEL EMMONS WHITNEY. The first photographer in St. Paul and an enterprising business man, engaged for many years in different commercial or industrial lines, was Joel E. Whitney. His name also represents the rare case of a family that for three generations has been actively identified with the city. He was a man of keen intelligence, great energy and deserved popularity.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Joel Whitney, an early investor in St. Paul property. The senior Whitney was born at Gorham, Maine, May 7, 1787. He was married in June, 1815, at Phillips, Maine, to Sallie Dyar. He was a merchant at Phillips and at Plymouth, and in 1818 removed to Portland. In 1851 he removed to St. Paul, and soon became interested in real estate in large tracts. The addition of Whitney and Smith, in the heart of the present wholesale district, perpetuates his name in the record. He gave to the German Methodist church the lot on Rosabel street, so long occupied by that organization. He was an active temperance worker. He died in this city March 22, 1852, and was buried at Phillips, Maine.

His son, Joel Emmons Whitney, was born in Phillips, Maine, May 18, 1822, one of nine children of Joel and Sallie (Dyar) Whitney. He resided at Plymouth from 1838 to 1850, employed as a merchant miller. In the latter year he came to St. Paul, where he remained until 1871. He opened a daguerrean gallery and produced the first photographs in the city. Many of his pictures were engraved. Whitney and Le Duc published the first lithograph map of St. Paul. For a time he engaged in the banking business, the firm being Caldwell, Whitney and Company.

Joel E. Whitney was, at times, a very extensive owner of St. Paul realty including, besides other large tracts, forty acres near the present Central high school building and a half interest in the site of Merriam Park.

Mr. Whitney was married October 6, 1865, to Elsie Ayer.

In 1871 he removed to Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1873 to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In 1880 he returned to St. Paul, and engaged for a time in the grocery business on Jackson street. Failing health caused his relinquishment of this enterprise. He died January 20, 1886, and was buried at Oakland cemetery.

Joella Elsie Whitney, daughter of Joel E. Whitney, was married in St. Paul to Samuel J. Joy, and still resides here. They have one daughter, Elsie Joy. Samuel J. Joy, the son of Charles Joy, manufacturer and banker, and Jane (Moore) Joy, was born at Woodsville, New Hampshire, May 2, 1873, and came to St. Paul with his parents in 1888. Samuel Joy and his brother Charles P. Joy were the first automobile dealers in St. Paul, and are still extensively engaged in that line, under the firm name of Joy Brothers.

FREDERICK DRISCOLL filled worthily for a long period, crowded with important events, a conspicuous place in the annals of this city and state, besides attaining positions of nation-wide influence in the realms where his professional activities were exercised. He was a man of forceful and generous nature, with a fertile mind well stocked with ideas and lavish in their outlay. Warm-hearted, open-handed, large-minded, with a certain profusion in his intellectual expenditures, as if conscious of an overflowing reserve, his powers were wonderfully at his command on those occasions when the exigences of the moment required him in some public assembly to present his views on an important subject under discussion.

He was equally at home in a political convention, at the Chamber of Commerce, or at a great meeting called to decide on measures to meet an impending crisis. He made no oratorical efforts, but the clearness of statement, the persuasiveness of his manner of reasoning, all combined to win assent and disarm opposition.

Frederick Driscoll was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1834. His boyhood was spent in that city where he received a liberal school and academic education. He formed plans for a mercantile career and was trained in that direction, with no premonitions of the wide divergence therefrom the future years would bring.

In the summer of 1856 he came west and found employment for a few months at Clinton, Iowa. He arrived in Minnesota in October, 1857, and, after a short stay in St. Paul, located at Belle Plaine in Scott county as bookkeeper for the land company which exploited the town-site. This company suffered some financial reverses; Mr. D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, a leading merchant, was made assignee and Mr. Driscoll became his agent. Among the assets of the land company was a weekly newspaper, the *Inquirer*, which, after many vicissitudes, suspended publication in 1861. At the suggestion of Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Driscoll accepted the newspaper plant in payment of arrearages due for his services. He was not a practical printer, but he embarked on this untried venture, which was to shape and control the work of a lifetime, with a youthful self-reliance fully justified by the result.

Meantime other important events occurred in Mr. Driscoll's history. In 1859 he was married at Belle Plaine to Miss Anne Brown, of New York. In November, 1860, he was elected to the state legislature from Scott county. He served during the session of 1861 efficiently. In the session of 1862 he was elected secretary of the senate. In November, 1862, he removed his printing office from Le Sueur to St. Paul and established the *Daily Union*. In February, 1863, he was elected state printer. Soon afterwards the *Union* was merged into the *Press*; J. A. Wheelock was editor and Mr. Frederick Driscoll, publisher—and thus began the association that was destined to endure so long and so creditably to both.

There were giants in those days, and Frederick Driscoll was with them and of them. He stood shoulder high with the pioneers like Alexander Ramsey, Henry M. Rice, H. H. Sibley and William R. Marshall. He kept step with the developments worked out by E. F. Drake, W. L. Banning, W. F. Davidson, George L. Becker, Oliver Darymple, Thomas Lowry and James J. Hill, the empire-builders—the men who did things. He sat in council with such financiers as Erastus Edgerton, Horace Thompson and H. P. Upham. He measured up to the intellectual standard of jurists like Gilfillan, Cornell, Cole, Flandrau, R. R. Nelson and George B. Young. In politics he was the trusted adviser of Windom, Pillsbury, Dunnell, Washburn, Wilkinson, John B. Sanborn and Cushman K. Davis; the dreaded antagonist of Donnelly, Eugene Wilson, Norton and Cogswell. He was the co-worker in business enterprises with John Nicols, C. D. Strong, P. H. Kelley, C. W. Hackett, Channing Seabury and J. C. Burbank. He worked in the ranks of journalism for the upbuilding of the state, heart to heart, with J. A. Wheelock, W. S. King, J. A. Leonard and Daniel Sinclair. He walked hand in hand in gracious deeds of philanthropy and benevolence with D. W. Ingersoll, Wilford L. Wilson, D. R. Noyes and Thomas Cochran. With bowed head, reverently, he marched abreast of churchmen like S. Y. McMasters, D. R. Breed, E. D. Neill, H. B. Whipple and John Ireland, in paths that lead to righteousness through Christian faith and hope.

It were an honor to any man who sustained himself for a long series of years on terms of acknowledged equality in a companionship like this, emulating the brotherhood at King Arthur's table round, the goodliest fellowship of famous knights whereof the world holds record. Frederick Driscoll thus sustained himself and more. In numerous vital emergencies he was pushed forward, in one or another of these several fields of usefulness and honor, to a position of applauded leadership, and in no such case did he fail to amply vindicate the preferment.

In May, 1870, Mr. Wheelock was appointed postmaster of St. Paul. Mr. Driscoll became assistant postmaster and for five years performed the duties of that position in addition to those of business manager of the *Daily Press*.

Shortly after relinquishing this office, the *Press* was consolidated with the *Pioneer* under the title *Pioneer-Press*, which it retains until this day. Later the management acquired the *Morning Tribune* and *Evening Mail*, at Minneapolis, suspended their publication, and for a time held a monopoly of the daily newspaper field of the Twin Cities, except for the St. Paul *Evening Dispatch*.

Mr. Driscoll was necessarily the prime factor in negotiating and effecting these several fusions or amalgamations, in each case adding to the prestige and profits of his great journal. Whether the ablest survive, or only those ablest to survive, the survivals concededly get the credit and reap the reward. In his admirable history of Minnesota Journalism, Mr. D. S. B. Johnston traces out the pedigree of the *Pioneer Press* and shows that nineteen daily and weekly newspapers were, first and last, absorbed into its ravenous organism.

The history of the *Press* and the *Pioneer Press*, in its business relations and in many of their political and journalistic aspects, for thirty-six years was the history of Frederick Driscoll. Nor were his political activities restricted to the newspaper columns. In 1867 he was appointed chairman of the Republican state central committee, and held the position until 1870, conducting with skill the campaigns which resulted in the second election of Governor Marshall and the first election of Governor Austin. He was during this period and subsequently the moving spirit in what we called "the Ramsey dynasty"—the inner circle of leading Republicans who had in charge the political fortunes of Senator Ramsey. Governor Marshall, General R. N. McLaren, Mr. Driscoll and Mr. Wheelock composed this inner circle and so managed affairs as to dictate, with a view to the Senator's continued tenure, most of the nominations for state officers, congressmen, etc., as well as most of the appointments to Federal positions, during at least a full decade of Minnesota history. It was a puissant combination, devoted to what its members then believed and some of their surviving opponents now concede was a laudable purpose.

After 1875 his personal connection with practical politics measurably ceased, but the paper remained a power in the state. As always, Frederick Driscoll guided its financial destinies. His eye was on every detail of its complicated business and that of the manufacturing and mercantile branches he had built up around it—the printing, binding and lithographic establishments, the wholesale paper and stationery trade, and the ready-print auxillary, each an industry of itself.

Yet amid all the exacting demands of this, the busiest time of his busy life, he always found leisure for cheerful participations in matters relat-

ing to the public welfare. In this capacity he was one of the strongest and most useful men our city and state have ever known. The real value of his unselfish service cannot be overestimated. He was the cultured man, the gentleman, in the highest meaning of those expressions. Yet his was a militant soul. He was not merely a good man negatively; he went out and fought for the faith that was in him.

His interest in all matters relating to business extensions, municipal policies and official responsibility, made him a leader among the men who were shaping the evolution of our ambitious and struggling young city. He was for many years a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and one year its president. Every step in St. Paul's advance had to be worked and fought for against vigorous rivalry. No more zealous worker or more chivalrous fighter than Frederick Driscoll contributed to the ultimate victory. The chapter on street railways in Volume One of this work gives an example of his forceful and effective leadership.

On December 1, 1889, the ownership of the Pioneer Press Company passed into other hands, and Mr. Driscoll resigned the management. At the age of sixty-six, two years beyond the supposed limit of efficiency in officers of the army, he laid down the special burden he had carried for a generation, but he did not retire. On the contrary, he entered on a new career, that led him into even higher, wider ranges of endeavor than those in which he had previously toiled and triumphed. He had already become a national figure in lines connected with practical journalism. He was one of the founders of the *Associated Press* and long a director. Also a leader in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Thus prominently identified with the leading publishing interests by long association, his colleagues at once availed themselves of the opportunity, when he left the *Pioneer Press*, to enlist his services in a very important capacity, for which he was believed to possess rare qualifications. A National Board of Arbitration was created. It was composed of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the executive council of the International Typographical Union. Of this national board Frederick Driscoll was early in 1900 made commissioner of arbitration, with wide discretionary authority and a liberal provision as to salary and expenses.

He was a pioneer in the movement for better relations between employer and employed. He had no precedents to guide him. He was obliged to blaze his way through a forest of tangled prejudices and animosities, arrogant defiance on one side and sullen contumacy on the other. These had brought strikes and lock-outs, sometimes riots, always costly to both parties, demoralizing the community and paralyzing its productive industries.

He gave himself to this fruitful mission with ever increasing capacity for good during the remainder of his life. How fully he succeeded in accomplishing the duty assigned him is most conclusively shown by the voluntary tributes transmitted to his family after his decease by the national jurisdictions best qualified to appreciate his work.

A Memorial Brochure, beautifully engraved and bound contains, Resolutions adopted and signed by the National Board of Arbitration, including James M. Lynch, Hugo Miller and J. W. Bramwood, representing the International Typographical Union, which pay a high tribute to Mr. Driscoll's fair-mindedness and his unceasing efforts to promote the mutual interests of employers and employees. An equally sumptuous volume contains a tribute of like tenor from representatives of the pub-

lishers, demonstrating how successfully he had performed the functions of peacemaker.

His new work required his removal from St. Paul to Chicago in 1900. It involved much fatiguing travel and severe nervous strain. But he performed it energetically for seven years, and literally "died in the harness," on March 24, 1907. He was buried in Oakland cemetery, St. Paul, two days later.

He rests in peace. He had kept the faith. He had lanced a festering abscess in the body politic and applied healing lotions. He had stretched fresh wires into the domain of industrial economics and electrified them with his soul.

Mrs. Anne Brown Driscoll died March 31, 1880, leaving three sons. On November 8, 1882, Mr. Driscoll was married in New York City to Mrs. Lucy Norris Stiles, of St. Paul, who shared his successes and labors for twenty-five years. Mrs. Driscoll now resides in this city. There also survived him his sons Frederick Driscoll, Jr., Arthur B. Driscoll and Walter J. Driscoll, his daughter, Mrs. Robert H. Kirk, and his step-son, John N. Jackson.

In his private life Mr. Driscoll was firm and in all relations an exemplar of correct morals and earnest religious convictions. He stood for what is best in framing the elements of our Christian civilization, the hope of the country, the light of the world. He was one of the first members of the House of Hope Presbyterian church of St. Paul and a leader of the choir in its early days. He served for many years on its board of trustees, and was always a generous contributor to its denominational and benevolent agencies. By precept and example he lent encouragement to every judicious effort for the regeneration of society and the uplift of the race.

Mr. Driscoll was easily one of the foremost in the front rank of his contemporaries. He left the indelible impress of his exceptional talents, his tireless industry and his inflexible integrity on many features of the advancement of this city, of this state and of the embryo communities beyond our western border, which for three decades looked to this center as a source of information, of political guidance, of commercial and financial tutelage.

And perhaps his last days were his best days. Having served faithfully in diverse fields of local effort, with wide radiations of beneficent influence, he was at an age which entitled him to retirement and rest, transferred to spheres of national achievement, yielding distinction it is the privilege of few to win. He did not retire and he did not rest. Well past three score and ten, his untiring energies still consecrated to good works, he fell, at last, a mailed warrior of the Empire of Peace and Civilization "rich in honor and glorious with praise."

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS. One of the most notable characters in Minnesota history, although not identified therewith for a lengthy period of time, but contributing as much as did many others to the development of her material resources, was General James Shields, one of her first senators in Congress, a general officer in two wars, a senator from three states and a commanding figure in the annals of national politics.

James Shields was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, May 10, 1810. His mother was of Scottish extraction and his father's family had occupied high positions. One of his uncles, a retired professor of May-

nooth College gave him the groundwork of his education; an officer of Wellington's wars taught him military exercises. At the age of sixteen years he crossed the Atlantic, completed his classical studies here, and finally established himself in the village of Kaskaskia, in Illinois. Here he cooled his youthful ardor at the fount of legal lore. From law to politics was a natural transition in those days. The young lawyer soon began the practice of oratory in the halls of the state legislature at Vandalia, where he was the colleague of Lincoln, Douglas, Browning and others afterwards famous. After three years' service in that body he became auditor of the state, his election taking place in 1839.

While he occupied this important office he was involved in an "affair of honor" with a Springfield lawyer—no less a personage than Abraham Lincoln. At this time "James Shields, Auditor," was the pride of the young Democracy. In the summer of 1842 the *Springfield Journal* contained some letters from the "Lost Townships," by a contributor whose nom de plume was "Aunt Becca," which held up the gallant young auditor to ridicule. These letters caused intense excitement in the town. Nobody knew their authorship, except the editor of the paper, of whom Shields demanded the name. The real author was Miss Mary Todd, afterward the wife of Abraham Lincoln, to whom she was engaged, and who felt in honor bound to assume the responsibility for her sharp pen thrusts. Mr. Lincoln accepted the situation. Not long afterward the two men with their seconds were on their way to the field of honor. But the affair was adjusted without any fighting, and thus ended the Lincoln-Shields duel of the Lost Townships. The antagonists were ever afterwards firm friends.

From state auditor Shields advanced to the dignity of judge of the supreme court of Illinois, which position he held until 1845, when he received from President Polk the appointment of commissioner of the general land office. He then took up his residence at the national capital.

The year following brought with it the Mexican war and gave Shields an opportunity of proving his devotion to his adopted country. President Polk, recognizing in Shields the qualities that constitute a great soldier, appointed him a brigadier-general of United States volunteers. His commission was dated July 1, 1846. At the siege of Vera Cruz General Shields distinguished himself and gave good promise of other valiant deeds. This promise was amply fulfilled at the battle of Cerro Gordo and at the storming of Chapultepec. At the former battle his deeds of valor seem more like the details of Roland at Roncesvalles, or Ney at Borodino than the plain narrative of the conduct of "one of Polk's new generals," as the opposition styled him when appointed.

At Cerro Gordo he was severely wounded while leading his men, but he refused to quit the field. He advanced to the charge, when he was struck in the chest by an iron grapeshot that passed through his lungs. He fell into the arms of Oglesby, afterwards United States senator from Illinois, and was carried from the battlefield to all appearances lifeless. When surgical aid was secured the wound was skillfully treated, and in two weeks he was again in the saddle.

For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was made major general, and his commanding officers—Generals Twigg and Scott—both mentioned him in most laudatory terms in their official reports. Four months afterward he led the celebrated charge of the "Palmettos" of South Carolina and the New York volunteers at the battle of Cheru-

busco, where the Mexicans, according to the official account of Santa Anna, lost one-third of their army. On the 13th of September he was in the thick of the fight at Chapultepec. His horse having been shot under him, General Shields fought on foot, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, leading his brigade, sword in hand, with a bravery that has made his name imperishable in American history. As a result of the victory at Chapultepec, and of other battles in which Shields participated, the city of Mexico was captured and the war was finally ended. His brigade was disbanded July 28, 1848.

The war being ended, General Shields laid down the sword and assumed once more his place in civil life. He met with a brilliant reception everywhere on his return. In 1848 he was appointed governor of Oregon territory by President Polk, but resigned a year later. In 1849 he was elected United States senator from Illinois to fill the position vacated by Mr. Breese. Owing to some technicality he was refused admission as senator, when he promptly resigned and was as promptly reelected. He returned to Washington and for six years displayed as eminent qualities as in the field. He was devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, and was during his senatorial career unostentatious and modest.

In 1855 General Shields left the senate and also quitted his adopted state, Illinois, and went to settle on the lands awarded to him for his services in the army, which lands he had selected in the territory of Minnesota. He organized a colony of Irish Americans and settled with them at Shieldsville in Rice county, a few miles from Faribault. Many of his colonists prospered and rose to distinction in state affairs. Their descendants occupy that region to this day.

When Minnesota assumed the dignity of statehood in 1858, the legislature was Democratic and the friends of General Shields presented him as a candidate for the United States senate. There were many aspirants, but the policy of selecting a man of his national standing, experience and influence to represent the new commonwealth was generally recognized. Henry M. Rice and James Shields were elected, and on casting lots Rice drew the long term, ending in 1863, while Shields drew the short term, ending March 3, 1859. He made a creditable record during that period, and would probably have been reelected but for the fact that the next legislature was Republican and chose Morton S. Wilkinson as his successor.

On retiring from the senate, General Shields was led by business considerations to settle in California. In San Francisco in 1861 he was married to Miss Mary A. Carr, born in Ireland in 1835, of a family which had been connected with his own in the old country. Mrs. Shields still survives, and now resides in New York, with her son, Dr. Daniel F. Shields.

When Fort Sumter was fired on in April, 1861, General Shields was in Mexico superintending some mining operations in which he was interested. He closed up his business affairs and, as rapidly as the meager transportation facilities would permit, hastened to Washington, where he offered his services to his old friend, President Lincoln. They were gladly accepted, and on August 19, 1861, Shields was commissioned as brigadier general of volunteers. He was assigned to the command of General F. W. Lander's brigade after the death of that officer, and on March 23, 1862, at the head of a division of General Banks' army in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, he opened the

campaign with a victory over Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, after receiving a severe wound in the preparatory movements of the preceding day. He was in command at Port Republic on June 9, 1862, again facing Stonewall Jackson. After the battle of Winchester, Jackson retreated eighty miles to Harrisonburg, confessing his first and only defeat. At Port Republic it is believed that General Shields would have won an equally signal triumph but for the interference with his plans by higher authority, which caused a failure to achieve all the results hoped for.

General Shields resented his treatment on the latter occasion. President Lincoln retained confidence in him, even to the extent, it is authoritatively stated, of offering him command of the Army of the Potomac on McClellan's retirement, which Shields declined.

He resigned his army commission in March, 1863, and returned to California, but had decided to make Missouri his permanent home and settled at Carrollton in that state in 1866, remaining there until his death in 1879.

During this period he practiced law and cultivated a farm, devoting much of his time to lecturing tours for charitable objects, also resuming his interest in political affairs. In 1874 he was sent to the Missouri legislature, and was for a time state railroad commissioner. In 1875 he was again a member of the legislature, and was elected, for the third time and from the third state, United States senator, to serve during the brief unexpired term of Senator Louis F. Boggy, deceased. He was welcomed back to the halls of legislation which he had first entered thirty years before by a new generation of statesmen, who paid willing tribute to his rare endowments.

General Shields died suddenly June 1, 1879, at Ottumwa, Iowa, to which place he had journeyed from his home at Carrollton, Missouri, to deliver a lecture for the benefit of a convent. His remains were carried back to Carrollton and committed to rest, with impressive ceremonies, at the beautiful Catholic cemetery. At the time of his death he was survived by a widow, two sons and a daughter.

He had a remarkable career and his was a remarkable character. He was eminently worthy the distinction paid him by Illinois in installing his statue in the hall of fame at Washington. He was not a demagogue, a political adventurer or a soldier of fortune. He was a scholar, a student, a patriot and a hero. As time goes on his abilities and his services are more adequately appreciated.

For thirty years his grave remained unmarked at Carrollton. But finally, by the joint action of local authorities and the United States Congress, funds were provided early in 1910 for the erection of an imposing monument near his resting place. It is of red granite and is surmounted by a colossal bronze bust of the distinguished General. On Saturday, November 12, 1910, this monument was unveiled and dedicated in the presence of ten thousand people, after a grand civic and military procession, in which a battalion of regular troops from Fort Leavenworth, a regiment of the Missouri National Guard, and an immense concourse of citizens participated. The exercises at the dedication consisted of addresses by Governor Hadley of Missouri; Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis; Congressmen Rucker and Borland; Attorney Ralph F. Lozier and others. There were present as guests of honor, Mrs. Mary A. Shields, widow of General Shields; Dr. Daniel

F. Shields, their son, Mr. L. E. Shields, of St. Paul; a nephew of General Shields, and other relatives.

Minnesota was represented at the ceremonies, in addition to Mr. L. E. Shields, by Mr. J. J. Reagan, president of the national organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and by Captain Henry A. Castle, who had been specially commissioned by Governor A. O. Eberhardt as the state's official delegate. Accorded a leading place on the programme of addresses, Captain Castle paid a brief tribute to the illustrious general, concluding as follows:

"Born in a foreign land, he was in every fibre of his heart, in the very texture of his soul, distinctively and intensely American. He devoted his life with unchallenged purity of purpose to the service of his adopted country, and in three wars shed his blood in her defense. He was too restless to be preeminently successful; too generous to be thrifty and acquisitive; too honest to be a schemer; and too bold to be a trimmer.

"A striking incident of my early boyhood is linked across two generations with this event. One morning, when I was seven or eight years old, the tidings spread through the Illinois village which was my home that General Shields, returning wounded from the Mexican war, was a passenger in the stage from Quincy, which stopped for breakfast and to change horses at our little tavern. A crowd assembled and awaited, with silent awe, the appearance of the hero. He came out, pale and feeble, supported by two attendants, was lifted into the coach, and it rolled on toward Springfield.

"To the group of wide-eyed youth who gazed with undisguised wonder on the scene it was a revelation and an inspiration. Many of them were destined, fifteen years later, to be soldiers and heroes in a vastly mightier conflict for an inexpressibly holier cause. But this was our first sight of a military uniform, our first view of a real general, our first realization of the pains and penalties of war. It was an object-lesson in patriotism. As that coach rolled away toward Springfield, the dust from the wheels, lighted by the morning sunbeams, became a golden aureole through which we saw many things in new colors. The world was never quite the same again.

"Thus General Shields vanished from our sight as in a cloud of splendor. Thus his restless spirit passed through life—through a picturesque, versatile and always honorable career. Thus he lives and will live in history, a faithful servant of the people, a fearless soldier of the Republic, worthy to be hailed, with an innumerable company of his colleagues and comrades, as a priest in the temple of freedom, a prince in the kingdom of glory."

CUSHMAN KELLOGG DAVIS. No citizen of Minnesota has conferred greater distinction on the state than her illustrious son, Cushman K. Davis. In the higher walks of jurisprudence, of oratory, of statesmanship, and of diplomacy—as advocate, governor, senator, and wise counsellor in vital emergencies, he was the peer of the greatest men in the nation. His fame is a precious heritage of this fortunate commonwealth.

He was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, June 16, 1838, and died at St. Paul, November 27, 1900. On the maternal side he was a direct descendant of Mary Allerton, the last survivor of the Mayflower passengers, who married the son of Robert Cushman, the pilgrim "Minister of Plymouth." His paternal ancestry was also of

substantial Puritan stock. When he was two years old the future senator's parents moved to the neighborhood of Waukesha, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming for the next fifteen years, the son doing his share of the work as his strength developed.

He was an intellectual youth, and his vigorous mental faculties were trained in the district school, in Carroll College and in Michigan University, whence he graduated in 1857. He then engaged in the study of law, became a member of the Waukesha bar in 1859, and remained in active practice until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment for the Civil war. He served with distinction until 1864, when, on account of poor health, he was compelled to resign. He had attained the rank of first lieutenant, and was attached to the staff of General W. A. Gorman.

In 1865 he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, took up the practice of the law, and soon became noted as one of the ablest, most prominent and most eloquent members of the bar, with a large and lucrative practice. His successive partners here were W. A. Gorman, C. D. O'Brien, Augustus Wilson, Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance. He was a member of the legislature in 1867; United States attorney for Minnesota from 1868 until 1873, and governor of the state in 1874 and 1875. He was one of the regents of the state university from 1882 till 1898. In 1887 he was elected United States senator, and reelected in 1893 and 1899. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the United States senate from March, 1897, till his death, and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris which terminated the war with Spain.

This is the mere outer shell of his extensive public career, and gives but a scant clew to his greatness and worth. To trace his life, the development of his vigorous mind, and its wonderful resources from youth to manhood is to scan a human epic, inspiring in its progress, grand and enduring in its results and outcome.

His early years in St. Paul were zealously devoted to his profession, of which he became the acknowledged leader in the state. But he always kept in touch with public affairs. In 1871 he prepared a lecture on "Modern Feudalism," which voiced the popular grievance against railroad exactions, and delivered it in many towns. That address, and his avowed attitude on the great questions of public concern, led him into the governor's chair, came near sending him to the United States senate at that time, and forever endeared him to the people, who never ceased to have confidence in his integrity, his wisdom and his honesty of purpose. After one term in the executive chair he declined reelection, and again resumed his calling as a lawyer, with more success and greater vigor than ever before. And in the meanwhile, though not in office, he remained one of the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party in the state, and was always ready and active to battle for the cause and for the best interests of the people.

In 1887, in obedience to a pressing demand, the legislature elected him to the United States senate. He went there in the maturity of his great powers, better equipped for the work before him than most men who enter the senate. He went in middle life, an accomplished lawyer, a profound student and a learned scholar, well versed in public affairs. He at once became one of the leaders of the senate, but it was not until he became chairman of the committee on foreign relations and the controversy with Spain became acute that his true forum was found. His

speeches and his reports on our relations with England, with Spain, on the war with Spain, and on the treaty of Paris were epics of wisdom and eloquence seldom excelled. He rendered clear and lucid the most profound and most intricate problems of diplomacy and statecraft. When he had spoken there was little more to be said on the subject. While he seemed listless and indifferent to the mere routine work of the senate, yet when great questions were at stake and great problems were to be solved he was always on the alert. He studied and passed upon public affairs, both at home and abroad, with the instinct and purpose of a statesman, never in the spirit of a mere timeserver or politician. He made some great speeches in the senate, worthy of any period in its history, which will stand for accuracy, wealth of learning, beauty of diction and strength of argumentation as models. Some of the best were upon topics involving foreign relations, which though of remarkable beauty of expression, evidencing complete mastery of the subject, listened to by a full senate with rapt attention, are lost to the world because they were spoken in the secrecy of executive session.

Two novel alternatives were presented to the commissioners in the negotiations at Paris as to Porto Rico and the Philippines alike. They were whether we should annex those islands or whether we should abandon them to Spain. The choice of annexation was inevitable, yet it was a great trial. Spain claimed the Philippines with the anxiety of a lion deprived of its prey, and we resisted that claim with the firmness that had already inscribed on our banners, "Deliverance to the oppressed." On that commission and afterwards in the senate Mr. Davis stood by this great purpose, and it became the supreme law of the land. The fame that is thus interwoven with these events will grow brighter as time grows longer, and nations grow greater, and truth spreads its dominion over the nations now in darkness.

He was never extreme and never erratic; he was always courteous and always independent and manly. He had a high and honorable sense of conviction and of responsibility, with a certain reserve that modestly emphasized rather than diminished the dignity and weight of his opinions. The play of fine fancy sometimes fringed his serious discourses with phosphorescent fire, but never an unseemly word or misplaced levity marred or belittled his utterances.

His was a daring mind. He had no time for inconsequential thought. Mentally "he walked the mountain ranges." No problem in the domain of international law or diplomacy was too complicated or monumental for his mental grasp. There was about him nothing of mental or moral timidity. He shrank from no responsibility; no specter or phantom danger had terror for him. Once convinced of the true course, he would guide the craft whose rudder was in his hands through any sea with unshaken nerves and will as firm as adamant.

A striking illustration of his courage was given in his famous telegram to the Duluth workmen in July, 1894. A labor conflict of giant proportions was in progress. A resolution was introduced in the United States senate, the object of which was to allow strikers to stop all railway traffic, providing they did not interfere with the carriage of the United States mails. A committee, assuming to speak in the name of the workmen of Duluth, wired Senator Davis requesting him to support the resolution. The message arrived after he had gone to bed. Without waiting to dress, he wrote in pencil and sent back by the mes-

senger an answer in which he unequivocally refused to support the resolution, saying:

I have received your telegram. I will not support the resolution. It is against your own real welfare. It is also a blow at the security, peace, and rights of millions of people who never harmed you or your associates. My duty to the Constitution and the laws forbids me to sustain a resolution to legalize lawlessness. The same duty rests upon you and your associates. The power to regulate commerce among the several states is vested by the Constitution in Congress. Your associates have usurped that power at Hammond and other places, and have destroyed commerce between the states in these particular instances. You are rapidly approaching the overt act of levying war against the United States, and you will find the definition of that in the Constitution. I trust that wiser thoughts will again control. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve the Government.

This message, instinct with the courage of a patriot and the kindness of a father, was published at once in all the newspapers of the country, and was everywhere regarded as "the word fitly spoken." Dread vanished. All felt safe on learning that so strong, so just, so gentle a soul was in the halls of power.

Senator Davis was a conspicuous example of the scholar in politics. His reading, both in history and in general literature, was comprehensive and minute; but in this respect, as in others, he followed the instinct of his own taste and preference rather than any hard and fast programme of study. His library was his most congenial habitat. Thither with unerring certainty he might be traced in the intervals of professional engagements or public business. His books had gathered about him in answer to the call of his mind for companionship and counsel. He was not a writer of many books. A life given to war, to the law, and to politics left him no opportunity to enter upon a field where he might have won a distinction which he would have valued above all others. A lecture upon Hamlet; an address upon Madam Roland; a little volume upon the Law of Shakespeare, was all that he found time for in this direction. After leaving college he had taught himself French and Italian so that he read both with absolute ease and fluency—no small feat to be performed by a boy who went from the college to the camp and then fought his way up at the bar and in politics amid the sharp competition of a young and growing state.

One of the favorite subjects of his youthful investigation was destined to afford Mr. Davis his chief avenue of distinction in public life. No contemporary statesman excelled him in acquaintance with international law. All the elementary works on the subject in English, French and Italian were familiar to him, and he was profoundly versed in diplomatic precedents and history. His conceded preeminence as an international lawyer is the strongest certificate to his abilities and attainments. These qualifications were recognized early in his senatorial service, and it is well known that many successive secretaries of state availed themselves of his great store of knowledge, always courteously at their command. If the files of the state department were available, the special subjects of investigation with which he was charged and the labor involved in their investigation would disclose a record of signal public service. They belong to an unwritten history traceable only in the policy of the nation.

He was ever a strong and decided Republican, and never faltered

in his allegiance to the party of his faith. Yet, in his thought and action upon momentous themes of national and international importance, he endeavored to bear himself as a patriot rather than a partisan; to examine them from the highest plane for the greatest public welfare, and to lift their consideration above the depths of petty and passionate discussion into the loftier and serener atmosphere of true statesmanship.

Senator Davis was an exceptionally methodical man. That was one reason why he accomplished so much and with such apparent ease. It was his practice, for example, to reach his committee room in the senate every morning promptly at 8:30. There he would meet his stenographer, and read his letters, and indicate the answer to each. He answered every letter that he received.

As the crystal waters of the state he loved, as its name implies, catch and reflect every hue and tint of the skies above them, so his delicate and refined nature seemed to catch all that was beautiful in his wide horizon of history, literature and poetry and reflect it back in the glowing imagery of his language. The exordium of an address delivered on the battlefield of Gettysburg on July 2, 1897, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue erected by the state of Minnesota to commemorate the never-to-be-forgotten charge made there by the First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, on the 2d day of July, 1863, will serve as an illustration of his style:

How lovingly Peace, enrobed in her imperial mantle of golden harvests, reigns over this delicious landscape! The refulgent armor of war now rusts beneath our feet. The cannon that we see here in position among the ranks which sleep in the invincible array of death are silent forever. Peace now holds an unbroken sway over our dear land. And yet thirty-four years ago today she fled affrighted from this scene. The fiery chariots of War were reaping here her fields and were gathering a harvest of men into that tabernacle of never ending rest, wherein all grains and fruits and flowers and men and all living things must be garnered at last.

Senator Davis, who, after a long series of expanding successes, became the master mind in American diplomacy, dominating, almost unconsciously, it is true, but none the less dominating, the mighty minds that composed the peace commission and virtually created the treaty of Paris, which in the years that lie before us will come to be regarded as one of the world's greatest triumphs in diplomacy, met death with that same calm, indomitable courage with which he had overcome every obstacle that confronted him in life. His robust constitution had been undermined by over-work in the public service. In the midst of a triumphal tour of the country, as an orator in the presidential campaign of 1900, his strength failed and he returned to St. Paul, where he died on the 18th of November. He was buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

HORACE AUSTIN. Among the governors of Minnesota who became residents of St. Paul after the expiration of their official term and continued, as citizens, the social relations formed while in executive position, was the subject of this sketch. His son and two of his daughters still abide here, illustrating in their several spheres of useful activity a recognition of the obligations imposed by their heritage of honor.

Horace Austin was born October 15, 1831, at Canterbury, Connecticut. He was the son of a substantial farmer, and the family was

of good New England stock. He was reared on the home farm. His education, after the public school, was finished at an academy in Litchfield, Maine. Subsequently he taught in Belgrade Academy, of which institution he was for a short time the principal. From there he went to Augusta, Maine, and studied law in the office of the Hon. Lot Morrill, for many years United States senator.

Smitten with the western fever, in 1856 he turned his ambitious footsteps to Minnesota in search of home and fortune, and finally located at St. Peter. He was then twenty-five years of age. He at once began the practice of his profession as a lawyer.

In 1862, on the breaking out of the Indian war, he promptly enlisted as a private in the St. Peter Frontier Guards. He was afterward made first lieutenant of the company. He participated in the second battle of New Ulm. Immediately afterward the First Regiment of Mounted Rangers was organized. For this regiment Horace Austin raised Company B, and was mustered into the United States service as captain, October 29, 1862. He served until the close of hostilities, making an excellent military record.

His next step was in the judicial line. He was elected judge of the district court for the sixth district, embracing his home county of Nicollet with others, in 1864. He soon took high rank as a just, independent and fearless judge.

In 1869 Judge Austin was nominated by the state convention, on the first ballot, as Republican candidate for governor of Minnesota. He was duly elected and served two terms in the executive chair, declining a third term, which was very generally urged upon him. His administration was signalized by many measures of state-wide importance pressed by him on the legislature, and enforced by his executive action. One of his administrative acts was the appointment of William Windom as United States senator to fill a vacancy.

After leaving the governorship, Austin was appointed by President Grant third auditor of the treasury at Washington, a position of great responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with credit for four years.

Returning to Minnesota and resuming the practice of law, Governor Austin was, in 1887, appointed by Governor A. R. McGill as state railroad commissioner, which position he occupied four years. McGill had served Austin as his private secretary during all the incumbency by the latter of the executive office.

The later years of Governor Austin's life were spent in travel or in tranquil ease at his summer home on the shores of Lake Minnetonka. He visited Alaska, and spent many months in California, indulging to the utmost his love of nature, as well as his taste for research and exploration.

He died November 7, 1905, as the result of a surgical operation, from which he had apparently rallied and from which full recovery was confidently expected. Thus passed from life a man of mark in the history of the commonwealth, leaving behind a legacy of brightness and encouragement to coming generations of Minnesotans.

Governor Austin was married in March, 1859, to Miss Mary Lena Morrill, of Augusta, Maine, who survived him for five years, and continued to reside in St. Paul. Of this union were born five daughters and one son, as follows: Mrs. Lenora Hamlin, of St. Paul; Alice Austin, an artist of Boston; Ida W. Austin, who died March 22, 1888;

Herbert W. Austin, of St. Paul; Mabel married to Dr. Ernest Southard, professor in Harvard Medical College, Boston; and Helen Horace Austin, teacher in the Central high school, St. Paul.

WILLIAM RAINEY MARSHALL, a pioneer of Minnesota, surveyor, merchant, banker, editor, soldier, governor, railroad commissioner—always an enterprising citizen and a man of unblemished integrity, was for nearly fifty years a conspicuous figure in the annals of St. Paul and the state.

He was born near Columbia, Missouri, October 17, 1825. In 1830 his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, where his father died in the cholera epidemic that prevailed a year or two later. William grew up in Quincy and established a reputation as a studious, industrious, reliable youth which prepared his associates there to understand the distinction that came to him in later years. That good old town has always cherished him with pride among the numerous illustrious sons she has sent forth to achieve honor in many western commonwealths.

In 1841, with his brother Joseph, he went to the lead mines of Galena, where he worked several years. During this period he learned practical surveying, which he afterward engaged in at intervals. In 1847 he came to Minnesota and, after alternating for two years in residence between St. Anthony and St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, and in occupations between merchandising, lumber, surveying and land-office clerkships, he settled at St. Anthony in 1849. He perfected a claim to land at the falls; engaged in the hardware trade with his brother Joseph, and was elected to the first territorial legislature.

In 1851 he removed to St. Paul and established the business in heavy hardware, iron and steel which was the foundation of the present great jobbing house of Nicols, Dean and Gregg. In 1855 he engaged in banking, but succumbed to the disastrous panic of 1857. After a season of dairy farming and stock raising, he engaged, in 1861, in journalism, merging three daily papers of St. Paul into the *Press*, as related in a chapter of this work devoted to newspaper history.

In August, 1862 Marshall responded to President Lincoln's second call for soldiers to suppress the rebellion, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry Regiment. His first service was in connection with the Indian outbreak. At the battle of Wood Lake he displayed exceptional gallantry, and in the Sibley expedition across Dakota in 1863 he added to his reputation for military efficiency and bravery in action.

On October 7, 1863, his regiment was ordered south, with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall in command. On November 6, 1863, he was made colonel of the regiment. Thenceforward until its muster-out the regiment, under Marshall's command, saw very active and creditable service at different points. In the sixteenth army corps, under General A. J. Smith, it was engaged in the battle of Tupelo; the Oxford raid; the pursuit of Price in Missouri; the battle of Nashville and the siege of Spanish Fort at Mobile. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Marshall was commissioned as brevet brigadier general, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On August 16, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Fort Snelling, and Marshall's war experience was ended.

General Marshall's military career had been so praiseworthy that he was soon clothed with civil honor and authority. On September 6, 1865, he was nominated by the state convention as Republican candidate for

governor of Minnesota. He was elected in November, and served two full terms, or until January 7, 1870, when he was succeeded by Horace Austin. Two leading events of Governor Marshall's administration were the adoption of a constitutional amendment conferring negro suffrage, warmly advocated by him, and his veto of a legislative enactment removing the state capital to Kandiyohi county.

After his retirement from office Governor Marshall became vice president of the Marine National Bank and president of the Minnesota Savings Bank, both located in St. Paul. He was also successfully engaged in large real-estate transactions. In 1874 he was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor C. K. Davis, and held the office by successive elections until 1882.

In 1880, associated with General C. C. Andrews, he purchased the St. Paul *Dispatch* from Captain Henry A. Castle, and in September, 1881, sold it back to him. Governor Marshall promoted the construction of railroads and engaged in other business enterprises. He built several fine residences in the city, making and losing three or four fortunes in real-estate fluctuations.

Governor Marshall's health declined in his later years and he finally sought relief in the climate of southern California. He died at Pasadena, January 8, 1896. His remains were brought to St. Paul and buried at Oakland cemetery. He was a member of Acker Post, G. A. R.; past commander of the Minnesota Loyal Legion, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution—his grandfathers, Lieutenant David Marshall and Private Daniel Shaw, having been soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the war for Independence.

Governor Marshall was imbued with devout religious feelings and was a life-long communicant of the Swedenborgian church. His pastor for twenty-three years, Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, in a memorial address, paid him this tribute:

"I can testify to his loving faith in the Word of God; his steadfast trust in Divine Providence; the purity and beauty of his social life; his unswerving loyalty to every good cause; his tender sympathy with all who suffered; his uncompromising opposition to all forms of meanness; his chivalrous championing of all who were oppressed; his dominant cheerfulness; his freedom from vindictiveness; his generous confidence in the good intentions of others; his patient bearing under severe trials and sufferings. He lacked the cautious calculation, the habitual attention to petty details, and the cool foresight which always allows for unforeseen contingencies. Commercially speaking, he left behind him little of this world's goods; but, speaking from a spiritual standpoint, there are few men who carry more with them to the world beyond."

CHARLES HERBERT MCGILL. One of St. Paul's strong men whose support for many years been given to such worthy undertaking as has been put forward in this city is C. H. McGill, vice-president of the McGill-Warner Company, a leading printing concern of the place. So conspicuous is his name and position that a brief review of the genealogical as well as the biographical facts regarding his life will be of especial interest.

From a recently published volume, wherein is traced with accuracy the history and achievements of the McGills for many generations, we derive abundant evidence of the highly creditable ancestral traits which have been developed in the character of C. H. McGill as well as in the

life of his distinguished father, whom he resembles to a remarkable degree. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, a nationality which has yielded so many notable names to American history. In 1770, two brothers, Arthur and Patrick McGill, left their home on Belfast Bay in county Antrim, Ireland, migrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, near York. During the war of Independence they were active in support of the patriot cause. They were with Washington at Brandywine, at Trenton and at Valley Forge, and served in many important emergencies throughout the war. In 1794 the brothers McGill wended their way westward from the Susquehanna valley, eventually finding a new location on the extreme frontier of civilization, at French Creek, later Crawford county, Pennsylvania, between Pittsburg and Erie. Here they established their homes, near together, and here each secured a considerable tract of land, which eventually became of great value. One of these brothers, Patrick McGill, was the grandfather of Governor A. R. McGill. In his bone and brawn and in that of his sons have been evident the inherited characteristics of these patriots and pioneers, modified by three or four generations of progressive Americanism. The McGills of today do well to value and perpetuate the memory of their worthy ancestors; and in the acumen, the executive ability and the deeply patriotic consciousness of such men as the ex-governor's son, that memory is revitalized into valuable actualities and potentialities.

When Andrew R. and Eliza (Bryant) McGill were residents of St. Peter, Minnesota, the son was born to whom this sketch is dedicated. The date of his birth was March 21, 1866, and four years later began his life in this city, to which his father came at that time as private secretary to Governor Horace Austin. Here he attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school. His life-purposes were clearly defined at an early age, for in the year 1886 he first engaged in the printing business, as a member of the firm of Price and McGill of St. Paul, which later was reorganized as Price, McGill and Company. Since, 1891, this corporation, of which Mr. McGill is manager and vice president, has been known as the McGill-Warner Company, General Printers. In addition to his partnership and management of this business, Mr. McGill is also the manager of the Cootey Blodgett Company, Stationers, Lithographers, Printers and Blank Book Makers, of Minneapolis.

This prominent printer of the Twin Cities would not be a true McGill if he lacked political interest and civic enthusiasm. He has ever been a loyal Republican and his loyalty and political intelligence have been recognized in his being sent, in 1896, as a representative of the Thirty-seventh district in the Minnesota legislature. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was appointed by President McKinley to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of captain. He served in that capacity throughout 1898, on the staff of Brigadier General L. F. Hubbard, U. S. Volunteers, in Georgia and Florida, until the close of the war. He had thus, at the age of thirty-two, filled honorable positions, both in civil and military life. Captain McGill is, as a natural sequence of the latter service, a distinguished member of the organization of the Spanish-American War Veterans, as well as of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McGill comes of a family enjoying distinction no less notable than that of her husband's. As Miss Julia Hubbard, she was the only daughter of General L. F. Hubbard, who has also been so distinguished

as a governor of Minnesota. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McGill occurred in 1900, a few years after the beginning of his business career.

Captain McGill is prominent socially as well as in political and business capacities. He is not only of the Commercial Club, but also of the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club and the White Bear Yacht Club. Of secret societies he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

FREDERIC WILLIAM BERGMEIER. It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been, and in the hands of persons competent to direct it, always will be a most important factor in moulding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman, to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted, Frederick William Bergmeier, publisher of the *Volkszeitung*, was one of the most honored and enlightened of the Fourth Estate in the city of St. Paul, and his memory will long remain green in the hearts of those who knew and revered him.

Mr. Bergmeier whose death occurred September 18, 1905, was in the prime of mind and life when summoned to the Undiscovered Country, "from whose bourne no traveler returns." He was a native of Germany and manifested in himself those fine stanch traits for which the Teutonic race is justly noted. The place of his nativity was Stadthagen, Germany, and the date December 7, 1864, his parents being Friederich and Dorothea (Otto) Bergmeier. He was reared in the city of his birth and there attended school, and in Minden, Westphalia, receiving a higher education. As is customary for all sons of the German Empire, he gave one year of military service to the Fatherland. Shortly after leaving the army in 1886, he answered the beckoning finger of Opportunity from the shores of the New World, and upon reaching America, came directly to St. Paul, the pioneer of his family. Establishing himself in the stationery business, he later purchased the job department of the St. Paul *Volkszeitung*, and shortly after this the affairs of the journal itself underwent important changes, Mr. Albert Scheffer and Mr. Bergmeier becoming the owners with Mr. Bergmeier as manager. In 1898, upon the death of Mr. Scheffer, Mr. Bergmeier acquired the latter's interest in the paper.

It was his wonderful energy, executive capacity and keen judgment which brought prosperity to the *Volkszeitung*, and established it as one of the foremost German publications in this country.

Mr. Bergmeier was married on June 20, 1891, in St. Paul, his chosen lady being Miss Clara H. Linz, a native daughter of this city. A daughter Miss Etta W. Bergmeier is the only child born of this union.

Since the death of Mr. Bergmeier, his able and accomplished wife has succeeded in praiseworthy manner to his work, directing the policy of the paper with great success.

Mr. Bergmeier was reared in the Lutheran faith and was a member of a number of fraternal and other organizations, among them the Commercial Club, the Benevolent and Protective Orders of Elks, the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the sons of Hermann, the Royal Arcanum and the German Veterans' Society. In all he was popular and prominent, his personality being pleasing and his principles high. He was a member

of Governor Lind's staff with the rank of colonel, and was also on that of Governor Van Sant.

FRITZ BERGMEIER. Fritz Bergmeier, youngest son of Frederic and Marie (Riehl) Bergmeier, was born at Stadthagen in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, November 18, 1879. After attending the public school in his native town, the grammar school at Minden and the classical state school at Hanover, he took up university studies at Tuebingen, Wuerttemberg, in 1899, pursuing the courses of modern languages, literature and philosophy. During the following years he completed his studies at the universities of Strassburg, Alsace, Paris (France) and Greifswald, Pomerania, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1903; the material for his dissertation he had gathered during the previous year at the British Museum in London and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Early in 1905 Dr. Bergmeier passed the state examination for professorship of languages. After serving one year in the German army, and before taking up any professional work, he decided to visit his brother William, publisher of the *St. Paul Volkszeitung* in Minnesota. This plan was carried out in May, 1905. The sudden and unexpected death of his brother in September, 1905, caused Dr. Bergmeier to change his plans and make St. Paul his permanent home. He assumed the management of the *Volkszeitung* Printing and Publishing Co. in 1906 and has ever since been at the head of this institution. He continued the work for which his brother had laid a good foundation and succeeded in making the *Volkszeitung* one of the strongest German dailies in the United States. In 1900 he carried out a long cherished wish and founded a German farm journal of the highest type and quality. This publication "*Der Deutsche Farmer*," has been a remarkable success from the very beginning and is today recognized as the leading German farm paper in the country, the best German-American agricultural writers being its editors and regular contributors. In less than three years this publication has gained a patronage of 50,000 subscribers.

Dr. Bergmeier is well known in business and political circles in the Twin Cities and in this state; he is a member of the Association of Commerce, the Commercial Club, German Club, Sons of Hermann and the German Veteran Society and other lodges and societies.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMERON. Among the successful and progressive business men of Inver Grove, Dakota county, Minnesota, Mr. George William Cameron, postmaster and also proprietor of a large store, occupies a prominent position.

Caithnesshire, Scotland, was his birthplace, his natal day was June 14, 1853, and his parents were William and Jeannette (Henderson) Cameron. When he was about two years old his parents left Scotland for Quebec, where they landed after a voyage lasting sixteen weeks. From Quebec they proceeded to Ontario and located on a farm in the vicinity of Toronto. Mr. Cameron became owner of the farm on which he passed the rest of his life.

Mr. George W. Cameron attended school in Canada until he was about seventeen, when he came to the United States and resided for a time at Ishpeming, Michigan, where he was engaged in the lumber business for one winter. He also worked in the mines for a year and then came to

St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was in the employ of the railway. Later, agricultural pursuits engaged his attention.

In Wabasha, Minnesota, on the 12th of December, 1882, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Jane Foy, who was born in Wabasha county, Minnesota, and educated in the schools of that section. Her parents were Edward and Margaret (Clark) Foy.

In political affairs Mr. Cameron devotes his best efforts to the furtherance of the principles promulgated by the Republican party. He took out naturalization papers and cast his first ballot for Hayes. In 1902, during the administration of ex-president Theodore Roosevelt, he was appointed postmaster of Inver Grove, and has held that office ever since. He is a staunch member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America at St. Paul Park, of which lodge he is a charter member. Mr. Cameron is respected by his fellow citizens for his probity in business dealings, his sterling character and his loyalty to all the interests intrusted to his care.

. LOUIS RAMALEY, M. D. Since 1905 a practicing physician and surgeon of St. Paul and a resident of that city all his life, Dr. Louis Ramaley is perhaps one of the best known men of his community. Since he first established himself in medical practice in St. Paul he has given his entire time to the demands of his exacting profession, and such reputation as it has been his good fortune to gain is wholly in the line of his work. Politics he has eschewed entirely and he has no social inclinations beyond the simplest, so that he has been free to advance as rapidly in his chosen work as close application and careful study made advance possible.

Born December 18, 1872, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Louis Ramaley is the son of David and Mary Louise (DeGraw) Ramaley. The father was born in 1828, in Pennsylvania, and is of German extraction, while the mother was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838. She is the daughter of John DeGraw, a native of America, while her mother was English born, coming to America in early childhood. David Ramaley was the state expert printer for Minnesota, and held that position for many years. He is well known in publishing circles of St. Paul, and was the original publisher of the *St. Paul Dispatch*. He is an adherent to Republican principles and is a warm supporter of that party. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

Louis Ramaley was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, and following his graduation from the high school he entered the service of the government and was for ten years employed as a clerk in the St. Paul post office. The life did not satisfy the ambitions of the young man, and he finally decided to study and fit himself for the medical profession. He accordingly entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and graduated from that institution in medicine and surgery in 1905, receiving his well earned degree of M. D. Upon his graduation Dr. Ramaley went to North Dakota and remaining there one and one-half years and was then in Pennsylvania nine months, returning thence to St. Paul in January, 1908. He has since remained, proving his worth as a man and as a member of the medical profession with the passing of time, and winning to himself in the few brief years of his practice thus far an enviable record.

Dr. Ramaley is a member of the Unitarian church, like his parents, and also shares his father's political views, although he takes no active part in the political life of his city. He is affiliated with a number of fra-

ternal societies, among them being the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is identified with numerous medical associations and societies as an aid to his profession, prominent among them being the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the Ramsey County Medical Society, in all of which he takes prominent place and displays an abiding interest in the work and purpose of the various organizations of that nature. He is also medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Junior Pioneers Association. He maintains his office in the Lowry building and his residence at 277 Sherburne avenue.

HENRY W. McDONALD. The family of Mr. McDonald is of Scotch-Irish origin, as his father, John McDonald, was a native of the north of Ireland, where the Scotch colonized the island so many generations ago and founded those families whose members have won such distinction in varied fields of human effort, endowed as they were with the genius of both the Gael and the Celt. John McDonald was born in 1822. At the age of twelve years he came to Rome, New York, where he remained for about two years, removing then to New Orleans. In 1853 he went to Illinois, locating in Galena, and in October, 1854, removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the hotel and transferring business. In 1880 he moved his family to St. Paul, where they are living, and where he died in 1881. Some of their children have married and removed to other places, and some of them are deceased. The mother, Margaret (Ford) McDonald, born in 1827, died on February 19, 1912, at the age of eighty-five, her death being the result of a complication of ailments attendant upon old age. She was a native of Ireland, like her husband, and passed the greater part of her life in this country. The children of John and Margaret McDonald are: John B., an employe in the city of Minneapolis; Richard E., who is general yardmaster of the Great Northern Railroad. He has a son, John E., who is also in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad, and a daughter, Laura, who is the principal of a West St. Paul school. Mrs. Mary Ella Blaser is the mother of three children, two of whom, John A. and Rose May, are married and have families. John A. Blaser is foreman of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Rose May Blaser is the wife of James H. Johnson, trainmaster of the N. P. Railroad at Dickinson, North Dakota. The third child, James H. Blaser, is in the employ of the Great Northern Railway. Louise McDonald is the wife of Leo Vlasveld, of St. Paul, freight claim agent for the Great Northern Railroad. Sarah A. is unmarried and lives in this city; James and Barney are deceased; and Henry W. is the subject of this brief review.

By a previous marriage Mrs. McDonald became the mother of one son, Samuel Roe, who lives in Hudson, Wisconsin, and who is engaged as a horse merchant in St. Paul. He is the father of the following children: Samuel H., a resident of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, there engaged in the implement business; Charles, also of Calgary; Thomas Q., a bookkeeper at Fernie, British Columbia, in the lumber trade; John, with the Great Northern Railroad in St. Paul; Robert, city agent for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, St. Paul; Mrs. William R. Bawlf, of Winnipeg, where her husband is a member of the grain brokerage firm of Bawlf & Son; Miss Viola, a school teacher at Hudson, Wisconsin; and Willie, who died at the age of thirteen years.

Born in Hudson, Wisconsin, August 12, 1867, Henry W. McDonald received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Franklin school in St. Paul, where he went to live with his parents at the age of thirteen. Upon leaving the public schools he became a traveling salesman for Brown-Durrell and Company of Boston, Massachusetts, a wholesale dry goods house, and he also worked as a dry goods clerk for three years in St. Paul. He then entered the C. C. Curtiss Business College at St. Paul and was graduated from that school in 1887. In 1890 he entered the merchant tailoring business on his own responsibility, and for fifteen years he was engaged in that business with great success. In 1910 he sold out and became president of the Walker Medicine Company. He was also for a time connected with the St. Paul *Dispatch* and was in the advertising business with Matthews & Farwell for a time. In addition to being president of the Walker Medicine Company, he was secretary of the United Theater and Construction Company and a stockholder at the same time. He has been connected with the insurance business to a considerable extent, and was at one time connected with the St. Paul *Daily Globe*.

Mr. McDonald is a Democrat and takes an active part in the councils of the party. He is at present serving as representative of the thirty-fourth legislative district of Minnesota, his term of office to expire in January, 1913. He belongs to the Third Ward Democratic Club and is a member of various fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Mystic Circle, the Owls, the Yeomen and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is unmarried. He has a large circle of influential friends in the city and is well known in the community which has represented his home since his boyhood days.

DESIRE H. MICHAUD is a Canadian of French extraction, the son of Henry Michaud, who died on his farm in Canada in 1902, at the age of eighty-five, and of Josette Guilbeault Michaud, also a native of Canada whose death occurred in 1886. Desire H. Michaud was born in Joliette county, Province of Quebec, September 27, 1855. Until he was thirteen he lived on his father's farm and attended the country schools of Canada. At that age he left home and went to Saratoga, New York, where he had a cousin living. He finished his schooling in the town of Janesville, working on the farm during the summer and attending school in the winter. After three years passed there in this manner he returned to Canada and found employment in the retail grocery business, clerking for Narcis Michaud, a cousin. After five years in his cousin's store he came to St. Paul, in March, 1876, and worked for Michaud Brothers in the retail grocery business. They, too, were his cousins. He remained with them until 1884, when he resigned his position to go into the real estate business for himself. His first office was in the First National Bank Building at the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets. He remained there for four years and then moved to the National German American Bank Building, where he has been ever since. Mr. Michaud is today one of the oldest real estate dealers in the city and has handled many of its leading properties and subdivisions. He has been an important factor in St. Paul's development and the success which the poor boy has achieved by his own work and foresight has been of the sort which pro-

motes the general prosperity and is a genuine contribution to industrial progress.

In the Spring of 1910 Mr. Michaud was elected to the Assembly to serve until 1912. He is independent in his political affiliations and is a wide awake observer of the trend of public affairs. He is a member of the Commercial Club and in the social organizations, belongs to the Rotary Club.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Michaud consists of five children: Wilfred L., Royal H., Marcelle, Desire and Rene. They all reside with their parents at 686 Iglehart avenue. Mrs. Michaud, whose maiden name was Miss Julie F. Chanson, is a native of St. Paul. She became Mrs. Desire Michaud October 14, 1887. Mr. Michaud holds an honored place in the city for his excellent business principles and for his personal qualities. His is a name which will always be associated with the history of the city's growth and expansion, in which he has had an important part.

HENRY ANSON CASTLE* is the son of a New England family, but a native of Illinois, born at Columbus, Adams county, August 22, 1841. His parents, Timothy Hunt Castle and Julia (Boyd) Castle, were born in Vermont. His four great-grandfathers, Timothy Castle, Abram Boyd, Jonathan Hastings and Ozias Dix, as well as one of the preceding generation, Zephaniah Hatch, were Revolutionary soldiers. His elementary education was supplemented by a course at McKendree College, from which he graduated in 1862, the honorary degree of A. M. being subsequently conferred upon him. Close upon his graduation, the Civil war being in progress, he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry Regiment. Four months later he was promoted to the post of sergeant major. With his regiment, which belonged to Sheridan's division of the Army of the Cumberland, he participated in some stirring service, which included the Perryville campaign, the advance on Bowling Green and Nashville and the battle of Stone River (Murfreesboro). In the latter encounter he was so seriously wounded as to necessitate his discharge from service. Upon his recovery, however, he proceeded to raise a company for the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois. He was unanimously elected captain of this company, which he commanded throughout its service.

As a congenial field of professional activity Captain Castle adopted the law. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois and began to practice at Quincy. He was at later dates admitted to practice by the supreme court of Minnesota, and by the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In connection with his legal studies and practice he also, at intervals from 1864 to 1866, wrote editorially for the *Quincy Daily Whig*. But his army experience had undermined his health, and the appearance of the serious symptom of lung hemorrhage determined him to give up his professional work and seek the bracing air of Minnesota. In July, 1866, he arrived at St. Paul, where he resolved eventually to make his home and engage in business. His period of recuperation, however, he spent in Anoka and St. Cloud, during most of which time he was connected as an editorial writer with the *Anoka Union*.

It was in 1868 when he settled permanently at St. Paul, with arrangements already consummated for opening a wholesale stove depot for the

firm of Comstock, Castle and Company, of Quincy, of which he had become a member. His connection with the *Anoka Union* he retained for three or four years after leaving St. Cloud, and for six years he successfully conducted the stove enterprise. In 1874 he resumed his chosen profession of the law, with his office at St. Paul.

In 1878 a stock company was organized which effected a purchase of the St. Paul *Dispatch* from H. P. Hall. The *Dispatch* was made a Republican organ, and Captain Castle, having become known as an earnest exponent of that party, was made president of the company and editor of the paper. With the exception of a short time in 1880, he maintained this dual relation to the *Dispatch* until 1885; indeed, during the last four years of that period he was its sole proprietor as well as its editor-in-chief. Meantime he had become much interested in real estate, and in favor of this line of enterprise he abandoned his journalistic career, in 1886, turning his whole attention to his new interests, which were chiefly in suburban property.

Captain Castle has held a large number of public offices. Few men have come into touch with their community through more numerous and varied avenues. He was a member of the Minnesota state legislature in 1873, and figured prominently as the champion of Hon. C. K. Davis in the campaign which resulted in his election as governor. Two years later Governor Davis appointed Captain Castle adjutant general of Minnesota. In 1883 he was appointed oil inspector by Governor Hubbard. The latter position he held for four years.

In February of 1892, President Harrison appointed him postmaster of St. Paul, and such was the general recognition of his party claims as a Republican that no other candidates opposed themselves to him. He held this office until November 1, 1896, although this date was eight months later than the expiration of his four-years' term, and four-fifths of his service had been under a Democratic administration. His able and devoted service as postmaster paved the way to his appointment by President McKinley, on May 17, 1897, as auditor for the post office department at Washington. He removed to the national capital, where he remained in charge of this important bureau for nearly seven years. He was the head of an office with seven divisions and a force of 600 clerks. Its functions embrace the accounting and settlement of the financial transactions of the vast national and international postal system—these transactions aggregating three billions of dollars annually.

After holding this position longer than any of his predecessors, Auditor Castle resigned in October, 1903, but retained the office until the appointment of his successor, Hon. J. J. McCurdy, of St. Paul, January 23, 1904. On his retirement the comptroller of the treasury, who presides over the appellate tribunal of the entire governmental accounting system, sent the following official tribute to his efficiency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury.

Washington, January 26, 1904.

Hon. Henry A. Castle,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Castle:

I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 22nd instant, announcing your retirement from the office of Auditor for the Post Office Department. I note your kindly expression relative to the intercourse

between us, both officially and personally, during your long incumbency of the office of Auditor.

It was with the most profound regret that I learned several months since that you had tendered your resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of a successor.

If the President had known, as I know, the difficulties with which you have been surrounded during your term of office, and the fidelity and integrity with which you have performed the many arduous duties thereof, I feel confident that it would only have been for a consideration of your health that he would have consented to your resignation. Good Auditors for the Post Office Department are not made but must be born. Even though one could be made the process would be long and in the making public interests would necessarily suffer more or less.

I shall always recall with pleasure your intelligent zeal for the institution and carrying out of real reforms in your office, and the cheerful assistance you have always given me in any matter connected therewith. There is no officer in the Government service who is possessed of more information as to your true worth to the Government, nor one who will realize the loss of its being deprived of your services more keenly than myself.

I trust your successor in office, who is I understand, your personal friend, will possess the same qualities of head and heart which have endeared you to those with whom you have come in contact.

With my best wishes for a happy and successful future which ought to be in store for you, I subscribe myself,

Your true friend,

R. J. TRACEWELL.

Thus, for a period of nearly twelve years, Captain Castle occupied positions of great responsibility in connection with the mail service, and was brought into relations with all its numerous branches. He thus acquired a theoretical and practical knowledge of its operations, which has caused his services to be in constant demand since his resignation from office, both as an advocate and a writer. He has appeared frequently before the department and before committees of Congress, since 1904, as the representative of associations or individuals having matters to urge for consideration. He has also written voluminously on live postal subjects for all the leading magazines, including *The North American Review*, *Harpers' Weekly*, *The Independent*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, *World's Work*, *McClure's Magazine* and *Collier's Weekly*.

During the past six years Captain Castle has been principally engaged in developing suburban property at North St. Paul, of which he was one of the founders, and where he maintains, on the shores of Silver Lake, his summer home.

Apart from remunerative offices, Captain Castle has been prominent in many public organizations, and in all has done valuable gratuitous service. He has officiated as president of the Library Association of St. Paul, of the Minnesota Editorial Association and of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been commander of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota, department commander of the G. A. R., secretary of the State Home for Soldiers' Orphans, and for twelve years president of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. With the various organizations over which he has presided he has long been identified as member or director and continues to be so identified with most of them. He is,

in 1912, a vice president of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and vice president of the National Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

In politics Captain Castle has long been a recognized and respected force throughout the state. His executive ability makes him a fine organizer, and for nearly ten consecutive years he was the most active agent of the Republican state central committee, on which he served as chairman in 1884, during the memorable Blaine and Logan campaign. His vigorous and aggressive work, both on the stump and in the press, has been a potent influence, determining for good or ill the fortunes of many men. Among those to whom he rendered notable service may be mentioned Senator Davis, Senator Washburn, Senator Nelson and Governor Hubbard.

As an orator his services have been in demand in every political campaign since 1866. His addresses on Memorial Day, Independence Day, etc., as well as on occasions of dedicating buildings and monuments, editorial and educational conventions, have been delivered in all parts of Minnesota and in many other states.

He enjoys wide personal acquaintance with the newspaper fraternity and it is not too much to say that he is universally regarded by its members with esteem and affection. Of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion, also, he is a cherished comrade. In 1897 Captain Castle published "The Army Mule and other War Sketches"—a series of humorous papers which he had written some time previously, and which had been read at meetings of the Loyal Legion. This book has been highly approved by literary critics and has had a large circulation.

On April 18, 1865, at Quincy, Illinois, Captain Castle was married to Miss Margaret W. Jaquess. Seven children were born of this union. Of the three sons, the eldest, Charles W. Castle, now Captain in the Infantry, U. S. A., graduated in 1894 from the West Point Military Academy, and rendered efficient service as aide-de-camp to Major General Brooke during his terms of duty as governor general of Porto Rico and Cuba. He also saw active service in the Philippines, and for three years, ending August, 1912, was on duty as paymaster at army headquarters, St. Paul. The second son, Harry J. Castle, died in 1901, and the third son, James T. Castle, died in 1903. Mrs. Margaret Jaquess Castle died in St. Paul, November 12, 1908. Of the daughters, Helen S. and Mary J. Castle reside with their father at St. Paul; Margaret married Captain E. R. Stone, U. S. A., present station Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; Anne married Frederick C. Christy, of Phoenix, Arizona.

When Captain Castle was appointed postmaster in 1892 the *St. Paul Globe*, the Democratic organ, made this editorial comment:

There is no criticism to be passed on the President's selection of Henry A. Castle for the St. Paul Postmastership, and he will add one more to the number of very satisfactory incumbents of that important office. Captain Castle in the old days used to be a newspaper man, and he generously gave many of the best years of his life to the education and enlightenment of the public in the ranks of the craft whose members labor not for their own profit, but for the welfare of others. When he felt that he had made all the sacrifices that could be reasonably be expected of him, and that his duty called him elsewhere, he went into bigger things. Here again his abilities have won him success and he is counted among the first men of this community in character, attainments, capacity and acquisitions. Added to this he has many charms of man-

ner and mind. He is an agreeable companion, an effective and graceful speaker, either on the rostrum or at the dinner table, and at all times a courteous and interesting gentleman. He will bring to his new position the fruits of a long training and experience in just those departments which will be of value to him now. He has been closely identified with almost all the movements for the past decade or two for the advancement of St. Paul, and is in keen sympathy with the spirit which has animated them. He is as ambitious as is anyone to see the city among the foremost, not only in material prosperity, but also whatever makes for the comfort and convenience of its people. An efficient mail service is one of these things, and with his business skill and energy he will secure it for us if anyone can. The *Globe* congratulates Captain Castle on his promotion and our citizens on the very wise choice which has been made.

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